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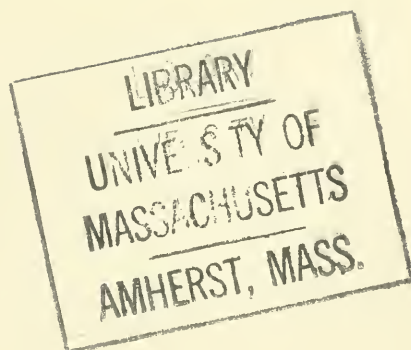
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

WITH THE

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY ALLEN PUTNAM.

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES VOL. XI.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK AND COMPANY, NOS. 51 AND 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

1843.

TO THE TWENTYFIRST VOLUME OF THE NEW ENGLAND ARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1842.

[NO. 1.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

"SPARE THE BIRDS," OR KILL THEM?

MR EDITOR—Sir—We have become almost as familiar with the phrase, "Spare the birds," as we have with the doctrine that we should spare the life of the murderer.

The hawk comes down, and kills and carries off my poultry: the response of the newspapers is, "*spare the birds.*"

My currants, my strawberries, and my cherries, are not yet half ripe, but while I am writing, the crested larks, and other robbers, are carrying them off, and destroying the whole crops, without showing the least disposition to leave me even a tithe of them. But instead of this, for my comfort when I take up a newspaper and learn from its pages, that in the legislature of Connecticut, Dr. D., of N., has done honor both to his head and his heart, by delivering himself of a plea that the people would "*spare the birds.*"

If I leave my carriage in my barn, who can count the number of the places which will be defiled by the swallows, which build their nests in barns? When I wish for rest, the chimney swallows pay no regard to my need of repose, and they thunder along the flues of the chimney, frequently giving us an idea of the rattling of coaches, the sound of distant artillery, or the rumbling of an earthquake.

I am very fond of raspberries, and have cultivated a number of kinds, but the birds steal away all they can get from me.

I am an admirer of cherries and of mulberries, particularly of the black ones, and have set out a number of trees, but since they have grown large, though the trees bear abundantly, the robins and other birds steal them so constantly and so perseveringly, that I can scarcely get a single ripe one during the season.

I am a great lover of grapes, and have cultivated a number of vines, but after the roso-bugs have eaten what they can in the spring, the birds claim the remainder, as soon as they ripen.

My family like green peas, but the birds claim the privilege of being served and helped first.

Myself and my family like corn—but the crows, the brown thrushes and the blackbirds combine to prevent my having any part of the crop.

I cultivate garden seeds, but find it very difficult to secure my Centaurea, my Leontodon, my turnips, my ruta бага, my cabbage, or my lettuce seeds, from the yellow and other birds, which delight in stealing away the fruits of my labors; and if in addition to stealing my fruits, they do not destroy more than \$100 a year for me otherwise, it does not seem to be their fault, for they seem determined to do all they can.

"But the birds sing!" True, they seem to fly away very joyously, and pour forth their songs in great glee, after they have robbed me of my treasures; but I had much rather have joy, and smiles, and songs, in my family, all called forth by the en-

joyment of the luxuriant fruits which I have cultivated at so much expense, and by the enjoyment of plentiful crops, which supply my wife and children with food, than to have myself and family left destitute, that the birds may rejoice that they have stolen from us our crops.

But, say the pseudo-benevolent bird praisers, the birds catch the insects. But is this true to any valuable extent? The caterpillars, of various kinds eat up our trees, and eat they may, for what the birds do, or for what the birds care; and I have never known but one kind of birds to show any disposition to touch the caterpillars at all—and that kind of bird rarely ever meddles with them. The buzzing beetles are nearly as thick as hail stones in a shower, but I never know a bird to catch one of them. The cut worms eat off my beans, potatoes, corn, &c., but the birds do not prevent it. The canker worms have eaten the leaves from many apple trees in this State, this season, till the trees appear as if they had been burnt to death with fire; but I do not know that the birds have yet caught one of them. The rose bugs make great destruction among our roses, cherries, peaches, pears and apples; but our birds never disturb the rose bugs at all. True, the birds sometimes catch a harmless dew worm, but the dew worms never eat or injure our vegetables or our fruits, that I know of. Thus the zeal to "*spare the birds,*" seems, in effect, only to give us additional destroyers, and destroyers too of no very small degree of activity.

But why should we spare these robbers for their fine plumage or for their fine voices, any more than we would excuse any other thief for the commission of his crimes, because he also wore a fine coat, or had an agreeable voice. I had much rather eat good ripe strawberries, and cherries, and mulberries, and raspberries, and currants, than to lose all these for the sake of looking at fine feathers.

In short, Mr Editor, if you do not kindly give us in your valuable paper, something on this subject which shall be on the side of justice, I fear that it will not be long before the unreasonable rage for the protection of the birds will be as great as the rage which formerly existed for the destruction of witches, and that it will not be long, before our legislators, forgetful of the protection of their constituents, will be found spending their time in legislating for the protection of birds, and in rendering it penal for us to defend our vegetable productions and our most valuable crops and fruits from the attacks of a certain class of robbers, especially if the robbers wear fine feathers and have fine voices.

Yours, truly, JUSTICE.

East Haddam, Conn., June 20th, 1842.

☐ Here we have it. We looked for a shot, though we knew not whence it would come. We are met openly and honorably, and the aim is true; but if we are brought down, we do not yet know it. Soberly—we knew when we cried "Spare the birds," that they will rob; and "Justice" has only pleasantly over stated the extent of their depredations. The question has two sides, and we are ready to admit a defence of either to our columns. We

still repeat, "Spare the birds"—because we believe it is easy to get from them more good than harm. The songs and the feathers we let pass: on the ground of profit and loss we are willing to stand. The cherry-bird, (orchard oriole?) tufted robin, tufted lark, canker-worm bird, or whatever else its name, does feed, and often freely, upon the canker-worm. Swallows feed entirely upon insects—certainly not upon the crops—and some screen might be put between the carriage and their nests. The crows and blackbirds do feed much upon worms and upon the cut-worm while it is taking its early dawn crawl from stalk to stalk. Most of the birds live much of the year upon insects, which if not thus thinned off, would greatly multiply—and as we think, would soon do us more harm than we now receive from the birds. Would they? This is the question! Neither side can be proved;—opinion is all that we can get. But there are facts that should have some influence in determining opinion.

In the towns around Boston in which fruit is raised extensively, the cultivators of fruit strive to save the birds. They are willing to let them take cherries, in consideration of the many bugs and worms destroyed by them. And the cherry is the principal fruit upon which they make very extensive depredations.

Seeds generally would be better, if the stalks bearing them were cut up about as early as the time when the birds begin to peck open the pods.

Regarding the statements of "Justice" as pleasant exaggerations on his side, we presume there is no occasion for us to say more in reply. Should he or others wish to go farther into the matter, our columns are open for its discussion, and we are willing to look deeper into it.—En. N. E. F.

KEEPING HORSES IN BARN CELLARS.

MR PUTNAM—I noticed an article in your paper of this week, inquiring about keeping horses in barn cellars. In regard to the subject of comparison, I have nothing to say, as I have had no experience. But as regards keeping horses in the basement story, I have stabled mine in the cellar the last eight years, and have had no difficulty whatever; but on the contrary, like it for the reasons assigned by the inquirer. If the inquirer thinks it not too far, and will call on me, I will give him all the information in my power.

JOSEPH HOW.

Methuen, June 25, 1842.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all"—a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all"—a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all"—and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all!"

Poor Richard says that "time is money," and some folks make it the kind of currency to pay debts in; and a great deal of time they take to do it.—Erch. pap.

The following tale conveys so excellent a moral, by an agricultural illustration, and such an impressive demonstration of the power of the Christian precept, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," that we make no apology for the space it occupies in our columns, which perhaps would not be filled with more profitable matter, were it devoted, as usual, to that of a strictly agricultural character.

THE BUSHEL OF CORN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Farmer Gray had a neighbor who was not the best tempered man in the world, though mainly kind and obliging. He was a shoemaker. His name was Barton. One day in harvest time, when every hand on the farm was busy as a bee, this man came over to Farmer Gray's, and said, in rather a petulant tone of voice—

'Mr Gray, I wish you would send over and drive your geese home.'

'Why so, Mr Barton; what have my geese been doing?' said the farmer, in a mild quiet tone.

'They pick my pigs' ears when they are eating, and go into my garden, and I will not have it if the neighbor replied in a still more petulant voice.

'I am really sorry for it, neighbor Barton; but what can I do?'

'Why take them, and thus keep them on your own premises. It's no kind of way to let your geese run all over every farm and garden in the neighborhood.'

'But I cannot see to it now. It is harvest time, friend Barton, and every man, woman and child on the farm has as much as he or she can do. Try and bear it for a week or so, and then I will see if I can possibly remedy the evil.'

'I can't bear it, and I won't bear it any longer!' the shoemaker said. 'So if you do n't take care of them, friend Gray, I shall have to take care of them for you.'

'Well, neighbor Barton, you can do as you please,' farmer Gray replied in his usual quiet tone. 'I am sorry that they trouble you, but I cannot attend to them now.'

'I'll attend to them for you, see if I don't,' the shoemaker said, still more angrily, and then turned upon his heel and strode off towards his own house, which was quite near.

'What upon earth can be the matter with them geese?' Mrs Gray said about fifteen minutes afterwards.

'I really cannot tell, unless neighbor Barton is taking care of them. He threatened to do so if I did n't yoke them right off.'

'Taking care of them! How taking care of them?'

'As to that I am quite in the dark. Killing them, perhaps. He said they picked at his pigs' ears and drove them away when they were eating, and that he would not have it. He wanted me to yoke them right off, but that I could not do, as all the hands are busy. He then said, that if I did n't take care of them, he would. So I suppose he is engaged in the neighborly business of taking care of our geese.'

'John! William! run over and see what Mr Barton is doing with my geese,' Mrs Gray said, in a quick and anxious tone, to two little boys who were playing near.

The urchins scampered off, well pleased to perform any errand.

'Oh, if he has dared to do any thing to my geese,

I will never forgive him!' the good wife said, angrily.

'H-u-s-h, Sally! make no rash speeches. It is more than probable that he has killed some two or three of them. But never mind if he has. He will get over his pet, and be sorry for it.'

'Yes; but what good will his being sorry do me. Will it bring my geese to life?'

'Ah, well, Sally, never mind. Let us wait until we learn what all this disturbance is about.'

In about ten minutes the children came home, bearing the bodies of three geese, each without a head.

'Oh, is n't that too much for human endurance?' exclaimed Mrs Gray. 'Where did you find them?'

'We found them lying out in the road,' said the oldest of the two children. 'And when we picked them up, Mr Barton said—"Tell your father that I have yoked his geese for him, to save him the trouble, as his hands are all too busy to do it."'

'I'd sue him for it!' said Mrs Gray in an indignant tone.

'And what good would that do, Sally?'

'Why it would do a great deal of good. It would teach him better manners. It would punish him; and he deserves punishment.'

'And punish us into the bargain. We have lost three geese now, but we still have their good fat bodies to eat. A lawsuit would cost us a good many geese, and not leave us even so much as the feathers, besides giving us a world of trouble and vexation. No, no, Sally—just let it rest, and he will be sorry for it, I know.'

'Sorry for it, indeed! And what good will his being sorry for it do us, I should like to know? Next, he will kill a cow, and then we must be satisfied with his being sorry for it! Now, I can tell you that I don't believe any thing about his being sorry, the crabbed, ill-natured wretch.'

'Do n't call hard names, Sally,' farmer Gray said, in a mild, soothing tone. 'Neighbor Barton was not himself when he killed the geese. Like every other angry person, he was a little insane, and did what he would not have done had he been perfectly in his right mind. When you are a little excited, you know, Sally, that even you do and say unreasonable things.'

'Me do and say unreasonable things!' exclaimed Mrs Gray, with a look and tone of indignant astonishment; 'Me say and do unreasonable things when I'm angry! I don't understand you, Mr Gray.'

'May be I can help you a little. Do n't you remember how angry you were when Mr Mellon's old brindle got into our garden, and tramped over your lettuce bed, and how you struck her with the oven pole, and knocked off one of her horns?'

'But I did n't mean to do that, though.'

'No, but then you were angry, and struck old brindle with a right good will. And if Mr Mellon had felt disposed, he might have prosecuted for damages.'

'But she had no business there.'

'Of course not. Neither had our geese any business in neighbor Barton's yard. But, perhaps I can help you to another instance, that will be more conclusive in regard to your doing and saying unreasonable things when you are angry. You remember the patent churn?'

'Yes, but never mind about that.'

'So you have not forgotten how unreasonable you were about the churn. It was n't good for any thing—you knew it was n't; and you'd never

put a jar of cream into it as long as you lived—that you would n't. And yet, on trial, you found that churn the best you had ever used, and now would n't part with it on any consideration. So you see, Sally, that even you can say and do unreasonable things when you are angry just as well as Mr Barton can. Let us then consider him a little, and give him time to get over his angry fit. It will be much better to do so.'

Mrs Gray saw that her husband was right, but still she felt indignant at the outrage committed on her geese. She did not, however, say any thing about suing the shoemaker—for old brindle's head from which the horn had been knocked off, was not entirely well, and one prosecution very naturally suggested the idea of another. So she took her three fat geese, and after stripping off their feathers, had them prepared for the table.

On the next morning, as Mr Gray was going along the road, he met the shoemaker, and as they had to pass very near to each other, the farmer smiled and bowed, and spoke kindly. Mr Barton looked and felt very uneasy, but farmer Gray did not seem to remember the unpleasant incident of the day before.

It was about eleven o'clock of the same day, that one of farmer Gray's little boys came running to him, and crying—

'Oh father! father! Mr Barton's hogs are in our corn field.'

'Then I must go and drive them out,' said Mr Gray, in a quiet tone.

'Drive 'em out!' ejaculated Mrs Gray. 'Drive 'em out, indeed! I'd shoot them, that's what I'd do! I'd serve him as he served my geese yesterday!'

'But that would n't bring the geese to life again, Sally.'

'I do n't care if it would n't: it would be paying him in his own coin, and that's all he deserves.'

'You know what the bible says, Sally, about grievous words, and they apply with stronger force to grievous actions. No—no—I will return neighbor Barton good for evil. That is the best way. He has done wrong, and I am sure is sorry for it. And as I wish him still to remain sorry for so unkind and unneighborly an action, I intend making use of the best means for keeping him sorry.'

'Then you will be revenged on him, any how?'

'No, Sally—not revenged. I hope I have no such feeling. For I am not angry with neighbor Barton, who has done himself a much greater wrong than he has done me. But I wish him to see clearly how wrong he acted, that he may do so no more. And then we shall not have any cause to complain of him, nor he any to be grieved, as I am sure he is at his own hasty conduct. But while I am talking here, his hogs are destroying my corn.'

And so saying, farmer Gray hurried off towards his corn-field. When he arrived there, he found four large hogs tearing down the stalks, and pulling off and eating the ripe ears of corn. They had already destroyed a good deal. But he drove them out very calmly, and put up the bars through which they had entered, and then commenced gathering up the half eaten ears of corn, and throwing them out into the lane for the hogs that had been so suddenly disturbed in the process of obtaining a liberal meal. As he was thus engaged, Mr Barton who had from his own house seen the farmer turn the hogs out of his corn-field, came hurriedly up, and said—

'I am very sorry, Mr Gray, indeed I am, that my hogs have done this: I will most cheerfully pay you for what they have destroyed.'

'Oh, never mind, friend Barton—never mind. Such things will happen occasionally. My geese, you know, annoy you very much sometimes.'

'Do n't speak of it, Mr Gray. They did n't annoy me half as much as I imagined they did. But how much corn do you think my hogs have destroyed? One bushel, or two bushels—or how much? Let it be estimated, and I will pay you for it most cheerfully.'

'Oh, no—not for the world, friend Barton. Such things will happen sometimes. And besides, some of my men must have left the bars down, or your hogs could never have got in. So do n't think any more about it. It would be dreadful if one neighbor could not bear a little with another.'

All this cut poor Mr Barton to the heart. His own ill-natured language and conduct, at a much smaller trespass on his rights, presented itself to his mind, and deeply mortified him. After a few moments' silence he said—

'The fact is, Mr Gray, I shall feel better if you will let me pay for this corn. My hogs should not be fattened at your expense, and I will not consent to its being done. So I shall insist on paying you or at least one bushel of corn, for I am sure they have destroyed that much, if not more.'

But Mr Gray shook his head, and smiled pleasantly, as he replied—

'Do n't think any thing more about it, neighbor Barton. It is a matter deserving no consideration. No doubt my cattle have often trespassed on you, and will trespass on you again. Let us then bear and forbear.'

All this cut the shoemaker still deeper, and he felt still less at ease in mind after he parted from the farmer than he did before. But one thing he resolved, and that was to pay Mr Gray for the corn which his hogs had eaten.

'You told him your mind pretty plainly, I hope,' Mrs Gray said, as her husband came in.

'I certainly did,' was the quiet reply.

'And I am glad you had spirit enough to do it! reckon he will think twice before he kills any more of my geese.'

'I expect you are right, Sally. I do n't think he shall be troubled again.'

'And what did you say to him? And what did he say for himself?'

'Why he wanted very much to pay me for the corn his pigs had eaten; but I would n't hear to it. told him that it made no difference in the world. that such accidents would happen sometimes.'

'You did?'

'Certainly, I did.'

'And that's the way you spoke your mind to him?'

'Precisely. And it had the desired effect. It made him feel ten times worse than if I had spoken angrily to him. He is exceedingly pained at what he has done, and says he will never rest until he has paid for that corn. But I am resolved never to take a cent for it. It will be the best possible warranty I can have for his kind and neighborly conduct hereafter.'

'Well, perhaps you are right,' Mrs Gray said, after a few moments of thoughtful silence. 'I like Mr Barton very much—and now I come to think of it, I should not wish to have any difference between our families.'

'And so do I like Mr Barton. He has read a good deal, and I find it very pleasant to sit with

him occasionally during the long winter evenings. His only fault is his quick temper—but I am sure it is much better for us to bear with and soothe that, than to oppose and excite it, and thus keep both his family and our own in hot water.'

'You are certainly right,' Mrs Gray said, 'and I only wish that I could always think and feel as you do. But I am a little quick, as they say.'

'And so is Mr Barton. Now just the same consideration that you would desire others to have for you, should you exercise towards Mr Barton, or any one else whose hasty temper leads him into words or actions that in calmer and more thoughtful moments, are subjects of regret.'

On the next day, while Mr Gray stood in his own door, from which he could see all over the two or three acres of ground that the shoemaker cultivated, he observed two of his own cows in his neighbor's corn-field, browsing away in quite a contented manner. As he was going to call one of the farm hands to go over and drive them out, he perceived that Mr Barton had become aware of the mischief that was going on, and had already started for the field of corn.

'Now we will see the effect of yesterday's lesson,' the farmer said to himself, and then paused to observe the manner of the shoemaker towards his cattle in driving them out of the field. In a few minutes Mr Barton came up to the cows—but, instead of throwing stones at them, or striking them with a stick, he merely drove them out in a quiet way, and put up the bars through which they had entered.

'Admirable!' ejaculated farmer Gray.

'What is admirable?' asked his wife, who came within hearing distance at the moment.

'Why the lesson I gave our friend Barton yesterday, works admirably.'

'How so?'

'Why two of our cows were in his corn-field a few minutes ago, destroying the corn at a rapid rate.'

'Well! what did he do to them?' in a quick anxious tone.

'He drove them out.'

'Did he stone them, or beat them?'

'Oh no. He was as gentle as a child towards them.'

'You are certainly jesting.'

'Not I. Friend Barton has not forgotten that his pigs were in my corn-field yesterday, and that I turned them out without hurting a hair of one of them. Now, suppose I had got angry and beaten his hogs, what do you think the result would have been? Why, it is much more than probable, that one or both of our fine cows would have been at this moment in the condition of Mr Mellon's old brindle.'

'I wish you would n't say any thing more about old brindle,' Mrs Gray said, trying to laugh, while her face grew red, in spite of her efforts to keep down her feelings.

'Well, I won't, Sally, if it worries you. But it is such a good illustration, that I cannot help using it sometimes.'

'I am glad he did n't hurt the cows, Mrs Gray said, after a pause.

'And so am I, Sally. Glad on more than one account. It shows that he has made an effort to keep down his hasty, irritable temper—and if he can do that, it will be a favor conferred on the whole neighborhood, for almost every one complains, at times, of this fault in his character.'

'It is certainly the best policy to keep fair weather with him!' Mrs Gray remarked—'for a man of his temper could annoy us a good deal.'

'That word policy, Sally, is not a good word,' her husband replied. 'It conveys a thoroughly selfish idea. Now, we ought to look for some higher motive of action than mere policy—motives grounded in correct and unselfish principles.'

'But what other motive but policy could we possibly have for putting up with Mr Barton's outrageous conduct?'

'Other and far higher motives, it seems to me. We should reflect that Mr Barton has naturally a hasty temper, and that, when excited, he does things for which he is sorry afterwards—and that, in nine cases out of ten, he is a greater sufferer from these outbreaks than any one else. In our actions towards him, then, it is a much higher and better motive for us to be governed by a desire to aid him in the correction of this evil, than to look merely to the protection of ourselves from its effects. Do you not think so?'

'Yes, it does seem so.'

'When thus moved to action, we are, in a degree regarding the whole neighborhood, for the evil of which we speak, affects all. And in thus suffering ourselves to be governed by such elevated and unselfish motives, we gain all that we possibly could have gained under the mere instigation of policy—and a great deal more. But to bring the matter into a still narrower compass. In all our actions towards him and every one else, we should be governed by the simple consideration—Is it right? If a spirit of retaliation be not right, then it cannot be indulged without a mutual injury. Of course, then, it should never prompt us to action. If cows or hogs get into my field or garden, and destroy my property, who is to blame most? Of course, myself. I should have kept my fences in better repair, or my gate closed. The animals certainly are not to blame, for they follow only the promptings of nature—and their owners should not be censured, for they know nothing about it. It would then be very wrong for me to injure both the animals and their owners for my own neglect—would it not?'

'Yes—I suppose it would.'

'So at least it seems to me. Then, of course, I ought not to injure neighbor Barton's cows or hogs, even if they do break into my corn-field or garden, simply because it would be wrong to do so. This is the principle upon which we should act, and not from any selfish policy.'

After this, there was no more trouble about farmer Gray's geese or cattle. Sometimes the geese would get among Mr Barton's hogs, and annoy them while eating, but it did not worry him as it did formerly. If they became too troublesome, he would drive them away, but not by throwing sticks and stones at them, as he once did.

Late in the fall, the shoemaker brought in his bill for work. It was a pretty large bill, with sundry credits.

'Pay day has come at last, farmer Gray said, good humoredly, as the shoemaker presented his account. 'Well, let us see!' and he took the bill to examine it, item after item.

'What is this?' he asked, reading aloud.

'Cr. By one bushel of corn, fifty cents.'

'It's a some corn I had from you.'

'I reckon you must be mistaken. You never got any corn from me.'

'Oh yes I did. I remember it perfectly well, it is all right.'

'But when did you get it, friend Barton? I am sure that I hav'n't the most distant recollection of it.'

'My hogs got it,' the shoemaker said, in rather a low and hesitating tone.

'Your hogs!'

'Yes. Don't you remember when my hogs broke into your field, and destroyed your corn?'

'Oh dear! Is that it? Oh, no, no, friend Barton! I cannot allow that item in the bill.'

'Yes, but you must. It is perfectly just—and I shall never rest until it is paid.'

'I can't indeed. You could n't help your hogs getting into my field; and then you know, friend Barton—(lowering his tone)—my geese were very troublesome!'

The shoemaker blushed and looked confused; but farmer Gray slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and said, in a lively, cheerful way—

'Don't think any thing more about it, friend Barton! And hereafter, let us endeavor to do as we would be done by, and then every thing will go on as smooth as clock-work.'

'But you will allow that item in the bill?' the shoemaker urged, perseveringly.

'Oh no, I could n't do that. I should think it wrong to make you pay for my own or some of my men's negligence in leaving the bars down.'

'But then—(hesitatingly)—those geese! I killed three. Let it go for them.'

'If you did kill them, we ate them—so that is even. No—no—let the past be forgotten, and if it makes better neighbors and friends of us, we never need regret what has happened.'

Farmer Gray remained firm, and the bill was settled, omitting the item of 'corn.' From that time forth, he never had a better neighbor than the shoemaker.

The cows, and hogs, and geese of both, would occasionally trespass—but the trespassers were always kindly removed. The lesson was not lost on either of them—for even Farmer Gray used to feel, sometimes, a little annoyed when his neighbor's cattle broke into his field. But in teaching the shoemaker a lesson, he had taken a little of it to himself.

HESSIAN FLY.

A farmer in the Zanesville Gazette says—"I am led from recent observations, to believe that the Hessian fly never attacks the stalks or sprouts that put out from the original wheat stalk; but only the original stalk itself. Can any of my brother farmers, or any agricultural editor with whom you exchange, give any additional insight into this matter?"

If the fact here asserted is true, may it not be that the original stalk is so much more forward in the early part of the season than the sprouts—that for this reason the fly selects it?—Ed. N. E. F.

Ubiquity.—Josiah Quincy is President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Josiah Quincy is President of the Senate of New Hampshire, and Josiah Quincy is President of Harvard University.

Somebody says that "Esq." at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like the "quirk" in a pig's tail—more for an ornament than use.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY CORN CROP.

We copied an article from the Albany Cultivator a few weeks since, stating that a Mr Young, of Kentucky, had raised 195 bushels of corn per acre. Mr Y. has since communicated his method of cultivation to the Louisville Journal, from which we extract the following:—

"My universal rule is, to plow my corn land the fall preceding the spring when I plant; and as early in the spring as possible, I cross-plow as deep as circumstances will permit; and as soon as this is done, I commence checking off—the first way with my large plows and the second with my small ones; I check the three feet by three, admitting of working the land both ways. And then, I plant my corn from the 20th to the 25th of March—a rule to which I adhere with scrupulous exactness; planting from eight to twelve grains in each hill, covering the same from four to six inches deep, greatly preferring the latter depth; and in this particular I take more pride and more pains than any other farmer in Kentucky, holding it as my ruling principle, that the product of the corn crop depends very much upon its being properly covered, and much on its being properly plowed the first time. So soon as my corn is up of sufficient height, I start the large harrow directly over the rows, allowing a horse to walk each side, harrowing the way the corn was planted; and on land prepared as above and harrowed as directed, the hoeing part will be so completely performed by this process, that it will satisfy the most skeptical. Then, allowing the corn thus harrowed to remain a few days, I start my small plows with the bar next the corn; and so nicely will this be done, that when a row is thus plowed, so completely will the intermediate spaces, hills, &c., be lapped in by the loose earth occasioned by this system of close plowing, as to render any other work useless for a time. I thin to four stalks upon a hill, never having to transplant, the second plowing being performed with the mould-board towards the rows of corn; and so rapid has been the growth of the corn between the first and second plowings, that this is performed with ease; and when in this stage, I consider my crop safe; my general rule being, never to plow my corn more than four times, and harrow once. My practice is, to put a field in corn two successive years, then grass it, and let it lie eight years—a rule from which I never deviate. Now, I do not pretend that the labor bestowed upon a soil field to put it in a state of thorough cultivation, does not meet with a fair equivalent from one crop—but I presume no farmer will doubt when I say, the second year's crop from sod land is better than the first, with not more than one half the labor. The best system of farming is, to produce the greatest amount of profit from the smallest amount of labor.

"I lay it down as an axiom incontrovertible in the cultivation of corn, that whenever a large crop has been raised, it was the result of close and early planting; and I defy proof to the contrary. I plant my corn three feet by three, four stalks in a hill, and allow but one ear to a stalk, and one hundred ears to a bushel, and then ascertain how many hills there are in a shock, sixteen hills square, which is the usual custom to put it up. My present crop, planted on the 20th of March, bids fair to outstrip any preceding one.

WALTER C. YOUNG.

Jessamine Co., Ky.

(We publish the foregoing to show the peculiarities of Mr Young's management of his corn crop. He professes to have raised 195 bushels of corn per acre. If this was shelled corn, the crop was greater than any other of which we have had an account. We have not copied the article because of any belief that 195 bushels of shelled corn, the whole crop fairly measured when dry, have been obtained from one acre of ground, but, as we have said, because the mode of culture is somewhat different from what we are accustomed to. The depth at which the corn was planted, and the harrowing directly upon the corn itself after it came up, are novelties; and if the result was as favorable as the account indicates, these points are worthy of remembrance and attention.

The distance at which this corn was planted, 3 feet each way, would give per acre 4840 hills, and each hill must give something more than 1 quart and 1-2 a pint of corn to make 195 bushels. If four ears would give this on an average throughout the field, they must have been large—larger than it seems possible to obtain where corn stands so thick. But we presume, with the Farmers' Cabinet, that the crop was measured in the ear, not shelled. Omitting to state how the products were measured, is a common neglect with the western producers of "mammoth corn crops."—Ed. N. E. F.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The various phenomena which are to be classed under the head of electricity, and of which the thunder is one, are very imperfectly understood. Some facts, and the principles explaining them, have been thoroughly investigated; but others baffle all human efforts.

There is a certain something, called by philosophers *electric fluid*, which is diffused naturally over all bodies. It is in the chair in which I sit, in the table—the paper—my hand—in a word, in every thing. In its natural state, it is equally and generally diffused and produces no sensible effects. But there are certain causes which collect it. When it is thus accumulated in one place or upon one body, it produces very striking results; one of the most remarkable of which is, it tends to dart away into the surrounding objects, with a *bright spark and a noise*. This can be easily imitated on a small scale with the electrical machine; and it is this agent, operating precisely in this way, but with tremendous energy and splendor, which so often terrifies us in the skies.

Among the processes by which the electric fluid is accumulated, and thus prepared to produce these sensible effects, one of the principal is, the *condensation of vapor*. Whenever the vapor of the atmosphere is condensed, electricity is collected, and tends to dart off into surrounding objects. Whenever a cloud is formed in the sky it probably becomes more or less charged with electricity.

Now it is one remarkable property of this electric fluid, that some substances easily convey it away, and others do not. The former are called *conductors*, the latter *non-conductors*. The metals and water are the conductors; almost all other substances, non-conductors.

Whenever the electric fluid is collected in any place, if there is a conductor, or a chain of conductors, to convey it away, it passes off silently and without any sensible effect. If there are no conductors, it accumulates until it becomes excessive in quantity, and then it darts off through the air or

ny substances which are in its way—sometimes with great violence, and often doing irreparable injury.

We do not, however, always have thunder and lightning when clouds form in the sky. When a fog rolls in from the east, its vapors lie in contact with the earth and ocean, and the electricity passes off silently as fast as it accumulates. In a long continued storm the clouds cover the whole heavens, and extend over a region of many miles; and they form so slowly that there is opportunity for a gradual escape of the fluid. But when, in a sultry summer afternoon, black masses of cloud rise in the west, forming very rapidly, and with rounded and well defined boundaries, the fluid then accumulates faster than it can escape, and after a time it darts to the earth, or from cloud to cloud, producing the terrific effects which we so often see. Splendid and appalling as these results sometimes are, they are imitated precisely but harmlessly, by the apparatus of the lecturer. The fluid is the same in its movements and in its character, whether it sparkles on the table or thunders in the skies.

When it darts to the earth, its aim is to pass through the best conductor it can find on its way. Hence it strikes a tree; that is, it chooses to come down through the juices of the trunk: for it will be recollected that water was said to be a conductor. It often seeks a way through the walls and partitions of a house, because it finds there metallic or watery substances which help it forward. But it must be remembered that it strikes these objects only so far as they furnish it a passage way to the place for which it is destined. The common idea that a penknife, or other metallic body, attracts the lightning, is erroneous. A lightning rod suspended horizontally in the air, would not attract lightning. It is only when it forms a connection between the place where the electricity is, and that towards which it tends to move.—*Fall River Operatives' Journal.*

From the Eastern Farmer.

PRODUCTION OF INSECTS.

MR EDITOR—Your paper of the 17th March last, gave a very interesting article on Entomology. The following passage struck me as one which I had some reason to doubt as a correct opinion, so far as one fact would warrant a doubt of such high authority as you quote—Dr. Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts:—"All insects are reduced from eggs, and none are spontaneously generated from putrid animal or vegetable matter." The fact to which I allude came under my own observation, and is briefly as follows. Having a hen of a very large size, and very profitable on account of the number and size of her eggs, I was desirous of obtaining some of her breed, and late in the spring of 1840, sat her on some of her own eggs, not one of them hatched. I then buried her eggs in a heap of earth. In the spring of the following year, on removing the earth, I found some of the eggs unbroken as when deposited there. My curiosity led me to break one of them, which was perfectly free from fracture, and in it I found a living insect. It was about an inch and a half in length, its colors of imperfect black and light yellow, in narrow stripes, the whole length of the body, its belly and legs of a reddish yellow. Its notions were like those of a caterpillar. And on its head was a bunch, large for the size of the in-

sect. I was reminded, by its disgusting appearance, of a passage in a poem by Cotton Mather, where the poet wished to destroy some heretical religious opinion:—

"Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,
To poison all with heresy and vice."

I make no remark and give no opinion on this subject, but that "it may not be without amusement, if without instruction to your readers," to inquire if other and similar facts cannot be found to substantiate the doctrine of spontaneous generation of insects from putrid animal and vegetable matter.

A.

LUCERNE.

A correspondent of the Annapolis Republican takes the following notice of a patch of lucerne, belonging to Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Princess Ann, Somerset co., Md.

"It consists of about three fourths of an acre—it was sown in 1820—has been cut this makes the twelfth year. He keeps two horses and three cows—has a full supply of milk and cream, and more butter than he knows what to do with—much more than can be said of many farmers who have 500 acres of land without a lot of lucerne. This lot has been cut over once this season, and now before he can get half over again, the three horses and cows getting more than they can devour, he will have to cut it and make hay of it, to prevent it from getting too old. It comes several weeks before clover—may be cut four or five times—strikes its roots very deep, and will therefore stand dry weather, and will last no one knows how long; for this is now a splendid crop, after being cut eleven years, and yet—farmers won't sow it! even Mr Johnson's neighbors, with a few exceptions, and with his success staring them in the face! I told him that the common objection urged against it was, that they cannot get it started—that the weeds and grass will smother it the first year. Walk with me, said he, and I will tell and show you all about it. The best previous culture, said he, is Irish potatoes; the hoe in that case kills grass and weeds, and he showed me a lot of a neighbor's, which last year was partly in corn and partly in potatoes, both sowed in lucerne this spring. That on the potato part was, to a visible line, much better than the other. The way to manage it is this:—Take a rich lot of ground on which the water does not lie, winter or summer; cultivate it in Irish potatoes; sow it down broadcast, 1st May, twenty pounds of seed to the acre, and in July, cut. You may suppose from the looks of it the first season, that the weeds and grass would overcome it, but don't be alarmed: they die off and the second year the lucerne will survive almost in immortal vigor. The proof of the pudding is in eating it: here I saw the proof. When it is considered how early it invites the scythe, how rapidly it shoots up again, how many cuts it will give in the year, and how many years it will last, it is safe to say that an acre of it, well set, is worth twenty acres of clover.

"But the best is to be told. It is a fact, which I have learned for the first time, from authority and in a manner which leaves me not a doubt of its truth—that lucerne possesses the remarkable characteristic of being exempt from that quality in clover and other green meal—as English writers

call it—which makes it dangerous to give it to horses when in active exercise. In other words you may feed them, as Mr Johnson does his carriage horses, on lucerne instead of dry fodder or hay, and travel them on it fast or slow, without danger of touching their wind! Every one knows that this can't be done with clover. Mr Robinson, who some years since owned a stage line between Centerville and Easton—a route of 21 miles, over which a single team was driven fed on corn and green lucerne, without ever blowing a horse. In Italy the stage horse, in his most active use, is fed on grain and alfalfa or lucerne. But what signifies a thousand illustrations? This, like others, will be read and thrown aside, as a thing that 'tells very well on paper,' but too troublesome to be put in practice!

"It would probably be better to sow it with oats, cutting off oats and lucerne in July; but what I saw had not the advantage of any protecting crop. The oats would probably assist in keeping down weeds and grass. To conclude—the lot should be rich, well worked in potatoes, and well top dressed in February, from year to year; the oftener the better. That gives the crop an early and vigorous start. The farmer who once enjoys the benefit of a lot of lucerne for his horses and milch cows, will never be without again."

EGGS.

A correspondent of the Piscataquis Farmer says: "In conversation a few days since with one of our thrifty farmers on the subject of keeping eggs, he told me that only a few weeks since, he took to market a quantity of eggs which he had kept in perfect order for seven months. The manner in which they were preserved so long a time he did not wish to keep a secret, and it occurred to me that the fact might well deserve a place in your useful paper, that others might avail themselves of the benefit to be derived from the information. Many modes of preserving are practiced, but none has yet come to my knowledge so simple and worthy of being generally known as this. His method of procedure is simply to collect the eggs as soon as laid, and place them upon the small end, closely packed, in any common vessel, such as a firkin or cask, and let them remain unmoved in the open air, only covered to prevent being exposed to breaking. But the great secret is, in my opinion, that of collecting the eggs soon after they are laid, as otherwise nothing will save them from decay. Try the experiment, friends, and if you do not succeed, the expense is nothing, and if the recipe is true, it is valuable indeed.

Bradford, in his history of Massachusetts, relates that in 1763, on the anniversary of the society for promoting industry, 300 females of Boston assembled on the common with their spinning wheels! They were attired in cloth of their own manufacture.

The Vermont Patriot states that Isaac Tabor, of Montpelier, performed no less an exploit the other day, than the shearing of 913 pounds of fine wool from 168 sheep—almost 5 1-2 lbs. per head, and amounting, at 20 cents per lb., to \$237 25.

The cotton crop in Mississippi is said to promise abundance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1842.

SCRAPS.

The boys in the printing office must have a cold water spree on Monday, the 4th, and therefore the editor must give them the copy of his editorial Saturday morning. And here we are, 9 o'clock Friday evening, with the mercury at high sweating point—our limbs stiffened by plowing and hoeing briskly through Wednesday and Thursday, and made more uncomfortable by the heat and the toils of a busy day in the city—and yet before we can sleep, we must write six or eight letter-sheet pages of editorial, and that too without a bit of a subject yet thought of. We wrote *Scraps* at the top of the page merely as a convenient cover to any thing that may happen to come up in our brain, while we move the pen.

First, then, we happen to think it is very hot. Bear the heat patiently, say common sense, philanthropy, and piety—all three. Fretting will do no good, common sense very well knows, and experience proves it—therefore they say to us, "keep cool," and so we will try to do—remembering that this hot weather is good for the corn, good to sweeten the grass, good for nearly all the crops upon the farm. Man and his herds will probably have more and better food the coming autumn and winter, in consequence of the heat that oppresses. The All-wise Regulator of the seasons is doing well for us—let us strive to be thankful, and requite his unstinted favors by the acceptable homage of grateful hearts.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A scrap upon this. Freedom's birth-day:—a day on which an oppressed people undertook to throw off the burthen of a king and nobility, and resolved to be their own rulers:—A day on which the delegates to the Congress of '76 boldly and firmly took the high ground of civil independence of British rule, and commenced the march which has led our nation to its freedom, prosperity and greatness. It is a day to be remembered as long as Freedom shall have a lover and a friend,—to be gratefully regarded as long as the God of nations is thanked for blessings enjoyed on American soil—and it should be the aspiration of every true American heart, that the sacred principles of LIBERTY and EQUALITY which secure us those blessings, may be diffused over the whole wide earth, and hasten the time when the sun in all his course shall not rise upon a tyrant nor set upon a slave.—Enough of this.

HAYING.

As soon as Independence is over, if the weather be good, and his grass is fit to cut, the farmer must go resolutely to his haying. Should there be good weather, the grass which has had so much wet upon it for the last three weeks, will ripen very fast, and large fields of it will ripen at the same time. Therefore be securing it as fast as possible.

But while haying goes on, weeds will be working up among the corn, the potatoes, and the roots. The surface of the ground among these will need stirring. Do not be so over anxious to get in the hay as to lose more by neglecting the fields in tillage than you gain by sucking to the scythe, the pitchfork and the rake.

Making Hay. Where the grass is quite green when cut, it will take, usually, three common hay days to cure it. If cut in the morning, we usually turn it out of swath at 9 o'clock, and between 12 and 1 o'clock, turn it up. At from 4 to 6, P. M., put it in small cocks. After the dew is off the next morning, spread out thin—turn two

or three times in the course of the day—towards evening, put into cock. Spread again the next day—turn as much as is necessary and then put into the barn. Should the weather be uncommonly drying, two days will answer for curing most hay at the commencement of the season. After grass which is thin, has become nearly ripe, it will require comparatively little curing. One day, or a little more than one is often sufficient. But you, farmers, all know how to cure hay, and know also generally when it is dry. There is but one point here on which we deem it possible to give information. The point is this: hay which has been in cock one or two nights and sweated a little in that state, will do to stow away in the barn without *feeling* quite so crisp and dry as that should be which has not sweated in cock. In other words, the sweat in cock tends to prevent sweat in the *mow*. Should a lot of hay get badly damaged, it becomes less offensive, or more agreeable to the cattle, by leaving it one night spread out upon the ground. Under the action of dew and its evaporation, some of the moisture passes off.

Drinks. Water—pure cold water, sugar and water, molasses and water, (if it does not turn acid in the stomach,) milk, milk and water—these are wholesome drinks, and may be taken with impunity, so far as relates to violent ill effects, in any quantity that the thirsting appetite of a temperate man craves, if he will but take them often enough to keep himself from being over heated. Dr. Alcott may tell us, as he did last year, that so much cold water will weaken the system. We shall not dispute that point with him—but we do maintain that we have never yet heard of a temperate man dying suddenly from drinking cold water in a very hot day, unless he had been long, i. e. more than an hour without drinking. A tumbler of water every half hour in the hottest part of the day, while the sweat runs in streams and keeps all the clothes wet, is not taking too much or too often.

The Barn.—Keep it well ventilated while the hay is new. Let all the gas or steam that rises from it be carried off; for when confined it injures the hay.

Salt.—Should you find it desirable to put in a load of hay that is not quite as dry as you would choose to make it, a pack of salt to the ton will help to preserve it. The stock relish a portion of the hay better for being salted. Put in some with, and some without salt.

Time of Cutting.—Where the land is rich enough to give two crops, there is no loss in cutting the first while the grass is very green. If not fully grown, the second will make up the deficiency. Clover, redtop and timothy are best if cut when fairly in the bloom.

Curing Hay.—Clover it is best not to expose more than one good day fairly and fully to the sun. It sheds its leaves so much, and its stalks become so hard when rapidly sun-dried, that it is better to do a considerable part of the curing in cock. Redtop and timothy waste but little, and are found to be good when dried fully by exposure to the brightest suns of two successive days. Possibly they may be better if kept the second day in cock and put into the barn on the third without having been spread out thin. Some prefer this mode, but we have not tried it.

Last season, having some hay in cock during two cloudy days, and thinking on the second that it might heat, we took a small fork full from the top of the cock and placed it on the ground; then another small fork full was put on that, and so on until we had built the cock anew, and changed the position, not of top and bottom merely, but of the locks throughout. This hay, though out a long time, was as much relished by the cattle as any that we put into the barn. It however was

out while quite green, and was very fine. We think it would have been much damaged but for that pitching over.

THE SEASON.

Frequent rains and warm suns have been bringing vegetation forward very fast for the last two weeks. The hay crop now promises to be a fair one in quantity. Some low lands have been recently inundated, so that many acres of wet meadow grass, and of potatoes, beets, &c. in low situations, have been nearly ruined. Corn is not large, but is doing well.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 2, 1842.

Mr J. F. Allen, of Salem, presented some fine specimens of the Zinfandel and Chasselas Grapes, and the Royal George Clingstone Peach.

Mr Otis Johnson, of Lynn—some fine specimens of the Coolidge's Favorite Peach.

Dr. John C. Howard, of Brookline—Black Hamburg, Burgundy and White Chasselas Grapes. Also some fine Cherries, var. Gros or Napoleon Bigareau (?)

Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton—Peaches and Cherries.

Mr George Walsh, of Charlestown—Cherries; var. Belle de Choisy.

Mr John A. Kenrick, of Newton—White Bigareau and Black Tartarian Cherries.

Mr A. H. Hovey—Early Virginia Strawberries.

Mr M. Skilton, Charlestown—Black Tartarian Cherries.

Mr Wm. Hawkes—some fair specimens of Strawberries, var. Methven Castle.

Mr Joseph O. Frost, of Boston—some fine specimens of the Black Hamburg, Sweetwater and Muscat Grape, and Neotaries.

Mr Leonard Ware, of Boston—some very superior specimens of the Black Tartarian Cherry.

From the garden of Mrs Bigelow, of Medford—some fine Strawberries.

Capt. Charles Robbins, Master of the House of Correction, at South Boston, presented two boxes of extra fine specimens of the Methven Castle Strawberry.

From the garden of Samuel Walker, Roxbury—specimens of sixty-two varieties of Seedling Strawberries, raised from the common, or Wood variety.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

FARM FOR THE POOR.

MR EDITOR.—By many well wishers to the necessities of the poor, it is thought it would prove a very praiseworthy and beneficial plan, if the agricultural associations would see fit to establish a large farm or tract of land, for the purpose of employing the vast many of the poor and indigent of our native population, who have no means of their own of obtaining a regular employment or the getting a decent living. It is, from mature consideration, supposed, that great public benefit as well as gain might be realized from such an institution, placed under proper regulations. Thousands would gladly embrace the opportunity of its encouragement, and the production of such an establishment could be such as to make it well worthy the patronage of all who are friends to agriculture.

HUMANITAS.

□ We found this communication in our box, and give it space in our columns, though we know not from whom it comes. Our first impressions are, that the establishment would cause a large pecuniary loss to its owners, but that it may be a judicious way for the affluent to bestow alms upon the indigent. This is merely a first thought.

Cut off the warts from your plum trees.—Grindstone—this will soon be wanted for daily use. Do not depend upon your neighbor's—buy one for yourself.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Society, held July 23, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society, be presented to Prof. Fisher, Director of the Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg, for his valuable donation of pamphlets. Adjourned to this day two weeks.

EBEN. WIGHT

Rec. Sec'y.

July 6.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded locality, for early exposure, for the week ending July 3.

July, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	60	64	E.
Tuesday,	23	56	76	E.
Wednesday,	29	63	47	72
Thursday,	30	54	83	73 S. W.
Friday,	1	70	80	76 S. W.
Saturday,	2	69	86	76 S.
Sunday,	3	70	92	73 S.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 4, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 355 Beef Cattle, 26 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep and 150 Swine.

50 Beef Cattle, and several hundred Sheep unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* We again reduce our quotations. We quote a few extra \$5 50 a 5 62. First quality \$4 75 a 5 25. Second quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Third quality \$4 00 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales only were effected, and we shall omit prices.

Sheep.—Dull. Sale from 1 25 to \$2 50. A few choice wethers, 3 50 and 4 00.

Pigs.—A lot of old hogs at 4 cts. And a lot of Pigs 5 1-4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 c. c. Flax Seed, \$2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Navy Seed, \$4 25 a 4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market has been pretty firm during the week, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, prices having risen not more than one or two cents per bushel for all descriptions of grain.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 60—Southern, round low, old, 59 a 60—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60—do white, 57 a 58—Barley — a — Rye, Northern, a 67—do Southern, — a 60—Oats, Southern, 40 a 40—rthern do, 33 to 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.—Shorts, double hull, 35 a 40—Ran, 25.

FLOUR. The past week has been one of great dullness on the Flour dealers, and prices have been generally declining.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mes, cr. \$6 00 a 6 40 —do ar, \$6 75 a 5 97 do, free of carriage \$6 12 a — Philadelphia, 4 mes. \$5 75 a 6 00—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/2 a 2. \$5 87 a 6 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — 6 00 a 2—Georgetown, \$6 37 a 6 50—Richmond Canal, \$6 00 a 6 10. City, \$6 00 a 6 00—Petersburgh, South side \$6 12 a 6 37 lo. Country \$6 00 a 6 12—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 00 a 2—do fancy brands \$6 12 a 6 00—Ohio via Canal, \$5 87—do do New Orleans, cash \$6 00 a 6 00. Rye, 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$3 00 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The private operations have in some measure been governed by the public sales; and prices of a few are again lower. Lard continues in active demand at 5 c. per lb.

Beef—Mess 4 10 new hbl. \$9 00 a 9 50—Navy—\$8 00 a 10. 1 625 a 1 650—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—lard clear 4 me. hbl. \$11 50 a 12 10—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00 Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—do Mess or other States — a — do Prime do \$5 00 a 5 50—Cargos do, 3 a 3 50—Clear do \$10 00 a 10 50—dry, shipping, 10 a 12—do store, unseasoned, 10 a 14—do ry, 13 a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6 1-2—do 2 and Western, 3 a 4—Hams, Boston, 6 1-2 a 7—do

Southern and Western, 5 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 6 a 8—do new milk, 6 a 8

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad val. and 4 cts per pound.

The market for this article is in a quiet state; sales are made to meet the immediate demands of the manufacturers. Wool of the new clip has not come into market to any extent. We do not learn that much wool of the present shearing has changed hands.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 47 c.—American full blood do 42 a 44—Do 3 a 4—do 33 a 40—Do 1-2 do 35 a 37—1-4 and common do 30 a 35—Smoky Sheep, washed, 25 a 30—Do unwashed, 12 a 14—Bengasi do 7 a 9—Saxony, clean — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 3 a 16—do picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 25 a 27—No. 3 do do do 18 a 23.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

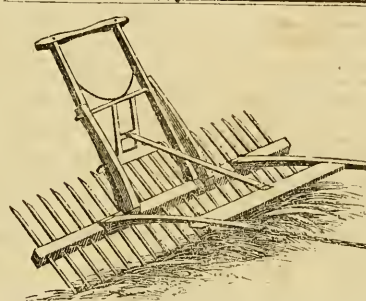
The accounts from England are very unfavorable for the growing crop in that country, and the duty had fallen to £100,000.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 9 a 10.—2d do do 8 a 9.

HAY. per ton, \$12 to 13—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 10.

EGGS. 12 a 16.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. May 22.

DAILIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a large assortment of Double Dahlias of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, May 3, 1842.

DAHLIA POLES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dahlia Poles, with the bark peeled off, in bundles of 100, or by the dozen. Boston, May 3, 1842.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 206 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Tract and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

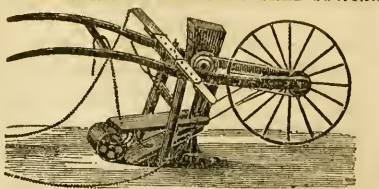
DAHLIA AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles; also, 500 Spruce Poles 12 to 20 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH JR., Maine wharf, near the bottom of Summer st. June 1, 1842.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and of Jacquetta, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog.

In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his expense, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; any Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 20

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Protry & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$8 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Cultivators.	150 " Common do.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	100 " Spades.
50 Willis's do. do.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Common do. do.	300 " Patent Smiths.
100 Willis's Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Common do.
50 Common do do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
250 Willis's Seed Sowers.	200 " Garden do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Tract do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 " Draft do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Hatter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAN OF TOIL.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be free,
Lend thine ear to Reason's call:
There's folly in the Drunkard's glee—
There's madness in the midnight brawl:
The ribald jest, the vulgar song,
May give a keener sting to care;
The riot of a reckless throng
May lead to ruin and despair:
Let truth unloose thy fettered soul—
There is no freedom in the bowl.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be wise,
The paths of moral light explore;
Pierce the human heart's disguise,
And track its motives to the core;
Creation's boundless beauties scan,
Observe its wonders—search its laws;
Look on the vast harmonious plan,
And learn to love the Eternal Cause:
Let Truth illumine thy darkened soul—
There is no wisdom in the bowl.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be blest,
Give thy purest feelings play;
Bring all that's noble to thy breast,
Let all that's worthless pass away.
Let generous deeds bid sorrow cease,
Let gentlest words thy lips employ:
Scatter the seeds of love and peace,
And reap a harvest full of joy:
Let Truth make glad thy harassed soul—
There are no blessings in the bowl.

Childhood.—Who does not look back to the days of his childhood with mingled sensations of pleasure and regret? Pleasure at the absence of the cares of life, and regret that those halcyon days were not better improved. There is in childhood a holy ignorance, a beautiful credulity, a sort of sanctity that one cannot contemplate without something of the reverential feelings with which one should approach beings of a celestial nature. The impress of the divine nature is, as it were, fresh on the infant spirit, fresh and unsullied by contact with this withering world. One trembles lest an impure breath should dim the clearness of its bright mirror. And how perpetually must those who are in the habit of contemplating childhood, of studying the characters of little children feel and repeat to their own hearts, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Which of us, of the wisest among us, may not stop to receive instruction and rebuke from the character of a little child? Which of us by comparison with its smiling simplicity has not reason to blush for the bitterness, the insincerity, the worldliness, the degeneracy of his own?—Selected.

We certainly do not look back with "pleasure at the absence of the cares of life" which attended our childhood;—or rather, we do not feel that our manhood would be happier without life's cares than with them. It has been our lot to be a child in middle life—to live for years, and those not idle, at the paternal board, without having exciting and perplexing cares;—but instead of drawing peculiar enjoyment from this freedom from care, we felt the want of it—we felt that useful powers and capacities were rusting and growing weak for want of

exercise. We felt the need of more care—sought for more—have found it, and have had enjoyment in it. Experience tells us that cares are blessings and comforts. We did not find childhood more happy than manhood is, though our early days were passed as pleasantly as those of most children; yet then there were longings to grow up to man's stature—to be able to take the candle down from the mantle-piece without getting into a chair—to wear a watch—to be at liberty to go to a neighbor's without asking permission—to be our own master—to choose the color of our own clothes—to have the privileges of a full grown man. These longings, together with the crosses and vexations which were frequently coming, caused childhood to be far other than a cloudless day,—caused it to be a season of as sore trials, compared with the strength which was given to bear them, as any that have come upon us in riper years—and in these riper years our trials have been not less than those of most men.

The innocence of childhood may preserve from self-reproach, and the pangs of a wounded conscience; but years of discretion are privileged to obtain something more grateful to the soul than that mere absence of self-reproach which attends upon innocence. There may be humble trust of sins forgiven, and bright hopes of unmingled joys—hopes which of themselves give earth's highest joys—joys higher, far higher than the innocent ones of childhood. Far be it from us to intimate that childhood is not a joyous and happy season—but if one uses his powers as he ought, manhood may be still more happy. Shame, shame to the christian world, when christian principle is not the producer of purer joys than childhood's innocence can impart.—ED. N. E. F.

An "Infernal Machine."—Mr William Beals, Pyrotechnist, exhibited to us this morning, a model of the expanding cannon ball, invented by him. This ball, when discharged from a 32 pounder, will expand the instant it leaves the cannon, from three to four feet, and is capable of destroying the whole main rigging of a ship, and would cut down four men standing abreast in the field. This ball was examined at Washington last week, by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and several naval and military officers, who pronounced it a very singular and ingenious invention. The Secretary of the Navy is about causing an experiment to be made with it at the Navy Yard, Charlestown.—*Boston Transcript.*

We are not pleased with thoughts of war and bloodshed. We choose rather to see the iron and steel wrought in plowshares and pruning hooks, than into implements for man's destruction. But the more deadly the weapons of warfare can be made, the more you can take from individual men opportunities for displaying remarkable prowess and courage in conflict, the nearer you come to placing the weak upon an equality with the strong in the hour of battle, then the more effectually do you deter the strong, the valiant, and the lover of a hero's fame, from seeking to make war upon their fellow-men. The more deadly the weapons, the less will be the desire to face them.—ED. N. E. F.

Good.—The New Orleans Crescent City has the following beautiful little allegory:—

A humming bird once met a butterfly, and being

pleased with the beauty of its person and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply—"as you once spurned at me, and called me a drawing dolt." "Impossible," exclaimed the humming bird. "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other; "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you this piece of advice: Never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superiors."

Absurdities.—To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.

To expect to make people honest by hardening them in prison, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work.

To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it.

To vote for a candidate at any election, because he praises your wife and admires the baby.—Selected.

It is the fashion now for young men to wear coats cut similar to those which encased their grandfathers fifty years ago, and to carry canes. It must be very gratifying to old people to witness this respectful desire on the part of the young to imitate them not only in manners but in dress.—*Concord Freeman.*

The above must be, in part, ironical. We do not believe the old folks regard it as a mark of respect in the young to imitate their coat tails, while they curtail the old-fashioned collar of two third its time-honored breadth, and wear the skeleton substitute as low as is necessary to show the full length of their necks. But the editor can't be serious.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to cut, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two sheaves a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1842.

[NO. 2.]

OL. XXI.]

N. E. FARMER.

From the Maine Farmer.

GARGET IN CATTLE.

MR HOLMES—I recollect to have seen in the Maine Farmer, some year or two since, communications from certain gentlemen on the subject of that is called the garget in cattle. If my memory serves me, there was quite a difference of opinion as to the existence and the cause of that disease, neither of them, thought I, is right. I think a gentleman of Dixmont discarded the idea of such a disease as garget in cattle. That there is not such a disease, is not my object at present to prove; but would merely say I have no objections to applying the name of garget to a certain disorder in our oxen and cows. It has been frequently said when an ox has the garget, his limbs are weak, his skin stiff, his eyes sunken, his nose dry, and his appetite more or less gone. I care not by what name the complaint is called, if I can find the cause and best cure; but in my language, I say the ox has taken cold, and has now a fever. What, says a reader, has the ox a fever? Yes, really and soberly, the ox has a fever. Well, never heard of such a thing before! O, dear reader, I have known cases of the above described, which I should term a slow fever—also an inflammatory fever; one case of which I will describe. A few years since, a farrow cow of mine was driven out of the barn in the evening, near the middle of April, to lie under an open shed. It so happened it was the night before a southerly rain storm; it happened, also, that the shed was open to the south, and the damp wind blew directly in upon the cow, and at eight o'clock the next morning, she was swollen from her nose to her rump to an astonishing size, the water was running copiously from her eyes, her eyelids hung down over her eyes like sacks of water, and the skin so extended to be almost transparent; respiration was difficult, with universal trembling, and no disposition to eat any thing: indeed, had she knowledge and power, I doubt not she would have said, *I am sick over*—for truly that was her appearance. Well, yes, what is to be done? I don't know—the cow is sick. Well, we will put her into the barn to cover her with a horse-rug and buffalo—this, I think, a heaping spoonful of saltpetre must be dissolved and turned down her throat; and the result is, that in about two hours the swelling abated and she began to eat, and by night she appeared well. So much for doctoring the cow; whereas she had been suffered to remain without medical aid, she would probably have died in two or three days.

I will also mention one case of lung fever. The object was a young ox, fleshy and healthy; he was kept in the barn all winter, except when turned out to water or in the yoke, which latter case was seldom. About the first of April he was taken out of the yoke, where he remained half a day without food, during which he laid upon the wet ground

several hours: the next morning I was called to look at him; he was considerably swollen in his body, and much distressed for breath. It was supposed the difficulty was in his throat, or that he had drawn something into his lungs. Various kinds of medicine were given, but nothing for fever, and nothing relieved him. In about forty-eight hours after it was known he was sick, he died. I assisted in skinning and examining the ox, and found the difficulty to have been an inflammation on the lungs, of which he died.

I have been thus particular in speaking of the cases alluded to, not only to show the importance of guarding against unnecessarily exposing our animals to sickness and suffering, but to prepare the mind of the reader to look at what I suppose to be the real cause of what is called garget in cows. There is by far the most complaint of garget in cows soon after they calve and while they give the largest quantity of milk. Now every man of reflection must be sensible that a cow is most likely to take cold soon after she calves, and every observing man with a stock of cattle, will learn that they are especially liable to take cold if exposed during cold storms in the spring, summer, and fore part of autumn: this being the case, what may we more naturally expect, than that cows, having their bags or udders extended nearly to the utmost with milk, should be troubled with swelling and disordered milk, if they are exposed to take cold? Where may we look for a cold or fever to be seated, if not in the part already irritated and predisposed to fever, from extreme distention? I think every man who keeps oxen or cows may, by a little reflection and observation, be satisfied that nearly if not all the cases of garget in oxen or cows, arise from the animals taking cold: but enough of this, if we have found out the cause.

Now for the cure. Garget root may be given; a piece also put in the brisket is beneficial, or nitre, in quantity from one to two table spoonfuls—this will generally afford relief in a short time. But it is said an ounce of prevention is as good as a pound of cure. The course I have pursued of late years with my cows is this:—near the time of their calving, before and after, I have endeavored to be particularly careful to keep them warm and dry, and keep them up in the barn through storms during the whole year. In this way, I find the same cows that used to be troubled with garget, are free from it, give more milk and keep in better flesh.

N. F.

SURFACE DRAINING.

From a late number of the Mark Lane Express, we copy the following:—

"It is now generally admitted, by all those who are competent to give an opinion, that draining is the most important improvement of the soil that can be adopted. The operation may be divided into two departments—*surface drainage* and *main drainage*. By the former, lands under cultivation will be rendered capable of producing a much larger accurable quantity of produce; and by the latter,

many tracts of land constantly under water, or frequently flooded, will be rendered permanent by production. Speaking of surface draining, Mr Dudgeon says:—'Taking the arable land alone of the Empire, we may well conclude there are not less than what would be equal to 10,000,000 acres annually under crop, to which the improvements of thorough draining and its accessories might be profitably applied, and with immense advantage to the nation's comfort and pecuniary resources. From what is known of the effects of those operations, on different kinds of soil, I consider that I am within the mark in estimating the result of their application on so extended a scale as I have contemplated, as equal to an average of fully eight bushels an acre. Indeed, Mr Smith states, the effect of such improvements upon the most unproductive sterile soil, as exhibiting a return of sixteen bushels an acre higher than the average assumed by Mr McCulloch for the arable land of all England; and, in point of fact, to justify the expense of all those operations, we are warranted in assuming to the full the increase I have supposed. This, then, without having recourse to new soils, would give an addition to the annual produce of the empire of 10,000,000 quarters—an amount about ten times larger than our average annual importations for the last forty years.' Here is a source of improvement involving the profitable employment of from fifty to sixty millions in labor, and affording means for continuing the permanent employment of that labor."

Upon the above, the British American Cultivator says—

"We have for long been convinced that there is not any improvement more required in Canadian agriculture, than more perfect surface draining and main draining. Good farming, or productive crops, we never can have on land that is not sufficiently drained. In this climate, in particular, the soil never can be in a proper state for arable culture, if it is not drained. And how can we expect that plants will thrive and find nutriment in a soil that is at one time saturated with moisture, and at another time dried and hardened by the effects of excessive heat and drought. When the soil is properly drained, plowed land will not become hard, but remain loose and open, and receive the full benefit of the dew, and light summer showers, that are so well calculated to nourish and preserve, in a healthy state, the plants growing upon it. The tender and delicate roots of plants cannot extend, or collect sufficient nutriment in a hard soil, which neither dew nor slight showers can penetrate; and soil not sufficiently drained, will be sure to become hard in the summer heat we have in this country. In passing through the country in the summer season, it is easy to observe the destructive effects of the want of draining, on lands that are naturally flat, and the soil of strong quality. Last year, in particular, we had an opportunity of seeing the crops of grain growing upon such lands, and we believe in many instances they would not produce the seed sown. How could it be otherwise? as the soil must have been in a wet and unfit state for sowing and harrowing, when the seed was put in."

CAUSES OF THE EMBARRASMENTS OF FARMERS.

It would seem at first blush very extraordinary that, in New England, a farmer, who has for example his farm free of incumbrance, should ever become bankrupt. So intimately connected is this subject with the prosperity and respectability of the agricultural profession, that some remarks in reference to it, will not, I hope, be deemed misplaced. Among the Romans, six acres were considered ample for the support of a family; with their hundred acres, some of our farmers grow poor, and become hopelessly insolvent. In many cases not a tenth part of such farms is cultivated. Instead of asking how he can make every acre of his land productive, the farmer inquires how he can subsist with the least possible expenditure of labor in its cultivation, or of capital in its improvement. No good in life can be attained without labor; and sometimes, oftentimes, large and valuable tracts of land lie unproductive and worthless, because the farmer is unwilling to expend any thing in their redemption and improvement.

Then again, in the families of many farmers there are too many unproductive hands. In the changes which, since the introduction of extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen among us, have taken place in our habits of domestic labor, some of the internal resources of the farmer have become dried up, and new occasions of expenditure introduced. I cannot better illustrate this matter than by a recurrence to a conversation, which I had with one of the most respectable farmer in Middlesex county. "Sir," said he to me, "I am a widower, and have only one daughter at home. I have gone to the utmost extent of my limited means, for her education. She is a good scholar, and has every where stood high in her classes, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of her instructors. She is expert in all the common branches of education. She reads Latin and French; she understands mineralogy and botany; and I can show you with pleasure some of her fine needle-work, embroidery and drawings. In the loss of her mother, she is my whole dependence; but instead of waiting upon me, I am obliged to hire a servant to wait upon her. I want her to take charge of my dairy, but she cannot think of milking; and as her mother was anxious that her child should be saved all hardship, for she used to say the poor girl would have enough of that bye and bye, she never allowed her to share in her labors; and therefore she knows no more of the care of a dairy, or indeed of housekeeping, than any city milliner; so that in fact I have sold all my cows but one. This cow supplies us with what milk we want, but I buy my butter and cheese. I told her, a few days since, that my stockings were worn out, and that I had a good deal of wool in the chamber, which I wished she would card and spin. Her reply was, in a tone of unaffected surprise—'Why, father! no young lady does that; and besides it is so much easier to send it to the mill and have it carded there. Well, I continued, you will knit the stocking if I get the wool spun? Why no, father! mother never taught me how to knit, because she said it would interfere with my lessons; and then, if I knew how, it would take a great deal of time, and be much cheaper to buy the stockings at the store.'

This incident illustrates perfectly the condition of many a farmer's family, and exhibits a serious drawback upon his prosperity, and a serious imped-

ment to his success. The false notions which prevail among us in regard to labor, create a distaste for it; and the fact that, if the time required to be employed in many articles of household manufacture be reckoned at its ordinary value, the cost of producing or making many articles of clothing would be more than that of purchasing them at the store, is deemed a sufficient reason for abandoning their production at home. In many cases, however, this time is turned to no account, but absolutely squandered. But yet the clothing, if not made, must be bought; and they who might produce it must be sustained at an equal expense, whether they work or are idle.

Another great occasion of many a farmer's ruin, is the credit which he easily obtains, and a practice of dealing at the village store for barter. The fact, so common and notorious, that the owners of most of our village stores obtain liens in the form of mortgage, attachment, or forced sale, upon many of the farms in their vicinity, shows how great is the danger of the almost universal system of store trust and credit. Few farmers keep any accounts, and before they are at all aware, they have a long score on the trader's books, and that not only for the current price of the goods, but enhanced by an additional charge for the delay of payment.

But there is another circumstance in this case, which is not always considered. In many instances, the trader will purchase the produce of the farmer only upon what is called store pay—that is, making his payment in goods from his store. The farmer, in this way, is not only obliged to sell at the lowest market price, and pay the trader his profit upon his goods, but he and his family are induced to purchase a great many things which they do not need, and which they would be better without. This leads likewise to the keeping of an open account; which, if not most rigidly watched and frequently settled, is as sure as fate to surprise the farmer with an unexpected and heavy balance against him. This usually produces ill blood between both parties, leading to vexatious lawsuits and all their miserable consequences; and so far as any further comfort or success in life are concerned, a farmer might as well see at his elbow a personage, whom it may not be civil to name, as get into the fangs of the law, or have a sheriff upon his premises. They are alike equally ruthless and inexorable. Unless, therefore, in the rare instances, and there are some such, of men disposed to deal with perfect honor and integrity, a village store in the vicinity of a farm, must but too often be regarded as a precursor to debt and ruin to the neighborhood.

The farmer should, as far as possible, sell only for cash; and endeavor to supply his wants, and those of his family, wholly from the farm. He should beware of debt under all circumstances, excepting for property—such as land for example—whose value is not likely to be reduced, and which is susceptible of immediate improvement and profit. He must recollect that, at least in New England, the returns of his husbandry come in various and small forms; and that it will never be easy for him to discharge any large debt but by a slow and gradual process from the products of his farm. Especially must he remember that his principal capital is labor; that he can never afford to support many hands which are idle, inefficient, or unproductive; that the drones do not only not fill but exhaust the hive, and consume the products of the working bees; and that an expense avoided is a double gain.—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

From the same.

PEAS AND OATS.

The prevailing custom among the Deerfield farmers, is to sow peas and oats together, so that a crop shall be in the proportion of one quarter pea to three quarters of oats. The pea customarily sowed in these cases, is a green pea from Canada which ripens about the time of the oats, and which while growing, the oats act as support to Peas and oats are usually ground together as feed for their fattening cattle, and are deemed valuable though not so good or so much relished as Indian meal without mixture.

I have only two estimates of the cost of cultivating oats, and these where they come in in the rotation the year after the corn.

Expense of Cultivating an Acre of Oats.

Plowing,	\$2 00
Sowing oats and dragging,	1 00
3 bushels seed,	1 50
Gathering,	4 00
Threshing,	1 75
	\$10 25

Return.

Straw, more than one ton,	7 00
35 bushels oats, at 50 cents,	17 50
	\$24 50

Balance in favor of the oats, \$14 25.

Another farmer gives the following account of mixed crop of wheat and oats in the proportion half a bushel of wheat with two bushels of oats. This is thought to make an excellent feed for animals. Some of the human family have no absolute distaste for it.

Plowing,	\$2 34
Seed—1-2 bush. wheat, \$1 00; 2 bush. oats, \$1 00,	2 00
Sowing and harrowing,	50
10 lbs. clover,	1 00
Cradling, \$1 50; threshing by flail, \$2; 3 50	
	\$9 34

Return.

Straw,	3 00
35 bushels, at 75 cents,	26 25
	\$29 25

Balance in favor of the crop, \$19 91.

The crop of peas and oats, when raised together is ground together; and the meal is much valued both for cattle and swine when in a course of fattening. Forty bushels of peas and oats per acre would be regarded as a large crop. This has been produced, however, on nine acres, in Deerfield meadows. Some farmers sow at the rate of one third peas and two thirds oats.

From the same.

FARMING OF AMOS HILL, W. CAMBRIDGE.

Mr Hill's farm consists of 194 acres. Tillage 25, English mowing 60, wet meadow 60, pasture 20, orcharding 15, wood 10, salt marsh 4 acres.

Mr Hill commenced some years since the draining of his meadows. He has completed the draining of one hundred acres. The advance in the value of these lands by this improvement is estimated

It may well quicken the ambition of others to improve their grounds, wherever improvement is practicable. Before this operation, this land is sold for 20 and sometimes 10 dollars per acre; it which is now thoroughly redeemed and cultivated, would readily command two hundred dollars per acre, and will pay the interest upon a larger sum than this, and keep up its condition. The greater part of this soil is a deposit of rich alluvial and decayed vegetable matter, though in some parts a small amount of peat is found. Mr Hill speaks with strong emphasis of the value of clay applied to these lands, as to be preferred to any manure which can be put upon them. He puts no value upon them, but sows herdsgrass, redtop, and ryegrass, which last he considers a valuable asset. These meadows when sowed are capable of producing almost any crop. From some acres the last season, he obtained crops which yielded 150 dollars per acre.

Mr Hill's objects are the production of vegetables, fruits, milk and hay. His ordinary number of cows is from 10 to 12. These he changes twice a year; purchasing new milk cows in the autumn which he turns off in the spring for fattening, and selling in the fall the cows which he purchased in the spring. He owns pasture in New Hampshire, to which his cows are sent in the spring to be fattened; and his sales of beef the previous year, amounted to about 15,000 lbs. In this way he has the full advantage of his cows in the best of their milking condition; and his sales of milk average about 800 dollars. The average yield of milk he considers about 6 1-2 quarts, or a day to a cow, which seems not a large yield for this management. The average cost of his milk cows is 25 dollars; and their value when turned off in the spring, is estimated at 15 dollars. He fats annually about 1000 lbs. of pork.

He returns which he has given me of some of his crops, are as follows: English hay 75 tons, of which he sells about 40 tons; salt hay 6 tons; meadow hay 35 tons; peas, sold green, 275 bushels; potatoes, 1000 bushels; onions, 200 bushels; beets, 250 bushels; ruta baga, 400 bushels; winter apples, 350 barrels; cider, 10 barrels; asparagus, squashes, and melons, 500 dollars' worth; horseradish, 100 dollars; celery, 150 dollars; 5 tons of cabbages, savoy and drumhead. These are principally drumhead, which are sold to coastmen and ships, and bring from four to seven dollars per hundred; the price at the present time is ten dollars per hundred. His sales of cucumbers for pickling, have this year amounted to \$1000. There are many small items which it is unnecessary to particularize.

Mr Hill has usually six or seven acres in squashes and melons, and one acre in asparagus. His melons are planted in the rows of his peas. They are sowed in rows five feet apart: the melons in every other row of peas, in hills ten feet apart. The hills for the melons are manured with two shovelfuls of manure when the peas are sown, though the melons are not planted until some weeks after the peas.

The cultivation of asparagus was formerly a laborious and expensive affair. It has ceased to be so. Mr Hill deems his lightest and most sandy soil best suited to this crop. The land after being tilled, is laid out in furrows or trenches, three feet apart and about a foot deep; the plants are set in the trenches; and the land kept clean and well manured. In this way it is as easily cul-

tivated as Indian corn, and is a very profitable crop. Horseradish is cultivated much in the same way; the land requires very high manuring, and the plants are set out by cuttings in narrow rows. As the root is taken up, this requires a frequent planting. I have known two square rods of horseradish to produce 50 dollars in one season in the market.

From an acre in apples, Mr Hill in one case obtained 300 barrels. As a wash for his trees, he uses a composition of one pound of potash to one gallon of water; but is of opinion that this or any other application to the bark will seldom be required, where the land is well manured and cultivated.

The observations and experience of so successful a farmer, who has been exclusively devoted to agriculture for thirty-seven years, and, in that time has sold much more than 75,000 dollars' worth of produce from his place, exclusive of the consumption of his family, are highly valuable, and I therefore make no apology for going into these details.

Here is the encouraging example of a man making himself rich and independent by farming, unassisted but by his own labor and the resources of his own farm, which his improvements have continually multiplied and enlarged. He began before the mast, and now walks the quarter-deck. Many men think it extraordinary that they cannot walk the quarter-deck without knowing, far less pulling, a single rope in the ship. They are afraid of getting tar upon their hands. Agriculture is a trade or profession, to be studied and learnt as much as any other trade or profession. The general opinion is, that any dunce may be made a farmer; so any dunce may be made a merchant, or a lawyer, or a minister—but what sort of merchants, or lawyers, or ministers will dunces make?

ON REARING CALVES.

A correspondent of the London Mark-lane Express says:

"I never have reared any calves entirely without milk. If possible, for the first month, twelve pints of new milk is daily given them, six at morning, and six at night. Hay is placed before them in a small rack, which they soon learn to eat. The following fortnight, six pints of new, and eight of blue (skim) milk is given them daily; the latter is much better boiled, and when new, milk-warm, mixed with the new milk. At the expiration of that time, I commence mixing porridge with the skim-milk, and entirely leaving off the new. The porridge is made of boiling water, and ground linseed and wheat. Stir the latter into the water as it boils, until it becomes as thick as good gruel; when cool it is fit for use. Five stone of linseed to a bushel of good sound wheat, ground together, makes very good lining for gruel. When the milk fails, the gruel is given as a substitute in the same quantity. A few cut turnips are likewise given.

This has been the general manner in which I have reared calves, and they turn out well in the spring to grass. At times, being much pressed for milk, I have been obliged to commence with porridge; when the calves have been very young, sometimes only a fortnight old, a little new milk was always put into it; the calves were also kept at the pail a much longer time.

I have been in the habit of rearing from ten to eighteen calves yearly for the last eight years, during which period I have lost but five. Linseed

whole, oil-cake, and Sago have been tried, but the ground wheat and linseed have been always found to answer the best. Your correspondent might try the linseed and wheat. The first month without milk, will be the most trying to the young calves. Oil-cake, beans, or oats ground, should be placed daily in a trough, which they will soon begin to lick, and it will keep their bodies from becoming large. The wheat should be sound, and above all, the serving of the calves should be intrusted to a trustworthy person. If this food is given either too hot or too cold, they are injured. New milk warm, and regular feeding does much for them. I have turned out finer calves than some persons who have given much more milk, but have neglected warmth, regularity of feeding and cleanliness."

The Thistle.—The thistle is a biennial plant, and consequently if the seed of every thistle on a farm were to be kept from ripening for two years, the whole race would be eradicated. It would pay well, therefore, in pastures, to employ an old man and boy during the month of June; one to cut off the thistles just below the crown of the root, and the other to place a tablespoonful of common salt on the root, which is thus destroyed at one operation, before the seed has been ripened or scattered abroad. If the same expense were generally incurred in destroying thistles, the mischief of which plant is almost incurable, as in catching moles, which do probably no more mischief than is balanced by their usefulness, thistles would soon be as scarce as moles. To effect this, however, there must be no thistles left in the hedgerows or on roadsides, to scatter their baneful seeds over the neighboring land.—*Selected.*

The Sleep of Plants.—The common chickweed with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of what is called the sleep of plants, for every night the leaves approach in pairs, so as to include within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the next under pair at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaf-stalks than the others, so that they close the terminating pair, and protect the end of the branch.—*Selected.*

Punctuality.—Method is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality produces calmness of mind: a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there, he is too late for his business; or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment; and I know he will keep it." This conviction generates punctuality in you; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Appointments become debts. I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own. Punctuality in paying the printer, is a shining virtue, and is one of the requisites to the character of a good member of community.—*Selected.*

The Editor of the Dayton Register says, there is no knowing but that Miller's prediction of the destruction of the world next year may be true, and thinks it would be safest for his delinquent subscribers to pay up, and thus be better prepared for the great event.

For the N. E. Farmer.

AN EPISTLE TO MR BRECK,

Touching upon matters of interest to those Subscribers of the N. E. Farmer, who through some fault or infirmity, are deficient in the virtue of punctuality in paying for their paper.

RESPECTED FRIEND JOSEPH BRECK:—I address this to thee, as the well known senior proprietor of the "New England Farmer"—and as the matters whereof I discourse, do not, as I can see, concern the worthy Editor, he need not read or comment upon the contents of this, except by thy desire.

Imprints.—Upon reading the notice in the last "New England Farmer," announcing that that number closed the 20th year of its very useful existence, I observed there was not appended to it the customary hint for those subscribers who are in arrears to "walk up to the captain's office and settle." Is it possible that they have all squared up? I asked myself—or is friend Breck reluctant to tell them that their dues are wanted, and, furthermore, that they need expect no sort of prosperity unless they pay the printer? I felt not a little desirous to learn the why and wherefore of the absence of the *dunning* paragraph, which is the time-honored (?) and as I had thought, somewhat necessary accompaniment to the notice of the close of a volume; and I am still anxious to know the reason for this extraordinary departure from ancient usage. I do not know but that my inquisitiveness in regard to this matter may subject me to the imputation of officiously intermeddling with affairs which are none of my concern; but I disclaim all such intention, and am influenced by no more unworthy motive than curiosity—curiosity to know if thy subscribers, as a whole, have become so commendably punctual (and in that respect so peculiarly different from a large portion of newspaper patrons generally,) as to preclude the necessity of an annual *dun* for the amount of their subscription dues. If so, I shall not yet despair of our species,—my opinions of human nature will be exalted—and I shall look forward with new hope for the long-delayed but welcome era, when the printer or the publisher, as it may be, shall be regarded as worthy his dues as any other laborer, and newspaper subscribers instead of making the insignificant amount of his bill a reason for neglecting to pay it, shall feel as sacredly bound by the dictates of conscience and common honesty, to liquidate his claims as punctually as they do others.

D'sraeli has written a book entitled, I think, "The Calamities of Authors?"—(if that is n't its name, it expresses its subject)—and the thought occurs to me that should the gifted writer employ his genius in depicting as touchingly the grievances of newspaper publishers through the delinquency of their patrons, as he has the sufferings of book authors, he would not only add new lustre to his literary fame, but do a praise-worthy service to the publishers, by exciting the sympathy, and hence, perhaps, improving the negligent (not to say dishonest) practices of their patrons; and—if this should come under the author's notice, I would commend the suggestion to his very serious consideration.

I am, in charity for human failings, disposed to believe, that the notorious backwardness of newspaper subscribers in paying their subscription dues, is not, in general, ascribable so much to a lack of honest principle on their part, as to a wrong view of the matter. Each delinquent decides that the

publisher can't possibly be crippled in his pecuniary means by merely his neglecting to pay him a couple of dollars yearly. Now this reasoning and consequent action, would not, it is true, be very detrimental to the publisher's interests, were it circumscribed in its limits to a particular extent. But this is not the case. One man persuades himself that the newspaper proprietor can't suffer from merely his delinquency, but when he makes this a ground of justification for his neglect, he does not consider that there are five hundred or a thousand others holding the same opinion and practicing upon the same motive.

It is by the accretion of small particles that the ant forms its miniature mountain; and upon a parallel principle is formed the newspaper proprietor's mountain debt, or rather the aggregate debts of his subscribers. Little things—little, considered individually—constitute great things by collection;—and this simple axiom is peculiarly true in the case of the newspaper publisher's dues. Why, friend Breck, with what astonishment, methinks, would some of thy delinquent subscribers be struck, could they look over the pages of thy subscription ledgers for six or eight years past, and see the practical effect of the principle which operates so seriously to the publisher's detriment. How would they wonder at the facts revealed by figures!—wonder, that so many, acting upon the same influence as themselves, had neglected to pay punctually for their paper, or worse still, (and I apprehend almost as common a fault,) had never paid at all. And not a little would they wonder too, how the proprietor held out to pay his debts (which he has to do promptly) incurred in publishing the paper, while his books showed such a stupendous amount due him for value received. I should suppose that an inspection of such convincing evidence as your books would exhibit (and not yours more than other publishers') of the gross injustice and serious injury done the proprietor by a lack of punctuality or honesty on the part of subscribers in paying their annual subscription dues, would, in an upright mind, produce both conviction and conversion,—would excite regret for past negligence, and a resolve, in that respect, to sin no more.

But I am reminded that I have already extended my rambling remarks to too great a length. And to conclude, friend Breck, I will say, that shouldst thou deem me an interloper, and my epistle gratuitous, uncalled-for, and impertinent, be it so,—but let me plead in extenuation of the misdemeanor, a perfect freedom in committing it, from any other than the most respectful feelings toward thee, friend, individually, thy subscribers collectively, and the good old "New England Farmer," with its enlightened and judicious farmer-Editor, who (as he is not expected to read this, I will say) is an honor to his station—and, to couple with this a compliment to his predecessors, I will add—he is honored by it.

Thine to serve,

NATHAN.

7th mo., 4th, 1842.

In answer to the inquiries of our sympathizing friend in relation to the non-appearance of our customary annual *dun*, we would remark, that the consciences of our delinquent subscribers have become so callous, that we considered it would be time mispent to ask them again at present to pay.

Our fears are very great for these delinquents; for having been so often reminded of their deficiencies, and so long kept back the publishers' dues, there is danger they will never be aroused to a

proper sense of their injustice and sin, but become so hardened that all their good moral feelings will be destroyed, thus ending all hopes of collecting our dues. Out of mercy, therefore, to them, as well as an eye to our own interest, we had resolved to let them alone for the present, hoping by our forbearance and lenity to bring them to a right state of feeling.

But to be serious, friend "Nathan," we are very much in need of the amount due us on our books, and it is very unjust to keep us out of these small sums. The amounts are small indeed—but when two thousand of them are added together, they swell into a large sum. Many of our subscribers owe from five to ten dollars, and others a much larger amount. We are occasionally refreshed by the payment of some of these long standing debts. It was not long since we received in one day from two individuals, whose consciences had been awakened by some agency, (Miller, perhaps,) sixtythree dollars—one for 13 years, the other for 8. But such days are "like angels' visits."

The N. E. Farmer circulates in every State in the Union, and in the British provinces; and in consequence of the deranged state of the currency, we suppose many of our subscribers find it difficult to remit bills, current in Boston. To such we would say, send us the best you can get hold of; should there be a little discount upon them—never mind; we will be thankful for any thing in the shape of money—but do pray relieve us from paying postage: it is too bad to saddle us with that. The annual amount of our postage bill, would give many of you a comfortable support. To our subscribers in New England there is no excuse, for our currency is good, and Boston is a place easy to communicate with from every quarter. Look at our numerous railroads and steamboats centering here from every direction, and see the company of express men, ever ready to accommodate you for a small compensation.

Delinquents, do not longer keep us out of our dues!—send by express, send by post, send by steamboat—send any way—only send enough to pay the bill, and ease your consciences; and be assured you will at the same time very much oblige your obedient servant,

J. B.

Do SOMETHING.—The idler is a sponge on society, and a curse to his own existence. He is content to vegetate merely—he springs up like a toad-stool, and is about as useless. He never troubles himself to produce a single thought, and his hands are never concerned in the fashioning of a single article of use or ornament.

The most important principle in life is a pursuit. Without a pursuit—an innocent and honorable pursuit—no one can ever be really happy and hold a proper rank in society. The humble wood-sawyer is a better member of society than the fop without brains and employment. Yet many young men of our great cities, strive only for the distinction awarded to fools. They are content to exist on the products of other hands, and are, in truth, little better than barefaced rogues. They live on ill-gotten spoils—go on a "tick"—lie and cheat, and consider it a grand achievement to swindle successfully—and pursue this criminal course rather than follow a pursuit which would render them useful to themselves and mankind generally. None can be happy or useful without employment—something upon which to use the mental or physical faculties.—Selected.

THE UNIVERSAL SWEET POTATO.

The following amusing illustration of the diversified uses to which sweet potatoes may be applied, is extract from Col. Claiborne's graphic sketches of a "Trip through the Piney Woods," in the eastern part of our State, (Mississippi).—*South Western Farmer*.

"In answer to our eager shout, a female voice at sounded most benignantly, bade us 'light.' We walked in, drenched and dripping, and found ourselves at the residence of an aged widow, who with four daughters and three sons, have lived there many years, their nearest neighbor being twelve miles off. They owned a large stock of cattle, and three boys (as the good mother called her sons, who were tall enough for Prussian grenadiers,) were then absent with a drove. Finding ourselves welcome, we stripped our horse, and led him to a stable that stood near. We found the trough filled with *potatoes*, and the rack with hay made of the dried vines. Our horse ate them with great relish. On this farm, as on most of the others in the same locality, a few acres are compenetrated and planted in corn, for bread; an acre or two for ice; and the main crop is the *sweet potato*. Some nations eat of their palm tree, which supplies them with food, oil, light, fuel, shelter and clothing—but it will be seen that we have in the potato, a staple article scarcely inferior to it. It will grow upon soils too thin to produce corn, and with little culture. It may be converted into a valuable manure, or forage, it is excellent. Hogs and cows thrive on it exceedingly. An acre properly cultivated, will yield from three to five hundred bushels. Its innoxious properties make it almost equal to bread, and it supplies some of the most delicious dishes in the dessert.

"Supper was somewhat tardy; but in an adjoining room, lit up by a brisk fire, we heard sundry notes of preparation." It was a rare chance that brought a guest to that lone dwelling, and its kind inmates were intent on making us comfortable. Filled by the cheerful signs and savory odors, we set ourselves into an arm-chair and dozed, until at length a gentle touch and a musical voice, summoned us to the table. The repast was abundant, excellent, and scrupulously neat—but almost every dish was composed of *potatoes*, dressed in many various ways. There were baked potatoes and fried potatoes—bacon and potatoes boiled together in a fine loin of beef flanked round with potatoes, nicely browned, and swimming in gravy. A hash of wild turkey was garnished with potatoes mixed with it. A roast fowl was stuffed with potatoes: beside us stood a plate of potato biscuit, as light as sponge; the *coffee*, which was strong and well flavored, was made of *potatoes*, and one of the boys drew from a corner cupboard, a rich potato pie. In about an hour a charming little blue-eyed girl brought us a tumbler of potato beer, that sparkled like champagne, and rather archly intimated that there were some hot potatoes in the ashes, if we felt like eating one. The beer was admirable, and we were told that good whiskey, molasses and sugar, were sometimes made of potatoes.

"At length we turned in. The little chamber we were shown to, was the perfection of neatness. The floor was sprinkled over with white sand. A tall mirror stood on the wall, from which was suspended a sort of napkin, tastily worked all over. Above was a rosary of birds eggs of every color, and over the window, and pinned along the white

curtains of the bed, were wreaths of flowers—now dry indeed, but retaining their beautiful tints, and making really a very pretty ornament. An old oaken chest, highly polished and waxed, set in a corner, and over that a range of shelves stored with quilts, comforts, coverlets, of many colors, the work of the industrious household. The pillows were bordered with fringed net work and the sheets as white as the untrod snow; but the bed itself, though soft and pleasant, was made of *potato vines*. Either from our fatigue, our late and hearty supper, or from our imagination being somewhat excited, we rested badly; the nightmare brooded over us; we dreamed that we had turned into a *big potato*, and that some one was digging us up. Perspiring, struggling, we clenched the bed and finally leaped up, gasping for breath. It was some time before the horrid idea would quit us. In the morning, owing to the drenching of the previous day, we were an invalid, and threatened with fever and sore throat. The kind old lady insisted on our remaining in bed, and she immediately bound a mashed roasted potato, just from the ashes, moistened with warm vinegar, to our neck, and gave us profusely a hot tea, made of dried potato vines. These applications acted like a charm, and with the addition of a few simples from the wood, were all the remedial agents ever used by this happy family. They could scarcely form a conception of a physician, such as we see him here—riding day and night—keeping half a dozen horses—following the pestilence to enrich science with its spoils—attending the poor from charity—accumulating fortunes from the infirmities of the human family, but not unfrequently losing life in the effort. The mistress of the house had never known a fever, old as she was;—her blooming daughters looked incredulous when we described the ravages of disease in other parts of the State, and certain it is that none of them had ever before seen one the worse for having rode six hours in wet clothes. When we took leave of our kind friends, it was in vain that we offered them compensation. They welcomed us to every thing, and we set off with our pockets filled with biscuit, jerked venison and *potato chips*, a sort of crystalized preserve, steeped in syrup and then dried in the sun."

CAN SHE SPIN?

It is said that a young girl was once introduced to King James I., and that the person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in the ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said the King, "but pray tell me, *can she spin?*"

This is rather an important question to ask at the present time, when music, dancing, painting, &c. are considered the only requisites in the education of young girls. They can paint, sing, dance, but few, very few of them can spin, or perform any of the simpler household duties. A painted doll would, in most cases, make quite as good, profitable, and economical a wife, as the great majority of young women of the present day. A singing, dancing, and *par consequent* an extravagant young girl, may make a good wife for a man of wealth, who is not obliged to labor with his own hands for his livelihood, but to the young merchant or mechanic, such an one would prove a constant source of annoyance and a complete drain upon all that he could acquire by honest industry. It is much more

important to the merchant and mechanic, that a young woman should know how to spin (not street yarn), and perform all the various household duties, than that she should be acquainted with the ancient languages, possessing a smattering of the modern also, with an imperfect knowledge of the fine arts.

Times are indeed strangely altered, and much for the worse. It was once thought honorable to toil in some useful avocation;—there was a day when labor was no disgrace; when he or she who worked hard for a livelihood, was not considered an unfit associate of the wisest and best of the land. But how different is the case now. It is a disgrace to labor, even with the pen. A young woman, especially if she is *obliged* to work, takes every pains in her power to keep this fact concealed from the world,—she would not have it known; as in case it should be, she would lose caste with her associates, and perhaps her *friends*. Most of them think more of dressing up in the latest fashion, with the dresses trailing upon the ground, laced as tight as possible, sleeves *pinching* the arm, and worst of all, with a most unsightly article worn over the hips—they think much more of these matters than of fitting themselves for wives or mothers, and to fill their stations in society, when the present generation shall have made their exit from the stage. We wish they could be brought to imitate the matrons of our Revolution;—it would be better for them, for the men of our country, if such could be the case.—*Bost. Daily Bee*.

PLASTER.—Sometimes the increase of crop from the use of this article has paid four or five times the cost, and old pastures have been improved by it so as to support twice the stock it had been accustomed to do; while in other cases it has had no perceptible effect; it would be well, therefore, to make the experiment cautiously, until it is ascertained what are its real effects.

In the British American Cultivator, a farmer states, that on 12 acres of land that usually produced six tons of hay, by sowing four barrels of plaster in May, 1837, he cut from it the same season 15 tons. He had applied plaster every year since with great success, except the last, which was unfavorable to grass on all soils, in consequence of the drought. But he finds that plaster applied in the spring to any kind of *grain*, although it causes a good and quick growth, adds nothing to the crop at harvest, nor does it ripen so well and uniformly.—*Far. Jour.*

SLEEP.—"Blessings on him who first invented sleep," said the immortal Sancho Panza; "it wraps a man all about like a cloak." Never did grateful heart utter a truer saying. What is like sleep? As the rains of heaven, it comes to all—the rich and poor, the healthy and sick, the happy and unhappy. It is a perfect leveller, knowing no distinctions, and making all classes and conditions for awhile alike. Under its influence, the poor forget their poverty, the rich their cares, the well their weariness, the sick their disease. The happy wake from it to a keener enjoyment of life's pleasures—the unhappy forget in it that the world has gone hard with them. Even to the criminal in his cell, it brings an occasional cessation of the pangs of conscience or the dread of punishment. It alike sustains and blesses life. God has denied it to none, and what physical gift like it has he bestowed upon our race? Be grateful for it, and be prepared when it when it comes for the last time—"the sleep that knows no waking."—*Concord*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1842.

ENGLISH TURNIPS.

Where other seed has failed—where early peas have grown, and in various vacant spots about the garden and fields, the seed of the English turnip may now be sown.

Some have recommended sowing this seed among the corn at the last time of hoeing. We have no strong faith in the economy of the course, unless the corn has been planted in rows at an *uneconomically* great distance apart; say four feet or more each way; and many farmers do plant as wide as that, without being aware of the fact. In fields thus planted, if there be not corn enough standing on the ground to take up all the available manure, some turnips may be obtained with very little trouble. But where corn is thick as it should be, if one intends to get a good crop, say 70 bushels per acre, turnips will not grow large enough to be worth gathering.

New land may now be plowed up, manured and sowed to turnips. We prefer manuring in drills, and sowing so that the crop can be conveniently thinned and hoed. The old method of sowing broadcast and leaving the plants without any culture to do what they can, is a very slovenly and improvident way of managing with the turnip. One faithful thinning and hoeing, is labor well spent, for it greatly increases the crop, and not only so, but it causes the roots to be so much larger, that nearly, if not quite, all the labor expended upon hoeing and thinning, is saved when you come to pulling and topping. Should you sow broadcast, it is well to cut through with the hoe after the plants are up, and then form rows. These plants are usually left too thick. If sowed before the 20th of July on land in good condition, six inches between the plants is little spare enough. The rows may be 15 inches apart on a flat surface. If the ground is ridged, 30 inches is a good distance for the ridges, and two rows or one may be put on the top of each ridge, as you choose. If you have two rows, the plants in each should be 8 or 9 inches apart, and the plant in one should be opposite the open space in the other.

This root is less valuable for stock than any other that is commonly cultivated, but as it can be sowed later, and requires less culture, it is well to have a considerable quantity of it on the farm, especially if the other root crops are unpromising. Late in autumn and early in winter the turnip is good for all horned cattle.

TIME TO CUT GRAIN.

Did you ever know grain cut so green as to shrink in drying, and make less measure or less excellent meal? Of course we have no intention to affirm that it may not be cut too young. But we do mean to say, that, as far as our experience and observation go, the error has been in letting grain stand too long before it is cut. As soon as the milk of the grain has become of a firm consistency—not dry and hard—but only firm, the grain will cure as plump, as heavy, and as sweet, as it will if left to stand longer. If cut while the straw is green, more care and labor will be required in the curing, and more labor perhaps will be necessary to thresh clean—but less grain will be lost in the gathering in of the crop; the grain will be plumper and sweeter. Bushels of grain are annually lost on most farms by the shelling out while harvesting, and other bushels by shrinkage, which might be in great measure avoided by earlier cutting. Almost every person to whom we speak on this

point, has some fact to show that grain is usually left standing too long. The last statement was this—"We cut a cart path through our rye, while it was so green that we supposed it would not be worth threshing; but when we came to thresh, that was the best rye from the field."

POTATO BLOSSOMS.

Many accounts have been published which purport to prove that the potato crop is increased several per cent. by taking off the blossoms. The earlier they are taken off the greater the benefit. This is a very simple experiment, and we hope that many will try it: and this too, with such accuracy that we shall be able to get some valuable information.

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

The hogs will want several supplies of muck, loam, soil, marsh mud, or something else to be working over while you are getting your hay.

The weeds will grow among your corn and potatoes and other crops, while you are handling the scythe and the fork.—Do not be in such hurry to get the hay, as to lose two dollars by neglecting the cultivated fields, while you could save only one by sticking to hay-making. You do not like to break off from hay-making in good weather and stick to the hoe for a day or two—no wonder—we know how hard it is—and yet the farmer's interest will often call upon him to do so.

[Communicated.]

THE WHITE ASH A REMEDY FOR POISON.

In a communication in the New England Farmer a few months ago, I endeavored to call public attention to the virtues of the White Ash. Whether any persons have been induced to try experiments with it, I am not informed; but I have extended my inquiries, and obtained many important facts.

I lately conversed with a Baptist minister who travels much in Virginia and North Carolina. He assured me that many people in these States well knew that rattlesnakes and moccasin snakes have the utmost dread of the White Ash, and that it will cure those who are bitten by these snakes. He related many facts proving that persons had been cured when the effects of the poison had rendered them helpless, so that others had to apply the remedy. The bark or leaves is chewed, and the juices swallowed, and also applied to the wound; or, if there is time, a tea may be made of the bark or leaves, and drunk freely, and also used externally.

I have obtained other proofs of its efficacy in curing the bite of serpents, and of its preventing their biting. I am now confident that many in all parts of our country have some knowledge of its virtues; and it seems surprising that they have not been more regarded by our physicians. In several medical works the subject is mentioned; but I have found no physician or botanist who has devoted much attention to it. One in Lowell and one in Boston have promised to prepare medicines from the White Ash, and to use them whenever they have opportunity.

I have recently had a case of poison from ivy. I took a little branch of this valuable tree, and cut up wood, bark, and leaves into small pieces, and poured half a pint of hot water upon them, and soon made a strong tea. I caused the patient to drink about a wine-glass full of the tea, and to bathe the poisoned limbs. The cure was nearly complete; but the dose ought to have been repeated after an hour or less. I was satisfied that we can, by this mode, control this species of poison; but I am not able to say how it would affect cases of poison from dogwood.

In this and my former communication I have been careful to avoid expressing more confidence in the virtues of the White Ash, than the facts which have been collected will justify. And, even if I have erred in any case, I see not that any can be injured by such experiments as will lead to the whole truth. I have never heard that any bad qualities belonged to this tree. I have often swallowed the juice of its leaves and bark after chewing them, and no unpleasant effects have resulted.

Permit me, therefore, to urge physicians, farmers, and all others, to collect and communicate facts concerning the virtues of the White Ash. S. W.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 9, 1842.

From Dr. Howard, Brookline—fine specimens of Black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes, and Black Tartarian Cherries.

From Dr. J. B. Adams, Boston—White Bigareau Cherries.

From E. Vose—very large and fine White Antwerp Raspberries.

J. L. F. Warren exhibited good specimens of the following Cherries: Morello, Napoleon Bigareau, White Bigareau, Napoleon, Spawahawk's Honey Heart. Also, Early Royal George and Gross Mignonne Peaches, and Antwerp Raspberries.

Very large Royal George Peaches and Savoy Bigareau Cherries—from George Walsh, Charlestown.

Carnation Cherries and White Thimbleberries—from Col. Bigelow, Medford.

Handsome Gooseberries, from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

A specimen of Cantelope Melon, from J. L. F. Warren.

Cucumbers from John White, gardener to Col. Perkins, Brookline.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The exhibition today was unusually fine for the season. The show of Chinese Roses, Seedling Geraniums and Dahlias was particularly fine. The following is a brief report:—

From D. Haggerston—about 75 Dahlias, well grown and fine specimens for the season; among them several new kinds.

From S. R. Johnson—extra fine specimens of tender Roses—among which the Noisette Jaune Desprez was the most remarkable.

From Wm. Kenrick—Spize japonica, Ohio Lilie, &c.

From Messrs. Winslip—Spize alnifolia.

From S. Walker—Pictet and Carnation Pinks.

From Hovey & Co.—Chinese and Bourbon Roses,

Picotet Pinks and Verbenas.

From J. White, gardener to Col. Perkins—a few Dahlias.

From J. F. Trull, Dorchester—Dahlias, and Wax Plant.

From W. Meller—Seedling Geraniums and Bonquets.

From F. A. Bigelow—Dahlias.

Dahlias and Bouquets from Dr. Howard and J. L. F. Warren.

From T. Warren, Portland—a fine bunch of Moss Roses, remarkable for the clearness of the foliage and the size and perfection of the flowers.

Bouquets from Hovey & Co., Misses Sumner, J. Hovey, A. Bowditch, &c.

Native plants from B. E. Cotting.

Wonders of Philosophy.—The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread, with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call the spider's thread, consists of more than four thousand united. This fact was ascertained by Lewenlock.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, July 16th. **E. E. WIGHT**
Rec. Sec'y.

PREMIUM EXHIBITION OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEE PINKS.

Will take place on Saturday next—at the Horticultural Rooms.
Flowers for premiums must be placed in the stands by 10 o'clock, A. M. The Flower Committee are requested to be present at that time.

TIHERMOMETRICAL
Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded lot very exposure, for the week ending July 10.

July, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4	67	86	75 N.
Tuesday,	5	70	84	71 W.
Wednesday,	6	69	81	65 S. W.
Thursday,	7	68	73	64 S.
Friday,	8	61	75	67 E.
Saturday,	9	72	84	74 S. W.
Sunday,	10	67	72	70 S.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 11, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 425 Beef Cattle, 45 Cows and Calves, 700 Sheep and 300 Swine.
115 Beef Cattle, unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle. Prices have further declined. We quote a few extra \$5 25 a 5 34. First quality 4 75 a 5 00. Second quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Third quality \$3 75 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales 18, 22, 25, 27, and \$33.
Sheep.—Sales of lots including Lambs from 1 33 to 2 00. Wethers, 2 00 a 2 50, \$3 00 a 3 50.

Pigs.—Nearly all at market, were small pigs. A few old Hogs were sold at 3 3-4. A lot of small Pigs to peddle, 4 1-2 a 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.
SEEDS. Herd Grass, \$2 37 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 1 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 6c.—Southern, 6 8 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$4 25 a 4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. The transactions during the past week have been at pretty uniform prices, but the state of the market has been inactive.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 63—Southern, round shelled, old, 61 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60—do. white do. 56 a 57—Barley—do. —Rye, Northern, 1 a 70—do. Southern, 65 a 60—Oats, Southern, 35 a 36—Northern do. 30 to 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.—Shorts, or double bush. 35 a 40—Brain, 25.

FLOUR. The business of the week has been moderate, at the close, holders are more firm.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mes. cr. \$6 12 a 0 00 —do. half, \$2 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$6 12 a —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$5 37 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, lowland 4 mos. \$6 00 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 n —Georgetown, \$6 25 a 6 62—Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a 6 25 do. City, \$6 75 a 7 00—Petersburgh, South side \$6 50 a 0 00 do. Country \$6 00 a 6 12—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 06 a 12—do fancy brands \$6 18 a 6 25 —Ohio via Canal, \$6 00 a 6 12—do New Orleans, cash \$5 75 a 0 00. Rye, 1 75 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$3 00 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. Sales to a considerable extent continue to be made at auction, but of late, being mostly of ordinary quality, afford no sure criterion of the market.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl. \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 50 a 00.—No. 1, 7 00 a 0 00—do Prime \$4 50 a 5 00—Pork—extra clear 4 mo. hbl. \$10 50 a 11 00—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 25 —do Mess, 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 60 a 6 00—do Mess no other States, —a —do Prime do do \$5 00 a 5 50 —do Cured do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$10 00 a 10 50—utter, shipping, 6 a 11—do store, unsalted, 10 a 14—do cury, 15 a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6 1-2—do South and Western, 5 1-2 a 6 1-4 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do

Southern and Western, 5 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 6 a 8—do new milk, 9 a 11.

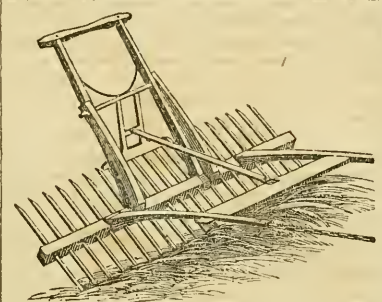
WOOL.—Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

The transactions in this article have been to a very limited extent, and will continue so unless some favorable action shall be had by Congress in relation to a tariff. Prices are nominal.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lh. 44 n 46 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 30 a 31 —Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 n 13—Benzen do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 a 10—do. do. pickled, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 25 a 33—No. 1 do do, do. 32 a 34—No. 2 do do do 21 n 25—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
Nothing doing except small retail sales to consumers; prices are entirely nominal.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 5 a 9.
HAY, per ton, \$12 to 13—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 12 a 16.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will do on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

- 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.
- 300 Common do. do.
- 200 Cultivators.
- 100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
- 50 Willis' do. do.
- 100 Common do. do.
- 100 W. S. Patent Corn Shellers.
- 50 Common do. do.
- 200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
- 60 " Vegetable Cutters
- 50 Common do. do.
- 200 Hand Corn Mills.
- 200 Grain Cradles.
- 100 Ox Yokes.
- 1600 Doz. Sey's Stones.
- 3000 " Austin's Rifles.
- 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
- 150 " Common do.
- 100 " Spades.
- 500 " Grass Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Spadish.
- 200 " Common do.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 200 " Garden do.
- 200 " Manure Forks.
- 300 " Hay do.
- 600 Pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Truck do.
- 100 " Draft do.
- 500 " Tie up do.
- 50 doz. Halter do.
- 1000 Yards Fence do.
- 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

MUCK MANUAL.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leveling the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard crockly, again with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than seventeen and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$15 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

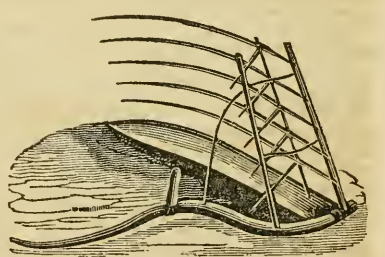
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Dray, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.
June 8. sw JOHN GILES.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is. There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPACITY OF MAN TO BEAR HEAT, &c.

An experiment to ascertain the degree of heat it is possible for a man to bear, was made in the month of July, 1825, at the New Tivoli, at Paris, in the presence of a company of about two hundred persons, amongst whom were many professors, savans, and physiologists, who had been especially invited to attend, by the physician Robertson, director of that establishment. The man on whom this experiment was made was a Spaniard of Andalusia, named Martenez, aged forty-three. A cylindrical oven, constructed in the shape of a dome, had been heated, for four hours, by a very powerful fire. At ten minutes past eight, the Spaniard, having on large pantaloons of red flannel, and a large felt, after the fashion of a straw hat, went into the oven, where he remained, seated on a foot-stool, during fourteen minutes, exposed to a heat of from forty-five to fifty degrees of a metallic thermometer, the gradation of which did not go higher than fifty. He sang a Spanish song while a fowl was roasted by his side. At his coming out of the oven, the physicians found that his pulse beat one hundred and thirty-four pulsations a minute, though it was but seventy-two at his going in. The oven being heated anew for a second experiment, the Spaniard re-entered and seated himself in the same attitude, at three-quarters past eight, eat the fowl and drank a bottle of wine to the health of the spectators. At coming out his pulse was a hundred and seventy-six, and indicated a heat of one hundred and ten degrees of Reaumur. Finally for the third and last experiment, which almost immediately followed the second, he was stretched on a plank, surrounded with lighted candles, and thus put into the oven, the mouth of which was this time closed: he was there nearly five minutes, when all the spectators cried out "Enough, enough!" and anxiously hastened to take him out. A noxious and suffocating vapor of tallow filled the inside of the oven, and all the candles were extinguished and melted. The Spaniard, whose pulse was two hundred at coming out of this gulf of heat, immediately threw himself into a cold bath, and, in two or three minutes after, was on his feet, safe and sound.

About the year 1809, one Lionetto, also a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, in France, Germany, Italy, and England, by his insensibility to the power of fire. He handled, with impunity, red hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples, he attracted the notice of Professor Sementeni who narrowly watched all his operations, and endeavored to discover his secret. He observed, in the first place, that when Lionetto applied a piece of red hot iron to his hair, dense fumes immediately rose from it; that when he touched his foot with the iron, similar vapors ascended, which affected both the organs of sight and smell. He also saw him place a rod of iron, nearly red hot, between his teeth, without burning himself; drink the third of a table-spoonful of boiling oil; and taking up molten lead with his fingers, place it on his tongue without apparent inconvenience.

Anxious to discover the means used by Lion-

etto to render himself capable of thus enduring the application of heat, Sementeni performed several experiments upon himself, and made many important discoveries. He found, that by friction with sulphuric acid diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red hot iron: a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongy, appeared to be more effectual in these frictions. After having rubbed the parts, which were thus rendered, in some degree, incombustible, with hard soap, he discovered, on the application of hot iron, that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this, found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the Professor applied hard soap to his tongue, until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment, composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum, upon it, boiling oil did not burn it: while the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and might then be swallowed without danger.

[Art of Legerdemain.]

A WITTY PARSON.

A Scotch clergyman by the name of Watty Morrison, was a man of great laughter and humor. On one occasion a young officer scoffed at the idea that it required so much time and study to write a sermon, as ministers pretend, and offered a bet that he would preach half an hour on any passage in the Old Testament, without the slightest preparation. Mr Morrison took the bet and gave him for a text, "And the ass opened his mouth and he spake." The parson won the wager, the officer being rather disinclined to employ his clequence upon that text.

On another occasion, Morrison entreated an officer to pardon a poor soldier for some offence he had committed. The officer agreed to do so, if he would, in return, grant him the first favor he should ask. Mr Morrison agreed to this. In a day or two, the officer demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a young puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog, as was customary in the baptism of children, and said, "As I am a minister of the church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the church."

"Certainly," said the major, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well, then, major, I begin by the usual question:—You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, the officer threw the candidate for baptism away. Thus the witty minister turned the laugh against the infidel, who intended to deride the sacred ordinance.—*Ibid.*

OLD TIMES.—In 1637, there were but thirty-seven plows in all Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem, it appears in that year it was agreed by the town to

grant Richardson Hutchinson twenty acres of land in addition to his share, on condition "he get up ploughing."

1643. The Court order, that at the election of assistants, Indian beans should be used instead of paper, the white to be affirmative, and the black negative.

1647. The Court order that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents, or in the case of their absence, of the County Court, he shall be fined 5*l.* for the first offence, 10*l.* for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents: convicted, and fined 5*l.*—fees, 2*s.* 6*d.* Three married women were fined 5*s.* each for *scoolding*. (Good.)

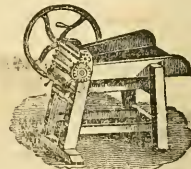
1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing great boots, but was acquitted.—*National Egs.*

In the thirtyfifth chapter of Jeremish, is the following account of a temperance society established some thousands of years ago:

5. "And I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites, pots full of wine, and cups, and I said unto them, drink ye wine.

6. But they said, We will drink no wine; for Jonadab the son of Rechab our father, commanded us saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor your sons forever:

8. Thus have we obeyed the voice of Jonadab the son of Rechab our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscriber.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1842.

[NO. 3.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ROTATION—BY J. H. TURNER.

A No. of the N. E. Farmer, dated June 22d, 1842, has just come under my notice. In this No. the Editor has done me the honor of copying an article from the Farmer's Register, a piece which I wrote some time ago, on the rotation of crops. So this he has appended a note, in which among other things, he says, "Nature teaches rotation." In this I wish to offer a few remarks.

I take it for granted that all who have seen this mark, have also seen the piece which called it forth. It is therefore needless for me to say, that that piece, I did advance the sentiment that Nature in her course proceeded upon the plan of no fixed rotation. This sentiment I still feel disposed to defend, the opinion of the Editor to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that I may enter upon my task at once, I would observe, that without intending to invade the province of the geologist, I think it more than probable, that the earth now presents an aspect very different from what it did at the time of its creation. I admit that agriculture, and not geology, is the proper department; but still I will venture to express the opinion, that large portions of the earth which are now covered with immense forests, or which have been reduced to cultivation, and are now bearing large and luxuriant crops, were at first nothing but barren and naked rocks. If I may venture to specify, I would name that rich and beautiful country around Lexington, in Kentucky, forming one of this description; also, that portion of Pennsylvania, embraced in the counties of York and Lancaster. A continuation of the same passes through what is called the Valley of Virginia. In nearly or quite all of this section of country, there is a remarkable similarity of features. The soil is for the most part very shallow, bedded on a limestone rock at a very little distance from the surface, and though so shallow, is nevertheless exuberantly rich.

And now, how can we account for these remarkable facts—that there should be any soil at all; and that this soil, though so shallow, should be so fertile? I account for them in this way: I have assumed that all this section of country was at first a bare barren rock. Whilst in this state, nature was too skilful a manager to plant forest trees there, for they could not subsist. But she planted at first what could and did subsist, viz: mosses and lichens. These, with the aid of the lime substratum, were rapidly decomposed, and thus speedily changed into a little, thin, nutritious soil. Here, then, is a beginning. What she employed next, I do not tell—probably "grasses of various kinds, and afterwards shrubs." The materials, whatever they were, continued to be skilfully managed, until the efficiency of soil was accumulated for nature's aid at crop, and then she planted the forest tree there.

Here then is a change, a great change, from the very lowest to the very highest order of vegetation—from no soil at all, to a soil of the richest character.

But this is not *rotation*, in the general and proper signification of that term. It is properly and emphatically the *creation* of a soil. But rotations are never employed in *making* a soil: they are always resorted to where a soil already exists, and where cropping is in actual operation. A degree of fertility must, therefore, actually exist, or the whole policy of rotations must necessarily be frustrated. To prove this, let me inquire, what is the main object of all rotations? It is, as I conceive, to *maintain* a fertility already in existence, or to *increase* that fertility. No one ever thinks of resorting to a rotation, until he has brought the soil to that state in which it is capable of bearing a crop of some kind.

But it was stated a little while ago, that nature, in the case of the barren rock, employed her mosses, lichens, shrubs, &c. until she produced a soil capable of sustaining the forest tree, and that then she planted it. This seems to be the great object to which all her efforts are constantly tending. All her previous efforts are mere preparations in reference to this: And having attained it, the question is—does she ever change it? I maintain that there is no instance upon record, in which nature, *uninterrupted* in her course, has ever been known to substitute a tree of soft wood for one of hard wood. On the other hand, if the sap dies of old age, or is killed by lightning, or is uprooted by the hurricane, not a *pine*, but another oak springs up in its place to repair the injury.

There is one event and one only, in which nature resorts to a rotation, and that is when man interferes with her usual course. If the forest of oak be removed by man, and the soil on which it grew, be reduced to poverty and then abandoned, I will admit that in this event, nature resorts to a rotation. In repairing the injury, she substitutes the soft wood for the hard. But then it ought to be borne in mind, that in this case nature has been turned out of her usual course, and that therefore no general conclusion ought to be drawn from this special exception.

But if the case of the barren rock and the accumulation of a rich soil upon it, appear to be too fanciful, we will suppose another case, which, unfortunately for our country, is of too frequent recurrence. We will suppose a piece of land so poor as to be incapable of any production whatever. In summer it bleaches in the sunshine, and in winter it merely receives the frosts and snows which fall upon it; but no crop does it produce. Let us suppose further, that instead of nature, some skilful farmer takes this hopeless spot in hand. In what way would he go about it in order to ensure success? Is it by any system of rotation which has ever yet been thought of, much less, carried into effect? Does not every one see that this is a case which is plainly beyond the reach of any rotation? He must then here, as nature did in the case of the barren rock, first

create a soil in which there is some fertility, and then if he is a believer in the virtue of rotations, he may with propriety resort to them.

Nor is this a case of mere fancy. If I am correctly informed, a considerable portion of Flanders, now fruitful in every desirable production, was once a mere barren bench. Not even mosses nor lichens grew there. No blade of grass of any kind relieved the eye of its dull prospect. And how did the enterprising farmers of that now delightful country, effect this mighty change? Was it by any rotation? No. They carefully hauled every available resource—they collected and applied all their manures, liquid as well as solid, and by a long course of patient perseverance, extending from generation to generation, have made their country the fruitful and delightful spot which travellers represent it to be. Whether, therefore, barren land be taken in hand by nature or by man, the very same process is to be pursued: a fruitful soil must first be *created*. When this is effected, man often, and perhaps generally, resorts to his rotations; but Nature, when left to her own course, *NEVER DOES*.

I cannot conclude this without expressing to the Editor my obligations for the very favorable and even flattering terms in which he has been pleased to speak of me as a writer. I never knew, till he told me so, that I had any talent at all of this kind. In all my efforts in this way, I can, in candor, say that I invariably aimed at nothing but truth and simplicity. If I failed, I determined that I would not subject myself to that keenest of all sarcasms—"Montes parturiunt nascitur ridiculus mus"—or, as the Saviour of sinners has beautifully expressed it—"This man began to build, but was not able to finish." If, therefore, I have succeeded in contributing to the amusement or instruction of any reader, I have in this my most grateful reward.

J. H. TURNER.

Remarks.—In our note appended to Mr Turner's article, (see vol. xx., No. 51,) we expressed an honest opinion of him as an agricultural writer. We think not a whit the less of him now for combatting our assertion that "Nature teaches rotation." We are thankful to him for his communication, and if he is the man we take him to be, he will not suspect the sincerity of our thanks because we accompany them with a reiteration of our remark, "Nature teaches rotation." We think we can prove this from Mr Turner's own facts. He says—"There is one event, and one only, in which nature resorts to a rotation; and that is, when man interferes with her usual course. If the forest of oak be removed by man, and the soil on which it grew be reduced to poverty and then abandoned, I will admit that in this event, nature resorts to a rotation. In repairing the injury, she substitutes the soft wood for the hard." Upon this fact we are agreed. "But"—adds Mr T.—"in this case nature has been turned out of her usual course, and therefore no general conclusion ought to be drawn from this special exception." Here we join issue. *The exception ought to authorize the general conclusion.*

tion;—for it is in the case of the exception, and in that alone, that nature starts upon her course under circumstances like those in which the farmer finds himself every spring. He took off his crop in autumn,—that had exhausted in some measure his soil:—in the winter, he cut down and carted off the oak forest, which had been drawing sustenance from the soil and exhausting it. Spring comes, and nature will put on that crop which will succeed best where the oaks have been stripped away. What is that crop—oaks? No—but pines:—rotation will be her principle. Our circumstances are like hers. She may here then be our teacher. And what is the lesson she gives? It is rotation: rotation whenever we are at work upon soil which has been impaired by taking off a preceding crop; that is, generally in our farming operations.

Nature's course, where all her productions are left to perish on the soil, may be our rule when we can afford to leave all our crops unharvested. But so long as we purpose annually to lay up stores in our barns, and corn bins, and cellars, we must study what nature does where we strip her fields, if we would get the instructions that we most need.

With Mr Turner's remarks upon nature's course in making a soil, we fully concur; and we are pleased with his article, as we have been with all that we have seen from his pen. It will give us much pleasure to hear from him again and often.

But the true question for the farmer is not brought out in the discussion thus far—certainly not for the Northern farmer. No good husbandman here ever thinks of planting any crop that is to be tilled, without manuring his land for that crop. And the question is, whether, having put six cords of good manure upon an acre in 1842, and planted to corn, it will be better for him in 1843 to put six cords more on the same acre, and plant to corn again, or to put some other crop where he had his corn last year, and take a new lot for corn. We are satisfied from our own experience, that more income is derived from an equal exhaustion of soil by changing the crop than by repeating. And of another fact we are satisfied, viz: that there are many fields which will yield more Indian corn the first year of manuring well and planting, than they will the second, even though the manure applied the second year be the same in quality and quantity as the first. This fact favors change of crop from year to year—in other words, rotation.

Before we received this communication from Mr Turner, we had marked for insertion, the remarks of Mr Ruffin, Editor of the Farmers' Register, upon Mr Turner's former article. Mr R.'s monthly writings prove that he stands foremost in science among the agricultural editors of the country, and his opinions in regard to Nature's rotation, have our concurrence.—ED. N. E. F.

MR RUFFIN'S REPLY TO MR TURNER'S REMARKS ON ROTATION.

Mr Turner has quoted as proof to sustain his opinions, the facts reported to him by several persons, that they had cultivated some one or other particular crop for several or many years in continued succession on the same ground, without deterioration of product, or only such deterioration as was caused by the decrease of fertility, caused by such exhausting tillage. The fact that any person had persevered in so injudicious a course for any length of time, and without learning his error from experience, would show him to be so injudicious a

farmer as would alone bring his testimony into doubt. We are very sure that Mr Turner will never have such proofs to offer from his own practice. But admit all the facts alleged by his informants of their success, and what do they amount to? Why, merely that, as in thousands of other cases, particular facts have contradicted, or have appeared to form exceptions to general rules. And if such apparent exceptions are to be admitted as serving to discredit general rules, then there is no one rule of good farming that cannot be so opposed, and its utility or necessity put down by the authority of facts. We have heard of cases as well established by testimony as those stated by Mr Turner, which, if deemed conclusive, would as clearly prove that manuring land did no good to the crop—that purchasing and applying rich town manures brought the neighboring farmer to loss—that marling was injurious to land, &c. In short, there is scarcely any one agricultural opinion, however false and even ridiculous, that has not been sustained by one or more facts alleged by honest and veracious, though certainly mistaken witnesses. And these particular exceptions referred to by Mr Turner, however apparently successful and profitable, have never been considerable enough or long enough continued, to cause any general practice to be founded on their example. No farmer, good or bad, has adopted, as a system of cultivation, the continuing the same crop on the same ground every year. There are many different rotations of crops pursued in Virginia, some few of which are good, or established on sound principles, and very many are decidedly bad and very objectionable. But, whether the rotation be right or wrong, every cultivator aims at some rotation, or change of crops, instead of continuing one alone in perpetual succession on the same ground.

But universally as is rotation thus approved by practical cultivators, perhaps such testimony may be objected to, (as might many other general practices,) because of the ignorance of most practical cultivators, and the theoretical and visionary views of the more learned. Therefore, we are content to put aside all such authority, and to abide by the practice and experience of only one intelligent, observant, practical and successful farmer; and the credibility of that witness shall be beyond doubt or cavil—for we shall summon as that witness Mr Turner himself.

If no change of crops be necessary, why does Mr Turner follow corn by oats, and oats by grass? If there be no necessity for, or superior profit in this succession, why not as well reverse the order of these crops, or keep corn always on one field, oats on another, and grass on the remainder of the farm? If the answer be, that although corn might well follow corn, and oats follow oats, yet that the corn tillage cleans and prepares the ground for the growth of oats, and that the oats shelter the young herdsgrass and clover, this explanation is, in fact, yielding the whole question, and stating good and sufficient reasons for the particular succession stated.

Mr Turner's rotation is uncommon, and even peculiar. Still it is not therefore less a rotation; and, according to his peculiar position, we had given him credit for having adopted a rotation of very valuable features and effects. We especially admired the plan of two successive crops of corn, (though a different kind of hoed crop might have been better in place of one of them,) though such a repetition might have been a barbarous and

abominable part of a course of crops at ten miles from a town, or where no putrescent manure could be obtained other than the farm furnished. With Mr Turner, grass for hay is the most important and profitable market crop. Oats is the next in importance, and corn is not worth raising for sale, and only desirable for bread, and as a cleansing crop to prepare the fields successively for grass. To make the most of this cleansing operation, and because he can make up by purchased manure for the double exaction from the field, he cultivates two crops of corn in succession, and thereby makes the ground as clean as possible. Still herdsgrass and clover would not take well immediately after corn; the shade of oats is required as shelter from the sun, and even the exhausting power of oats, to keep down weeds, and when reaped, to leave the land wholly to the young grass, when nursed to an age to be able to withstand both sun and weeds. The land then remains several years in grass, until weeds have gained the ascendancy; when the crop and tillage of corn again are resorted to, for the purpose of recommencing the same rotation. We merely here present reasons, and aim to show that Mr Turner not only uses a rotation, but one founded on sound principles, according to our views of the theory of rotation. The practice—the facts—the merit of the system—are all his own; and we have so much respect for his excellent practice, in this respect, that we are content to rely on it also to rebut all his arguments against the necessity of rotations, even were his witnesses and particular facts of exceptions to general rules, ten times as many and as cogent as they are.

Mr Turner has been singularly unlucky in one case adduced as practical proof of there being no necessity for a change of crops. In this case Nature is the cultivator, and her farm "is the world and the crops are the immense forests with which it is covered"—and Mr Turner adds, "here too is no relief from rotation, for the same crop has been on the land for thousands of years." Now the actual facts are directly the reverse—and so striking, that they have been often cited by writers as proofs of the necessity of changes of growth. The ordinary growth of a forest even at the same time is far from being the same crop. There are many different trees, as different in kind, and in their habits and wants, and products of manure by their decay, as the different kinds of cultivated grain and grasses. Therefore, even though the composition of a forest might appear to be unchanged in general, for thousands of years, yet it probably is the case that entire changes are perpetually made in the death and replacing of each tree. For example, a pine may occupy its place for a century and then die, and be succeeded, not by another pine, but by an oak, which may stand for five centuries, and then be succeeded by a beech or poplar. But Nature is not satisfied with this gradual change and rotation by mixing crops. When fires, the depredations of insects, inundations, or tillage, have completely destroyed a forest growth, another succeeding growth is generally of trees entirely different. Thus, if a forest principally of oak, short leaved pine, hickory, dogwood and chinquapin, in lower Virginia, be cut down, and the land suffers to grow up again, (either early or late,) the next growth of trees will be almost exclusively of pine and that of a different kind (the "old field pine," from those which formed part of the previous cover) This is a fact notorious to every resident of this region. In other regions the changes of kind are

different, but not less marked than these. And so complete have been such changes, and such totally new growths of trees produced, that many persons, and even some men of science, have thence believed in the spontaneous production of such new growth, or equivocal generation of the new trees, because they could not conceive whence their seeds had been derived. Such facts and proofs, directly opposed to Mr Turner's position, are too numerous to be cited here. The subject is however curious and interesting, and may be resumed hereafter in a distinct and substantive article.

In sundry of the particular positions assumed by Mr Turner as proofs, or steps in his argument, we entirely concur, and suppose that no one would dispute. For example—it is not our opinion, nor the opinion of any reasonable advocate for rotation, that the mere growth of any crop serves to enrich the land producing it—or that any rotation of crops, if all are removed, can increase fertility. Nor would we dispute that some tilled crops, as corn, cotton and potatoes, (the very cases adduced by Mr Turner,) may each be continued for many years on the same ground, without very manifest deterioration, especially if dressed by various kinds of manures. But the true question is, could not, even in the most successful cases, these crops have been raised better, and to greater profit, if alternated with others? But even the admission of such exceptions cannot be made as to *broadcast* crops, which are not cleaned by tillage. It is manifest and notorious, that neither wheat nor oats, nor any one kind of grass, can be continued to any profit, for years in succession on the same ground. Mr Turner's statement of his own herdsgrass giving place after a few years to green award, or to weeds, is not only a proof of this position, but also of Nature's urgent demand for a change of crops.—*Ed. Far. Reg.*

THE CUT WORM.

We do not think this destructive insect was ever known to be more destructive than the present season. In many sections of the State, entire fields have been utterly and totally destroyed, and in most regions from which we have any account, their ravages are represented as being altogether unprecedented in the memory of man. As the corn crop is one on which we place our principal reliance for bread, this evil is one of fearful magnitude. It is calculated to affect all classes but more especially perhaps, the indigent but industrious poor. Still, great as it is, the evil is not to be regarded as wholly without remedy. There are many valuable crops, which in this climate will come to full maturity if sown now; and those who have suffered in the loss of their corn should lose no time in getting in some crops to occupy the soil and supply in its produce, the loss involved in the failure of their corn. Buckwheat, Peas, and many of the earlier varieties of the bean tribe will have sufficient time to grow even if planted as late as the last of June or the first of July. Potatoes also and Turnips, may yet be planted, and the spaces in our fields which have been vacated by the destruction of the original growth, be made to produce a crop equivalent, in point of actual value, to the corn. Fortunately, the cereal grains promise at present a most luxuriant crop;—rye, oats, barley, millet, and wheat wherever it is cultivated, will be abundant, and of a quality, judging from the present favorable indications, seldom if ever surpassed.—*Maine Cult.*

From the Conn. Farmers' Gazette.

MUCK AGAIN.

MR STORAK.—I want say "For the Gazette," because I wish to have you dispose of what I write as you think proper; but I want to say a few words to you about *muck*—yes, *muck* again. My wife says that it's *all muck*, and that I do not want any thing more if I can get a ditch to dig, or a barnyard to plow and scrape out; and that my neighbors and every body says that I never shall pay my debts, but will certainly go down, or "come upon the town," if I undertake so many, what she calls, extra jobs,—or work that I never shall get any thing for, and that is not, in her estimation, necessary to be done,—such as draining and plowing land which nobody else ever thought of plowing, and which never was plowed since Mother Eve picked all the roses and killed all the bushes but the alders, sumachs, hazel-nuts, white bushes, sweet fern, elders, briars of all sorts, and *nigger heads*, (cinnamon fern.) I wanted to kill what low bushes the old lady left, and I could do it in no other way than by plowing. They have been cut once in about two or three years ever since I was a little boy; but they grow thicker and faster.

I have made land which was estimated at five dollars per acre, worth thirty-five, and some say fifty. It cost me fifteen, perhaps, to subdue it, more than I have as yet received from it. But I am away from the subject I started upon. I was about to tell you what a brushing I had when I stepped out to the clean floor and carpet after I had been digging muck.

I had a piece of swamp meadow which formerly produced a good burlen of grass. It grew wet and miry, and my father dug a ditch through the middle of it. It was drier for this, but the grass would not grow after the ditch filled up; the grass grew where the water run on to it, but not much elsewhere. I dug a ditch round it, cutting off all the springs, and that was the finishing stroke to it. Nothing of much value except upon what was thrown out of the ditch, and there the weeds, &c. were so rank and large that I concluded my meadow was worth more for manure than any thing else. I carried off about twenty loads of the sod, which is composed of moss, vegetable matter, such as decayed grass, leaves, limbs, roots of trees, and sand washed in from the hills. Some of this I put upon my upland meadow last fall, and laid in a heap, hoping it would rot so that I could beat it to pieces. In the spring I succeeded in spreading two thirds or three fourths of it; the rest I have piled up. But notwithstanding it was not fully prepared for manure, the effect is strikingly visible more than one fourth of a mile. I put some of it in my yard. This spring I put it on my corn ground, and the corn is better where it comes in contact with one of those sods which have been saturated in the barn-yard, than it is where I put on stable manure. I believe if this can be decomposed and neutralized, it is worth more for manure, on some soils, than any thing else, because it will last longer. Now what do you think about it, Mr Editor? Just let me know, when you send me one of your agricultural handmaids.

Eggs from Ohio.—700 bbls. of eggs were recently shipped from Cleveland, Ohio, for Boston. Each barrel contained 70 dozen. The "enterprise" was "got up" by a genuine Yankee of Mass.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

We notice a letter from Mr Longworth, of Cincinnati, to the editor of the Horticultural Magazine, published in New York, in which some useful observations occur on this subject. Mr L. has been long known as a distinguished amateur in things of this sort, and the vine particularly has received from him a large share of judicious attention. He has given up mostly, if not altogether, the attempt to cultivate the European species, and has found his labor best rewarded by procuring and improving the best varieties of the native vine. The result of his experience in this particular is worthy of note. A light soil is especially adapted to the vine. Mr Longworth says:

"I have three varieties of native grapes which I consider far superior to the Catawba for the table. They have none of the hard pulp common to the Catawba, Schuylkill, Muscadell, and the Isabella. For the table, they are equal to the Meunier, or Miller's Burgundy, and as free of pulp. One of them, which I first met with a few years since, I call the Ohio grape. The vine is perfectly hardy, a fine bearer, has never had the mildew or rot, and the branches very large, say four times the size of the Burgundy. I sent a bunch of these grapes to Boston last fall, but it was too long on the road to be in perfection. I will give five hundred dollars for a root of native grape that, in quality of the fruit and size of the bunch, shall surpass it. The other two are equally good for the table, perfectly hardy, great growers, but the bunches of fruit not so large.

"I was surprised, when East, to see no good native grapes. At my different vineyards, I have about sixty acres in grapes, but not all in bearing.

"There is, perhaps, no fruit so much affected by circumstances of soil, position, and culture, as the grape. By taking the native vine, the probabilities of success will be greatly increased, since its quality may be better known, and the necessary situation as it respects soil and exposure more surely ascertained."—*Balt. Amer.*

Risks of Mercantile Life.—Gen. Dearborn, in a lecture delivered last winter before the farmers of the Massachusetts Legislature, declared that 97 out of every 100 persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. This fact he ascertained by reference to the books of the custom-house, the banks, the probate office, and from the recollections of the oldest merchants. If this statement approximates to the truth in relation to the risks of mercantile life, it should induce fathers to instil into the minds of their sons a love of agricultural pursuits. Gen. Dearborn declared that "he would prefer a cottage in the country with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be erected in the city, if he must depend upon the success of merchandize to support it."—*Ohio State Jour.*

Sound Sentiments.—That mechanic or professional man, who cannot sustain himself without assailing those of his neighbors engaged in similar business, may always be considered a mean-spirited creature, unworthy the name of man. He who goes about slandering a competitor, however exalted his merits in his own conceit, will always be despised by noble minds, as a thing which makes itself despicable to gratify a bad heart.—*Selected.*

From Gray's Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY THE ADDITION OF EARTHS NOT EXISTING IN IT, OR IN TOO SMALL QUANTITIES.

1. *Carbonate of Lime.*—There is no subject respecting which there is a greater diversity of opinion among practical farmers, than that of the application of lime. It is said by some, to burn up the vegetable matter; while it is believed by others, to add greatly to the fertility. When applied as a carbonate, no ill effects can be experienced. In its caustic state, it may prove injurious by forming with the vegetable matter an insoluble substance, which thus removes a part of the vegetable food.

It is hardly necessary to repeat here, that most of our soils are nearly destitute of lime, although reposing on limestone rocks. We have no soils which are strictly *calcareous*, and hence this earth may be added without the least fear of injury, but with the certainty of ultimate and permanent benefit. The quantity need not be large—four or five per cent, and even less, will essentially improve the texture of the soil, and supply the necessary earthy ingredients, and it is in these two respects that we are now speaking of it. Hence it should be applied, for these objects, in the form of marl, shell, or ground limestone. Quick or slacked lime applied to the soil, soon becomes converted, in part, into carbonate, and air-slacked lime is already partially carbonated; but the application of lime in this form is better suited to it as a *saline manure*. The effect of lime, as an earthy ingredient, is to render cold, stiff clay soils more friable and light; of course dryer and more easily heated by the rays of the sun. Upon sandy soils, the effect is just the reverse; and it enables such soils to retain the manures placed upon them, and counteracts the electro-negative character which the silicic acid or silicx imparts to them.

2. *Sand or Gravel.*—When a soil is too clayey or peaty, its texture may be improved by the addition of sand or gravel. Their effect upon such soils is similar to that of lime. The sand gives to the clay a better consistency, and renders the peat more compact. It is easy to understand how this is; but it has been a question of some difficulty to determine, whether sand or coarse gravel is the better form in which to apply siliceous matter. This question is one of easy solution, provided all the circumstances are understood. If the soil is peaty, the fine gravel will produce a more immediate effect, and loam is better than gravel; but coarse gravel will be more durable, because it not only supplies the earthy ingredients which influence the texture, but also the decomposable minerals, which are equally necessary for the growth of vegetables. Loam, or fine gravel, spread directly upon peat meadows, after they are drained, will render them fertile at once; provided that a small quantity of lime, ashes, or other alkaline substance is added, to correct the acidity, and dissolve the vegetable matter.

If the soil is clayey, coarse gravel will ultimately prove the most valuable, for the same reason as above, and loam or fine sand will produce a more immediate effect; hence, the decision of this question, and the practice, will be one way or the other, according to the object we have in view in making the improvement. If a sufficient quantity of loam could be added, it would undoubtedly be better than either sand or gravel.

3. *Clay.*—Sandy, light, peaty and calcareous soils are often benefited by the addition of clay. The mode of applying it (as derived from experience and confirmed by theory,) is to spread it upon the soil in the fall or commencement of winter, that the frost may break it down, and render it fit to be intimately mingled with the soil, by the process of plowing and harrowing in the spring. Chaplain recommends the practice of baking and then pulverizing, by which process it approaches nearer to sand in its physical properties.

The utility of clay in agriculture has long been acknowledged, but the manner in which it operates is yet a little doubtful. Some things, however, are well settled. It adds its adhesive and retentive properties to sandy and peaty soils, and furnishes one indispensable earthy ingredient; but its effects are not wholly accounted for by the texture which it imparts. We must resort to its composition. Now, it has been found that some of our clays, especially the clay-marls, contain small quantities of carbonate of lime. By adding one earth, therefore, we actually add two, both of which are especially important to soils of the above description; for, where there is too much sand or silica, both clay and carbonate of lime operate to equalize the electrical forces: both act as converters of vegetable fibre into vegetable food.

A specimen of common blue clay from Lowell, analyzed by Prof. Hitchcock, gave—

Water and organic matter,	4.0
Silica,	61.52
Alumina,	20.50
Protoxide of iron,	9.82
Oxide of manganese,	0.56
Lime,	0.56
Magnesia,	.44
Sulphur and loss,	3.22

It will be seen by this analysis, that there is a large quantity of protoxide of iron, and this explains further its influence. "Our common clays," says Dr. Dana, "contain more or less of sulphuret of iron. The conversion of this into the persulphate of iron, is the natural consequence of exposure; free sulphuric acid then results, which acts on any lime in the soil, forming sulphate of lime, or gypsum." But the most important effect of the protoxide is, that in passing into the peroxide, it tends to induce decay in the vegetable matters which are in contact with it; hence clay acts upon a soil as an alkali, an alkaline earth, and a metallic oxide.

Finally, clay has the property of absorbing gaseous bodies, which are useful in vegetation. Liebig attributes to it the power of absorbing ammonia, from which plants derive their nitrogen. Daubeny regards this power in a soil, as an indispensable condition of fertility.

As sand will improve a clayey or peaty soil, and clay a sandy soil, it is matter of no little astonishment that New England farmers have not resorted frequently to this mode of amelioration. In various parts of the country, sand-hills, peat swamps and clay beds, are so situated often, that it would be the easiest thing in the world to transfer portions of the one to the other, to the mutual improvement of all. It sometimes happens, that a soil is reduced to an impalpable powder when dry, and to a soft paste when wet, while the earthy and vegetable ingredients are in the right proportions to ensure fertility. Such a state of the soil results from a long course of tillage, and is due to the fact that the minerals are all decomposed by the action of

growing plants, and without decomposable minerals in the soil, no plants grown upon it will come to maturity. Such lands, therefore, require gravel, sand or loam, and as in the cases above mentioned, the litter has been found to produce the best effect, while theory at least would lead to the opinion that the former would be most durable.

The general theory relative to these modes of improvement of is, first to improve the texture and consistency and equalize the electrical state of the soil, and secondly to furnish those decomposable minerals which plants must have in order to mature their seeds.

There is a limit, however, to these methods, while time and expense are required to carry out a system sufficiently rigorous to produce the highest effect; but if the farmer will have patience, coupled with perseverance, he may have the satisfaction of seeing his soils gradually but surely approaching to the best possible texture, and to the most favorable proportions of all the mineral ingredients.

CHARCOAL AS A MANURE.

The following is copied from the first volume of the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society:

"There is no subject connected with farming that requires so great attention as manure. Let the land be ever so sterile and barren, it has been fully ascertained that by a judicious course of manuring it can be enriched and made productive. Let the soil be as rich and as full of succulent matter calculated for the producing and nourishing the variety of plants necessary to be grown for the use of man and the benefit of the animal creation a continued course of tillage, and a series of years neglect of manuring will certainly render it barren and unproductive. Upon the state of the soil on every farm, depends the living, we may say, of the farmer and his family; and, carrying out the principle in its most extensive sense, upon the activity and intelligence of the farming community depends the whole interests of the entire commercial and civil community of any country. These facts are so evident to any man who will take but a moment for reflection upon them, that it is a wonder indeed that more attention has and is not directed to this all important question, as to what are the best manures.

I have recently had my attention directed to the use of charcoal, by the knowledge of some fact that have been communicated in answer to my inquiries. I shall not pretend to enter into a series of reasonings upon the chemical affinities of charcoal to the soil upon which it may be applied;—these matters I shall leave to those whose education and pursuits have better fitted them to ascertain these things, by enabling them to reach ther by chemical analysis, which I am unable to make. I shall simply state the facts which I have observed, and those which I have learned from others, whom I have requested to look to them, together with the results that have been obtained, leaving to others to say whether the question is not of sufficient importance to lead them to try whether the results will not be equally beneficial in very many other situations.

In the neighborhood in which I live, there are great many hearths of coal-pits, as they are called places where wood has been piled, and burned into charcoal. I have invariably observed, that upon

these hearths, in the course of a very few years, a luxurious coat of grass made its appearance, when all around in the vicinity scarcely a blade of grass could be found, and what there was found out of the coal hearth, was sickly and dwarfish. This was so well known, that in the heat of summer, when the pasture in other places was dried and withered by the summer drought, it was a common practice to drive the cattle to the "coalings," as they are called, sure that they would there obtain food. During the last autumn, business called me into Harford county, in Maryland. While there, I was surprised at the exceedingly luxuriant growth of a crop of grain but lately seeded into a field, on Deer creek, and also at the very peculiar appearance of the soil. The soil upon which the grain was growing had a remarkably dark appearance, and appeared to be so mellow and friable as nearly to bury the foot at every step, and although it lay very level, did not appear to the touch to be so; not as the soil in the other fields around it on the same level. My attention was excited by what I saw, and I inquired if the field had not been covered with charcoal, and was told that it had been. I inquired when it was done, and was told it had been spread upon it more than *twenty years ago*! I then asked what was the general quality of the crops raised upon it, and I was told that they were invariably fine, both as to quantity and quality. The person who lived upon the property informed me that he had repeatedly hauled the soil from that field and spread it upon the surrounding fields, and he could, for years, or in fact from the time he spread it there to the present day, always see, by the growth upon these places, exactly where he had put it!

I had for some time past had my attention directed to the subject, but here I found it fully developed to my full satisfaction.

When I returned home, I made it the subject of conversation frequently with the farmers in our neighborhood, and from one of them I learned that when he lived in Chester county, Pa., with his father, a part of their farm became worn out and unproductive. It was abandoned for several years, and in the mean time many coal-pits had been formed upon several of the old fields, by drawing the wood there to burn into coal, that had been out in the adjoining timber lands. After some time, they again put those fields under tillage, and he states that wherever a coal hearth had been left, there the crop of grain and the growth of grass was equal, if not superior, to that which grew upon any of their most productive fields. Another case of the application of charcoal I have found in this neighborhood, was made by a gentleman in the iron business in his meadow, near the coal house. He had a large quantity of the coal that had become too fine to be used in the furnace, and he concluded, as the easiest way to dispose of it, to haul it out and spread it upon the grass land. He spread it late in the fall, and for many years he informed me he observed the most astonishing effect produced upon his yield of grass. The quantity was nearly double, and the effect continued as long as he owned the property, which was at least ten years: so he informs me.

From what I can see of its effect, where a large quantity is left upon the ground, as for instance, in the centre of the hearth, it takes a considerable time for it to acquire a sufficient degree of moisture to penetrate to the bottom, and until it has acquired that degree of moisture, nothing will grow

there. Around the outer edges of the circle where it is thrown upon the ground, it is soon saturated with moisture, and vegetation is soon facilitated, and goes on rapidly. I should judge from this, that when about to be applied to land, the coal should be ground fine, and then thoroughly wetted and sown or spread over the surface of the soil. From the circumstance of its being easily powdered or mashed up, I should suppose that the process would be very easily effected by making a floor of plank, say circular, and procuring a good sized stone, to be affixed by a shaft to an upright post, and drawn over the coals. The cost of covering an acre would be trifling, and if it produced no other effect than that of forming a permanent vegetable basis in the soil, for lime to act upon, it appears to me it would well repay a greater amount of labor and expense than would be necessary to try it.

I have just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to arable land; that is, wherever charcoal has been applied, *rust never affects the growing crop of wheat*. My friend who has communicated this fact to me, states that he has observed it particularly, and when the field generally has been "struck with rust," as it is called, those places where he had applied the charcoal *invariably escaped*.

J. H. HEPBURN.

PROFIT OF SWINE.

The question of profit in keeping and fattening swine, has been much discussed, and so much depends on circumstances of age, breed, food, length of time kept, and price in the market, that the question must remain open. Mr Phinney gives it as his opinion, that with Indian corn at 1 dollar per bushel, and potatoes at 33 cents, and the price of pork 12 cents, they may be fatted to a profit. In his experience, he says, four quarts of Indian or barley meal with an equal quantity of apples, pumpkins, potatoes or roots cooked, will give two pounds of pork.

A small example of fattening swine in Medway, Norfolk county, which came under my notice, seems worth recording, because an exact account of their cost was kept. The owner was a mechanic, and bought every article of their feed, not even keeping a cow. His two hogs when killed weighed, one 420 lbs.—one 382 lbs., and pork was then worth 12 cents per lb. Value when dressed, \$96 24. They were killed at 14 months old. They were bought in November and killed in the December of the next year. They were kept in the sty the whole time; were fed three times a day with weeds, corn and potatoes. The potatoes were boiled and the Indian meal mixed with them into a mash. They were fed exclusively on corn one week before being killed. They did as well in winter as in summer. Salt was frequently given to them in their swill. The price of corn bought for them was 117 cents to 136 cents, or an average of 130 cents per bushel. Potatoes were 30 cts. per bushel. The whole cost of the hogs when fatted was \$62, including the price of purchase, or 7.8 cts. per lb.

I shall here subjoin some careful experiments made by myself a few years since in relation to this subject.

Experiment 1.—Two hogs about one year old; one of them a barrow in very good condition; the other a barrow recently gelded and in ordinary condition, were put up to be fed exclusively upon In-

dian hasty pudding, or Indian meal boiled with water. We began feeding them the first of March 1831, and weighed them again on the nineteenth of the same month. In the 18 days they consumed six bushels of Indian meal. They were offered cold water to drink, but did not incline to take any.

The result—

No. 1 weighed on the 1st March,	233 lbs.
“ “ 19th “	269
Gain, 36	
No. 2 (recently gelded) weighed on 1st Mar. 190	
“ “ 19th “	247
Gain, 57	

The gain of the two was 93 lbs. in 18 days. The quantity of meal consumed by them was 10 quarts per day to the two. We allow 30 quarts to a bushel, deducting two for grinding. The price of corn at the time was 70 cents per bushel. The expense of the increased weight is 4.5 cents per lb.

Experiment 2.—No. 2, mentioned above, weighed

On 23d March,	253 lbs.
Do. 30th April,	312

In 38 days, gain, 59 lbs.

No. 3, a shoat purchased from a drove, weighed	
On 28th March,	100 lbs.
Do. on 30th April,	151

Gain in 33 days, 51 lbs.

This is a fraction over 1 lb. 8 oz. per day each.

In this case their food was exclusively boiled potatoes mashed with Indian meal. The exact amount consumed not ascertained, but fed as freely as they would bear.

Experiment 3.—The two last named hogs were for the next 20 days put upon Indian hasty pudding exclusively, with the following result:

No. 2 weighed on 30th April,	312 lbs.
“ “ on 20th May,	382

Gain in 20 days, 70 lbs.

No. 3 weighed on 30th April,	151
“ “ on 20th May,	185

Gain in 20 days, 34 lbs.

The two in the above named 20 days, consumed four and one half bushels of meal, cooked as above. Meal 78 cents per bushel. Gain of the two, 104 lbs. in 20 days.

In the fourth experiment, sundry swine were fed with meal and potatoes, washed and mashed. In 52 days they gained as follows: one 68 lbs., another 48, another 86. Two others in 24 days, gained, one 55 lbs., the other 25.

[Another experiment with Indian hasty pudding was made, and the gain was large. We have not room for the details.]

The results of the experiments "seem to demonstrate the great advantage of cooked food, both as it respects its increase of bulk and the improvement of its nutritive properties. Whether it would apply to those substances whose bulk is not increased by cooking, equally as to Indian meal and the like, is a matter which experiments only can determine. In an experiment recently made, of giving swine raw meal mixed with water, I have found a falling off in their gain of nearly one half, compared with giving their food cooked.—*Abridged from Colman's Fourth Report.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1842.

THE CROPS—PRICES, &c

There is a general and proper curiosity in the minds of all classes of our community, to learn whether the labors of the husbandman are to be rewarded by a luxuriant, an ordinary or only a scanty harvest. The brief items of a newspaper upon this subject, which generally are founded upon the appearances in a single county, and often upon the appearance of a single field, are worth but little taken separately as data for an opinion. And yet these items collectively, gathered from the papers of every section and State of the Union, will enable one to form a tolerably correct estimate of the amount of the harvest. We seldom copy the notices which fall under our eye, but we remember the substance of them, and endeavor to draw a correct inference from the whole.

The wheat crop of the country will be large. In some sections, as in parts of Maryland and Virginia, the rust has shortened it, but the accounts from the immense West are all thus far favorable. It is not certain, however, that the harvest will be as abundant as accounts indicate. Blight, rust, mildew, &c. often come when the crop is very near maturity, and suddenly cut short the expectations of the reaper. We have no special grounds for anticipating such disappointments the present season; and we think it is late enough now for us to say with much confidence, that the crops of winter and spring grains throughout the country will be unusually large. Bread stuffs will be abundant and cheap.

In our vicinity, the barley worm has made sad ravages in some fields; but barley is not a crop that is extensively grown. Excepting where barley has thus suffered, all the grain that has come under our notice looks well. The few fields of wheat, the winter and spring rye, and the oats all promise to yield plentifully.

The Hay Crop.—Farmers are now busily getting this into their barns. Last week was favorable for their operations, and they improved it. On Friday there were showers, and Saturday was somewhat overcast. With this exception, the weather has been good for drying the crop for eight days preceding Monday (18th)—and the crop is abundant. The copious rains of June and the early part of July, have entirely dispelled the apprehensions which were felt in the early part of June. The bulk of hay is very great. The crop absolutely is good; but it is not so much greater than in most years as the mere looker-on imagines. The growth has been very rapid, and the hay is light in proportion to its bulk. The pitchfork makes a much smaller return than the eye does. There is less weight and less substance in a barnful of hay, than we have known for several years. The crop, though good, is not so great as many persons represent it; and we predict that hay will command very nearly as high a price next April and May, as was paid for it in those months this year.

Potatoes.—The early kinds will yield abundantly. Of the latter ones it is not yet time to have an opinion: the vines look well.

Fruit is abundant on the trees.

Prices.—With such prospects for a bountiful harvest, and with a general want of activity in business, the farmer can anticipate only low prices for his productions. Plentiful as the harvest now promises to be, the year will not be one of great prosperity with him. He would make as much, probably more, money, were the crops of the country generally short. The extra expense of

harvesting and marketing, when crops are large, and the greater difficulty of turning his produce for cash, cause it to be more difficult for him to pay off his laborers, and to settle his grocer's and blacksmith's bills, than it is when his crops are less in quantity, but meet with a more ready sale.

But whether we are correct here or not, we are not so solicitous to have the farmer's purse grow full, as to rejoice because he thrives at the expense of hunger and suffering on the part of those poor, who are obliged to buy their sustenance from day to day. Though we would gladly see the farming interest more flourishing, we are not disposed to be otherwise than grateful to the God of the seasons, for those genial influences of sunshine and showers, which are bringing fruits out of earth's storehouse with such rapidity and in such great profusion.

Farmers will be wise if they make themselves economical, industrious and cheerful as possible, until the time comes when our national government shall impose a tariff, and discriminating duties which shall foster American labor, and give a good market to the New England farmer at his own door, or in the nearest village; or, if that time is not soon to come—and we see but little ground to expect it—then prepare to keep up courage and to hold on manfully, until the indomitable energy and enterprise of New England shall make for itself, in spite of government, canals and railroads of business, and shall press vigorously ahead in such branches of business as will remunerate them for their toils. What that business can be, we do not pretend to divine; but we do cherish a faith that Yankee sagacity will find some way in which to recover from the prostration of business occasioned by maladministration of national affairs, and by a mad career of the people in "making haste to be rich."

SEEDING DOWN TO GRASS.

The old custom of seeding down lands to grass with the grain crop, has not been very successful for the last few years. The grass has failed to do well. At this we are less surprised than we are that the grass did, years ago, generally survive the hardships to which it was subjected. If the seed is sown in the spring with grain, the young grass grows during the early and cooler part of the season in the shade—and when the hottest and driest weather comes, then the plants, tender as shade and shelter can make them, are suddenly laid bare to the scorplings of an August sun. No wonder that they die;—greater should be the wonder when they live, as they often do. After the grain is taken off, the field may be plowed or merely well harrowed, and sowed with hay seed, and the chances for a crop the next season will be good.

Moist lands that are bound out, and that can be plowed, may be turned over as soon as the grass is taken off, or at any time in August—the earlier the better—and with a top dressing well harrowed in, may be forthwith sown with grass seed, and they will do well. This is a profitable course on all lands that are so moist and heavy that it is difficult to plow, plant and hoe them in wet seasons. On such lands grass is the best crop, and it may be kept in without going through the process of plowing.

It is too late now to prepare your corn fields for seeding down at the last time of hoeing, unless you have had an eye to this in the application of your manure and in the hoeings up to this time.

We regard this process of seeding down light and warm lands, as the safest, the best, and the most economical of any with which we are acquainted.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

Custom has induced farmers generally to believe that it is an improper and wasteful practice to cut either wheat or rye with the scythe and cradle. If the grain be neither lodged nor entangled, it may be cut off clean by the scythe and cradle, as by the sickle. If be properly gathered and bound, but little, if any, loss will arise from gathering it in this way. If the grain be cradled in proper time, it shatters less, on the whole, than when it is reaped and secured in the usual way. It is readily granted that if grain be cradled and reaped at the same time, it shatters more by the former practice. It should be recollected, however, that the very tardy progress of the sickle greatly increases the shattering, by procrastinating the harvest so long that the chaff opens, and much of the grain falls out. Where as the rapid progress of the scythe and cradle cuts off the grain before any material loss from shattering can take place, if the cultivator commences in time. N evil, but much good, will arise from beginning early. This not only prevents shattering, but also the risk of encountering the various injuries to which the crop is exposed by useless delay. Some farmers of the first respectability assert, that practice and observation have convinced them that the grain, and also the flour or best when wheat is cut much before the usual time. This, however, does not accord with my practice. The middle course between the extremes of cutting very early, or at the usual time, will be found the best, except when mildew occurs. In that case, wheat should be cut immediately after it can be determined that the disease is severe. If the crop is only slightly affected it is far better to let it stand until the grain be fit to cut.—*Lorain's Husbandry.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 16, 1842.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From the President of the Society—*Spiraea lobata* var. *Americana*, 7 feet high; *Delphinium Barlewy* Pixlox Thompsonii and *Cleopatra* (both handsome kinds)—*Gladiolus floribundus*; *Double Lychens*, &c.

From Hovey & Co.—*Picotetes* and *Clove Pinks*; 1 kinds of *Bengal Teas*, *Noisette*, and *Bourbon Roses Verbenas*; *Lilium japonicum*, and *Hoya carnosa*.

From S. Walker—*Carnations* and *Picotetes*—some of them very fine, and justly obtained the premium.

From W. E. Carter—*Picotetes* and *Carnations*, and *Lilium japonicum*; *Eximicum*, and *Canadensis subra*.

From Messrs. Winship—Specimens of *Spiraea ulmaria variegata*.

From Jos. Breck & Co.—Fine seedling *Picotetes*.

From S. R. Johnson—Hardy and tender *Roses*, *Carnation* and *Picotete Pinks* and *Double Pomegranates*.

From A. Bowditch—tender *Roses* and *Yucca gloriosa*.

From D. Hagerston—upwards of 50 good *Dahlias*.

From P. Barnes—*Dahlia Constantia*, and *Gladiolus floribundus*.

Bouquets were exhibited from W. Kenrick, Dr. How and W. Meller, Miss Sumner, J. Hovey, Hovey & Co. J. L. F. Warren, &c.

The exhibition of *Carnations* and *Picotetes* for premiums, took place today, and the awards were as follows:

For the best display of flowers, to S. Walker.
For the 2d do. do. to J. Breck & Co.
For the best Seedling, do. to J. Breck & Co.

D. HAGERSTON, } Judges.
S. R. JOHNSON, }

Per order of the Committee,
C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

¶ We acknowledge the receipt of a box of extra large Gooseberries from J. G. Thurston, Esq., Lancaster, Mass. Fine specimens of this fruit have a number of times been exhibited by this gentleman at the Horticultural Rooms, equal to any that have been shown.

J. B.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded North-easterly exposure, for the week ending July 17.

July, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	11 52	76	69	E.
Tuesday,	12 56	84	72	W.
Wednesday,	13 62	83	82	S. W.
Thursday,	14 68	87	77	S. W.
Friday,	15 71	73	75	E.
Saturday,	16 67	82	70	S. E.
Sunday,	17 64	88	78	E.

There was a thunder shower about noon on Friday which made a variation of 13 degrees in half an hour.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 18, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2100 Sheep and 40 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote a few extra \$5 25 a 53¢. First quality, \$4 75 a 5 00. Second quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Third quality \$3 50 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31 and \$35.

Sheep.—Dull. We quote lots 1 38, 1 50, 1 75, 1 81, 1 91, 2 00, 2 25 and \$2 50.

Pig.—No lots were sold to peddle. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0 00 to 0 00 per bushel Red Top, 10 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12¢.—Southern, 8 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Corn, during the past week, are about 50,000 bushels, a large portion of which has been taken by the dealers at a reduction on the last weekly report.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 63—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 58—do. white do. 55 a 56—Barley—a—Rye, Northern, 75 a 80—do. Southern, 65 a 70—Oats, Southern, 35 a 36—Northern do. 00 to 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 80—Shorts, per double bush. 35 a 40—Bran, 25.

FLOUR. The market for Genesee has been decidedly better to day, holders generally asking 1-16 a 1 8 advance.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 12 a 0 00—do. wharf, \$6 00 a 0 10 do. free of garlic, \$6 12 a—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$5 87 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 mos. \$6 00 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 a—Georgetown, \$6 25 a 6 62—Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a 6 23—do. City, \$6 75 a 7 00—Petersburgh, South side \$6 50 a 0 00—do. Country \$6 00 a 6 12—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 12 a 1 00—do fancy brands \$6 18 a 6 25—Ohio, via Canal, \$6 00 a 6 12—do new Orleans, cash \$5 75 a 0 00. Rye, \$2 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The principal sales of the week have been by auction, and consist of nearly 3000 bbls Pork, of various qualities and prices.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl. \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 50 a 100—No. 1, 7 00 a 0 00—do Prime \$4 25 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. hbl. \$10 50 a 11 10—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 25—do. Mess, 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States— a —do Prime do do \$5 00 a 5 50—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 11—do store, unskipped, 10 a 14—do dairy, 15 a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston lvs. 6 a 6 1-2—do South and Western, 5 1-2 a 6 1-4 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 5 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 6 a 8—do new milk, 9 a 11.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

The market for this article remains in a very quiet state. Sales are confined to small parcels, to supply the immediate necessities of manufacturers. We have reduced our quotations to conform to sales.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—do 3-4 do do 32 a 35—do 1-2 do 30 a 32—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 3 a 10—Saxony, clean.—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—

do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

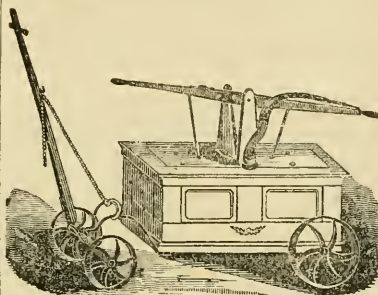
1st sort. Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, \$12 to 13—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

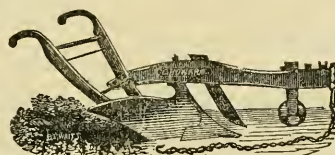
CHIESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8¢.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proulx & Meers, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twentyseven and one half inches, to the same power of team. All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

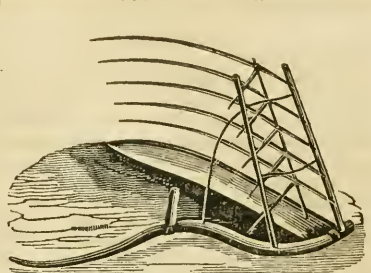
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Dray, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market st.

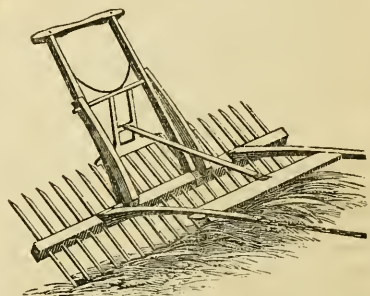
GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

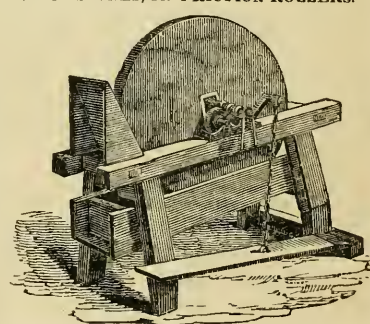
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of banging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMILES.—"Pray, mother, what are similes?"

They are resemblances, my child; the word simile means a thing that is like another. We often use them to give clearness and energy to our ideas. I will tell you some similes in common use, and put into rhyme so that you may remember them.

As proud as a peacock—as round as a pea;
As blithe as a lark—as brisk as a bee;
As light as a feather—as sure as a gun;
As green as the grass—as brown as a bun;
As rich as a Jew—as warm as a toast;
As cross as two sticks—as deaf as a post.
As sharp as a needle—as strong as an ox;
As grave as a judge—as sly as a fox.
As old as the hills—as straight as a dart;
As still as the grave—as swift as a hart.
As solid as marble—as firm as a rock;
As soft as a plum—as dull as a block.
As pale as a lily—as blind as a bat;
As white as a sheet—as black as my hat.
As yellow as gold—as red as a cherry;
As wet as water—as brown as a berry.
As plain as a pikestaff—as big as a house;
As flat as the table—as sleek as a mouse.
As tall as the steeple—as round as a cheese;
As broad as 'tis long—as long as you please.

Merry's Museum.

NOBILITY OF LABOR.—The man who labors in some honest occupation and supports himself by his own industry is one of nature's noblemen. He carries with him an independence of feeling unknown to many a titled aristocrat who spurns the idea of labor, and holds in utter contempt the man who lives alone upon the result of his own industry. To what pitiful shifts and disreputable means are the laborers often driven to maintain the dignity to which they aspire, the dignity of living without manual labor.

Many, not relishing work, think that some professional pursuits would elevate them in the scale of human dignity, and, in spite of what nature designed them for, commenced a profession in which they can never rise above mediocrity, whereas they might acquire reputation in their legitimate sphere. How many of the three professional hangers-on may every where be met with, who by some means have obtained a fine suit of clothes, and being too proud to work, live a life of miserable dependence, and encounter the sneers and jibes of the honest mechanic who asks no favors but from heaven, and a plenty of employment from his fellow men.

Many a poor, laughed at doctor, and pettifogging lawyer, who are more than half starving for want of employment, might have made good mechanics, been respected in their calling, and in the enjoyment of at least a decent competency. Parents, we advise you to let your children follow the indications of their in their choice of pursuits through life.—*Lickin Valley (Ky) Register.*

A PARSON WELL PAID.—The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is stated to be £41,000 a year which makes £788 9s. 2d. per week, £112 6s. per day, and £4 13s. 6d. per hour, reckoning 24 hours to the day."

This is at the rate of about one hundred dollars every three hours of breath the Archbishop draws. What a charge for working his own lungs, and

living! If we deduct for his sleeping eight hours, and for his eating four hours,—(and this is very little, for a high feeding Englishman usually sits four hours at his dinner-table)—for exercise and recreation four hours—it takes our parson the remainder of his twenty four to receive and count his cash without leaving him a minute to say his prayers. Archbishops, however, manage money and divine matters for the most part by deputy, and in this way gain time for many secular employments which we have not taken into our estimate of occupations, which cost the people so dear.—*Globe.*

CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY.—Seldom are we called upon to record a finer incident than recently came to our knowledge. A gentleman well known in our city, who has been constrained by severe pecuniary losses to abandon the business which at one time bade fair to enrich him, was induced to ask his creditors to discharge him, on condition of his giving up all his property. He preferred to do this instead of availing himself of the boon extended to him in common with thousands of his fellow citizens, by the benevolence of Congress. His creditors, without one exception, signed his discharge; but one of them whom he almost feared to approach, having been compelled to pay his endorsement on an "accommodation note" for two thousand dollars—actuated by a peculiarly generous as well as Christian feeling, remarked to the applicant for relief, for he observed his embarrassments, "Come on, don't be afraid. I know what you have come for," and instantly affixed his name to the discharge. Not satisfied with doing this, after a short pause, he seized his hand and said, "Take this—I know you must be short of money—you have a large family to support, and it will help you." The debtor to his utter amazement found it was a check for one hundred dollars! There is something refreshing in such a scene as this. The debtor told us the story, and while narrating it, his eyes but too plainly indicated how his heart felt the generosity of one who had suffered by his misfortunes. The same morning this fine specimen of nature's nobility has discharged another person, who owed him nine thousand dollars. There is no romance in this.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

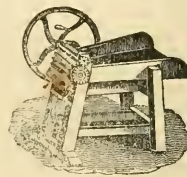
EXTRACTS.—Every man is guilty of wrong, which it would be wrong for any other man to attempt to right. We cannot act right where we have no right to act. It might be good for the idle, were he compelled to labor; and for the spendthrift, were we to control his estate. But what would be attended with partial good, would involve universal evil, endangering all personal liberty and separate interest. In righting one man's wrong, we would wrong every man's right.

Virtue is both a title and an estate; a title the most exalted, because it is God who confers it; an estate the most rich, because it endures forever. Envy may not derogate the title, because it is written in the book of Heaven; and fraud cannot diminish the estate, because no sin can reach it.

There is nothing purer than honesty—nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love—nothing richer than wisdom—nothing brighter than virtue—and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind, form the purest and sweetest, the warmest, the richest, the brightest and the most steadfast happiness.

When we see birds at the approach of rain announcing their plumage with oil, to shield off the drops, should not it remind us, when the storms of contention threaten us, to apply the oil of forbearance, and thus prevent the chilling drops from entering our hearts.

To accomplish much, a man must live as if he were immortal.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not hitherto applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snathills.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Dredg do.
200 Oxen Cradles.	50 doz. Haler do.
100 Cro Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	25 Grind Stones on rollers
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	

March 17.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the pure blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8.

sw

JOHN GILES.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1842.

[NO. 4.]

N. E. FARMER.

WINTER RYE FOR EARLY SPRING FEED.

The following article, which we copy from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is worthy of attention by many farmers in this country. The length of our winters, and the lateness of the season before our cows and young stock can get a good supply of feed from our pastures, render it very desirable to find some article which may answer for feeding or soiling earlier than any that is in general use among us. Rye is sometimes sown for feed, but when it looks well, the farmer is reluctant to turn in his cattle upon it. But its luxuriance would not be objected to by his stock, and he must get over his compunctions. Our Indian corn crop affords us an opportunity to resort to the rye more conveniently than the English farmer can. We can sow our seed at the last time of hoeing the corn, and the work is done. The great obstacle in the way here is, the fact that our corn in most cases covers only a part of the field, and we cannot feed the rye without turning other lands out to pasture also. With us, unless we go more extensively into the cultivation of turnips or some other crop that can be sowed later than we generally do, we must give up the land to the rye for an entire year. But we think this would be good husbandry for many farmers whose pastures are short.

The article below was based upon English soil and climate—but the necessary adaptations to our circumstances, any farmer is competent to make.—Ed. N. E. F.

ON EARLY SPRING FEED.

BY MATTHEW M. MILEURN.

The increased quantity of stock which the farmer is enabled to keep by the introduction and successful cultivation of green crops, requires his best attention to furnish them with a constant supply of green food, especially such portion of his stock as are not intended for fattening. The use of the artificial grasses on arable land in summer, and of turnips in the winter, has been brought as near perfection as may be; but it is quite certain that the wants of the sheep and cattle, from the time when the turnips are consumed to that when the grasses become available, are not equally well provided for. In order, as far as possible, to remedy this deficiency, recourse has been had to the cultivation of turnips which long retain their nutritious qualities, and the swede has been truly invaluable for this purpose. But while these roots have furnished very palatable and nutritious food for one portion of the stock, they have altogether failed for the young—the principal object of the breeder's anxiety. For as well as having an abundant flow of milk from the dam, every breeder is desirous of training the young stock to help themselves as soon as there is food of a proper quality available for them; and if the young lambs in particular are kept from green food until they are turned into the gross clover leys with their dams, there is great

danger that a portion of them will be lost. It is generally desirable to keep the clover leys free at least until May, and long before that time the young stock should be trained to eat a considerable portion of green food.

With the view of supplying this want, several crops have been cultivated for early feed in the spring, with greater or less success, and under greater or less disadvantage, according to circumstances, but the farmer who occupies a poor soil is, more than any other, under the necessity of grappling with the difficulties he may have to contend with; for lateness of vegetation and certain destruction of his crops of grass, are sure to be the consequence if he break into them before they attain a proper degree of maturation, and yet he has also the greatest difficulties to surmount in cultivating any spring crop.

The farmer, on the other hand, who cultivates rich fertile land, where he has a deep alluvial soil, growing every crop luxuriantly, can easily free a pasture early in the autumn, and have it full of young grass as early as he may require it, and knows nothing of the difficulties which attend his less favored neighbor.

The avidity with which any new variety of grass or plant promising early growth is tried, indicates how desirable a point it is to secure an early supply of succulent food. At one time it was hoped that this desideratum was discovered in the crimson trefoil.

The winter tare is one of the most valuable esculents for stock in possession of the cultivator, and affords the greatest bulk of nutriment of any cultivated green crop, turnips perhaps excepted, and is relished at all seasons and by every kind of stock. It is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring, with a view to subsequent soiling, but it is after all rather a summer than a spring crop; and it is more than problematical that the injury done to the crop by spring feeding upon it, is greater than the amount of spring food thus obtained. If it be worth while to have a supply of early feed, it is worth while clearly to provide a crop specially for that purpose. As a spring crop, according to the writer's observation and experience, it is decidedly inferior to other cultivated plants.

The writer of this paper has seen rye-grass very successfully cultivated as early spring feed sown alone. It requires to be sown a whole year before it is fit to consume, and thus lies open to the objection of interfering with good husbandry, particularly the hoeing of the corn crop, with which it is sown a whole year before, as well as preventing the plowing of the land for the same period; thus encouraging the growth of quitch and weeds, while the adhesion of the soil which it produces, and the accumulation of roots, &c. very materially prevent its kindly working for the crop intended to follow.

The above remarks are made on the supposition that the rye grass is introduced as a half crop, for it must be quite clear to every practical farmer that there is no sound practice in throwing away a whole year's crop for the sake of one month's feed in the spring, valuable as it undoubtedly is. The

trials above mentioned which the writer has seen, have been with Pacey's rye grass, and though the Italian rye grass would furnish a greater portion of food, supposing it tillered as much as Pacey's, which is not the case, yet it is liable to all the above objections, and from the observation of the writer it appears exceedingly doubtful whether it will bear an equal degree of frost to Pacey's.

It is the intention of the writer now to state his experience, and offer his recommendation of a crop embracing all the advantages of the preceding, and several peculiar to itself. It is that of rye, eaten in the early stages of its growth. It is intended to intervene between the last crop of the four-course system, which is generally wheat, and to be eaten, and the land plowed and worked for a crop of turnips. It is equally applicable to all kinds of rotations, and would well precede a fallow or a crop of rape. As it is generally upon farms where the four-course system is pursued that spring feed is most wanted, the writer will confine his observations to that rotation.

So soon as the wheat is cut in the autumn, the plow should be set to work. This may be done even before it is carted, during the mornings of harvest. A single plowing is given, and a very slight dressing of any kind of short manure. In some cases where the farmer lays on his manure in the autumn, for turnips the ensuing year, it might be better to lay it on before the plowing. It should be remembered that the slight dressing should not all be considered as given to the rye; in reality it becomes incorporated with the soil, and more intimately mixed with it than by the ordinary mode of spreading it on in the autumn, and any part of it which the rye may abstract, will be more than compensated by the droppings of the stock and the carbonic acid gas which they evolve while consuming it; and which the soil more readily absorbs in the spring than in any other part of the year, evaporation going on at that period to a much smaller extent than in any other.

The seed must be sown upon the plow-seam broadcast, at the rate of 2-1.2 bushels per acre, and if of that year's growth, so much the better, as it is earlier and more certain of germination. To this a peck of rapeseed per acre should be added; for although the latter is not able to stand a winter when the frost sets in early and severe, in many cases it will get sufficiently vigorous to resist any ordinary frost, and will much improve the feed in the spring. Should the rape not be sown, a peck of winter-tares per acre will improve the feed, or an additional peck of rye may be added; as a fuller bite and excited growth in its early stages will be secured—a point gained when wanted to depasture, although it might be injurious if sown for a crop.

In cultivating rye as feed there need be no fears entertained of its becoming "winter proud," for as that only affects the ears of the corn, it is a circumstance of no importance, and therefore the earlier it is sown the better able it is to resist the early frosts, as well as having a better cover and more feed when wanted. When sown it should be

thoroughly harrowed, but not rolled—a *double* with a pair of fine harrows is sufficient, and the surface weeds should be gathered off, or the whole raked with the hand, which will more efficiently cover the seed. An advantage is gained to the soil by this plowing, which cannot be obtained when the land is sown with the vetches. The annual weeds on the old surface are prevented from running to seed, and a new surface is exposed to the air and frost.

The rye will be fit for consuming the last week in March or the first in April, or if allowed to remain until the middle of the latter month, it will carry a greater quantity of stock. After it is thoroughly eaten up, it should be freed, and by the first week in May, will afford another pasture of fine young nutritious feed; at least, in ordinary seasons. It is bad management, though sometimes practiced, to allow the rye to remain uneaten until the seed-stalk begins to shoot, for in that case it will become much less palatable and useful. By consuming it young, it is much more valuable, and the succession crop equally so as the first.

The second crop being consumed, the plow must be put into operation, and the soil prepared for the succeeding crop; and the advantage of its cultivation, by no means a small one, is, that it interferes with no other crop.

Perhaps a short digression may be pardoned on the subsequent preparation of the soil. The writer's practice is different to that of most other persons. Usually it is cross-plowed a fortnight after its first plowing. Time is thus lost, and the slices are cut into squares difficult to be acted upon by the harrow. The writer begins to harrow as soon as the newly turned up surface of the first plowing is sufficiently dry. This brings up the lowest part of the roots of the weeds and closes the interstices of the furrows, so that the remains of vegetation being covered, deprived of air, and gathering moisture, begin to decompose. Instead of cross-plowing, it is again plowed lengthways, and the old surface again brought up and harrowed. The weeds separate much more easily by this process, and much time and labor is saved; the same practice is applied to bastard fallows with the same good effects.

Rye has the decided advantage of being capable of resisting any conceivable degree of frost, and when even the hardy wheat is carried off by an ungenial season, it will escape injury, and even thrive. At this time (Feb. 21, 1840) the writer has a plot growing for feed which would now afford more eating than almost any mixture of artificial grasses in the middle of April, and that on a thin light soil not worth more to rent than 25s. per acre. Some of the rape has succeeded, even in this season of incessant rain, which prevailed not only in the early stages of its growth, but ever since it was sown. It can bear so much and constant wet, worse even than frost.

The expense of this crop will be somewhere as under. Say per acre—

2 1/2 bushels of rye at 4s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
1-2 peck of rape,	0 10 1-2

12 11-2

It should be remembered that this interferes with no operation of husbandry, and prevents no crop, so that no rent of land or other extras are to be reckoned—the plowings would be nearly the same if the rye were not sown. Nothing is better relished by stock at the season when it is intended

to be used; a guide by no means unsafe as to its nutritious qualities, and which is borne out by the condition of the stock feeding on it.

To recapitulate the advantages of its cultivation: I. Provision of excellent green food is made at a season of the year when of all others it is most wanted.

II. It is produced without sacrificing any portion of the usual rotations pursued on a farm, and with little extra labor, nor does it interfere with the management of any preceding or succeeding crops.

III. It will grow on any soil, but is especially calculated for poor loose sand, when every other green esculent is more or less uncertain.

IV. It will bear any degree of frost to which our climate is subject, and is sufficiently hardy to defy the effects of the coldest situations in the country, being there cultivated instead of wheat for a corn crop from necessity.

V. It is as inexpensive or more so than any grass or leguminous plant.

VI. It is readily consumed by stock, especially young animals.

VII. It improves rather than deteriorates the soil upon which it is grown.

Thorpfield, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

DRINKING TOO MUCH WATER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—Your allusion in your paper of July 6, to my remarks of last year about cold water, reminds me of a determination I then formed to add a few thoughts on the same subject. But before I had leisure to do so, the hot season had passed by. Even now it is getting late, but I am unwilling longer to defer. If aught I may say shall be worth remembering, however, some of your readers may be able to retain it, perhaps, till next year.

You observe that I said, last year, that the quantity of cold water you recommend would weaken the system. I have forgotten the particulars of what was said then, on either side. But I must say, now, that two gallons of water a day, or at that rate, for any considerable part of the day, especially, under the circumstances of great heat and fatigue, will injure any person on earth. Yet "a tumbler of water every half hour in the hottest part of the day," is at the rate of two gallons for every sixteen hours, and most laboring people are awake so long.

You allude, as almost all do who recommend the use of much cold water while we are hot, to the necessity created by a *profuse perspiration*. Now, which is the cause, and which the effect, in these cases? Is the perspiration the effect of excessive drinking, or is it the cause? If the latter, let the cause be removed; that is, let a smaller amount of drink be taken.

I grant that eating salt food, as we often do in hot weather, together with many other kinds of food, and also many more unhealthy habits, tend to induce thirst; and that to most persons a considerable amount of drinks is necessary, unless they will change their diet; but not half a pint every half hour. I grant, too, that whatever is drank should be cold water—that is, water at the usual temperature of our rivers and exposed springs—not at the temperature of our deep wells or our ice-houses.

Yet it would certainly be a "more excellent way," if laboring men would gradually (not too suddenly) change their habits. Let them go to

bed early and rise early. Let them bathe in cold water as soon as they rise; or if equally convenient, let them just take off the "edge" of the heat by a plunge or two, or a shower-bath, two or three hours (not more) after breakfast. The last is preferable—but people cannot generally spare the time in the middle of the forenoon; and after tea o'clock in the forenoon is generally worse than early in the morning, and even somewhat dangerous.

Let them also inure themselves, as soon as they can, to plain food and water: bread, milk, potatoes, apples, pears, rice, boiled corn, boiled wheat, beets, carrots, with the berries in their season without salt, or any other condiment;—these are the things for laboring men who would avoid more bid thirst or intemperance. True it is, that even an excess of these will cause thirst; but not their moderate use.

Let them also have "long patience," and not fret too much, either against the Lord or against themselves. Fretting and worrying, of itself, will cause thirst. To tell a fretful man not to drink would be as useless as to tell Vesuvius not to pour out his lava.

I have made two experiments which so far as small an amount of evidence can go, are in point. From August 6, 1840, to May 25, 1841, I followed the above rules, except that I did not use two gallons of milk during the whole time; and though my employments, nearly the whole time, exposed me to thirst as much as those of any other man, never had less thirst in 9 months and 19 days in my whole life, and never was in better health. Since January last I have abstained in like manner to the present hour, and am able to do so; the heat, perspiration and fatigue of haying and harvesting to the contrary notwithstanding. Say not that I have a peculiar constitution. It is just like that of any other man in similar circumstances. Twenty years ago, I was drinking water and cider and beer at the rate of two or three gallons a day, and thought I needed it. Remember, however, do not recommend the no-drink system to any body else. I only use it for experiment's sake.

You say you "never heard of a temperate man dying suddenly from drinking cold water in a very hot day, unless he had been long, i. e. more than an hour, without drinking." Perhaps not. But it is likely that the fifty-nine soldiers who killed their selves at the battle of Monmouth by drinking cold water, were none of them exceptions to the rule you lay down?

But I "will not dispute that point" with you. More mischief is done to human health by drinking cold water, where the evil falls far short of sudden death, or even of immediate disease—I have almost said immeasurably more—than in the comparatively few cases where sickness or death are the speedy consequence.

Yours, &c.

W. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, July 18, 1842.

A very successful horticulturist, who had a most repulsively ugly countenance, was thus addressed by a good-humored visitor:—"No wonder, Philly, that you have the finest fruit in the country, for you are not only your own gardener, but, egad, you own scare-crow too."

Wage war against the weeds.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 16, 1842.

Sweet Montmorency Cherries, a new Seedling, a fine variety, from J. Fisk Allen, Salem.
White Currants, from Samuel Jackson, of Roxbury.

White and Red Currants and Gooseberries, from Azel Bowditch, Roxbury.

White Currants and Gooseberries, large and fine, from Jno. Hovey, Roxbury.

Franconia Raspberries, a fine specimen, from Messrs. Hovey & Co.

Gooseberries, from John C. Thurston, Lancaster.
Black Hamburg Grapes, Currants, and Green Chissall Pears, from Dr. Howard, Brookline.

Cherries—Hyde's Seedling, from Samuel Hyde, Newton.

White and Red Antwerp Currants, Warren's Franconia Raspberries, late Bigareau and Warren's Transparent Cherries; Early Royal George and Gross Mignonne Peaches, fine specimens—from Mr Warren, Brighton.

Gooseberries, a fine specimen, from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

Black Hamburg Grapes, a fine specimen, from Otis Johnson, Lynn.

Gooseberries and Raspberries, from Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.

White Antwerp Currants, Savoy Bigareau, and Belle de Choisy Cherries, a box of superb Gooseberries—Roaring Lions—supposed to be from Wm. Oliver, Dorchester.

Red Antwerp Raspberries, a superior specimen, from R. S. Mackintosh, Roxbury.

Gooseberries, and George the Fourth and Royal George Peaches—luscious specimens—from Geo. Walsh, Charlestown.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

At an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held July 16th, the following Committees were elected to make arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition:

Committee of General Arrangements.

Samuel Walker,	Wm. Kenrick,
Jons. Winship,	S. R. Johnson,
Wm. Oliver,	Samuel Sweetser,
B. V. French,	P. B. Hovey, Jr.
L. P. Grosvenor,	J. L. L. F. Warren,
M. P. Wilder,	John A. Kenrick,
Josiah Stickney,	Wm. E. Carter,
J. L. Russell,	Samuel Pond,
R. T. Paine,	John Hovey,
C. M. Hovey,	Azel Bowditch,
J. E. Teschemacher,	E. M. Richards,
Otis Johnson,	John C. Howard,
David Haggerston,	H. W. Dutton,
Wm. H. Cowen,	Eben Wight,
Robert Manning,	Parker Barnes,
Josiah Lovett, 2d,	J. F. Allen,
A. E. Story,	J. Wentworth,
Cheever Newhall,	Hugh H. Tuttle,
Joseph Breck,	F. W. Macondry,
Alexander McLellan,	

Committee to Decorate the Hall and to take Charge of the Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables.

Samuel Walker,	E. M. Richards,
Wm. Oliver,	Samuel Pond,
B. V. French,	David Haggerston,

L. P. Grosvenor,
M. P. Wilder,
C. M. Hovey,
Josiah Stickney,

S. R. Johnson,
Azel Bowditch,
A. E. Story.

Committee to Make Reports on Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables.

Samuel Walker, Samuel Pond,
B. V. French, C. M. Hovey.

Adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN WIGHT, Rec. Sec.

TAKING IN WORK.

It is no discredit to a female to be obliged to maintain herself by work. On the contrary, it is an honor to have it said that she can support herself. It is her glory, and the best recommendation to the society of all those good will and friendship are alone worth possessing. But there are females who have been so educated by their parents, that they look upon labor as something derogatory to their sex, and esteem those who are willing to work, as far beneath themselves. They do not care to associate with those of their own sex whom misfortune or poverty compel to take in work, or who labor in shops or factories. But which is the most honorable, to doze away existence in following the foolish fashions of the day, in dressing in the latest style and be waited upon by servants, caring nothing for the poor and distressed around, if they can only be decorated and the first circle of society be entered, or to rise with the dawn, support yourself, and enjoy the blessings of life by living as the God of nature designed?

Which, we ask, is the most honorable, the most useful life? And who are the best calculated to become real companions and happy and contented wives? Who but a fop, a drone, or a fool, would choose the former for a friend and companion through life, if it were not for her wealth? and who lives the happiest, and enjoys the most of this life? The answer is plain, and yet there are multitudes around, following after the foolish fashions of the day, spending the property of their fathers in gewgaws and silks, to make a splendid appearance to tickle the fancy of the simpleton, or unloose the purse-strings of the miserly wretch. Girls, if you know what belongs to your happiness, you will never be ashamed to work; you will never let the crimson mantle your cheeks when it is said, "She takes in work," or "she enters a shop or factory." No, it will be your joy and your passport to success to a cheerful and contented home, and all the blessings of a virtuous life.

We have been led to these remarks, by hearing from the lips of a young woman as we passed her in the street a few days since, in a tone of haughty pride and a toss of the head, as she remarked to a companion in reference to an acquaintance, "I want to know if she takes in work!" We know not the female, but we thought what a fool the young man must be to choose such a one for a companion. If we were in want of a wife, and possessed a princely fortune, we should search out that poor, industrious girl, and she should be made independent. We know she must make an excellent companion, an industrious, useful wife, and a kind and devoted friend. "She takes in work!" In a few years, though now despised for her industry and economy, she will far, far outshine her proud and haughty acquaintance, and be introduced to better society, while she, poor thing! may be

glad to work in her family, or wash in her kitchen. Such cases have occurred.

Females, love labor—despise sloth. Care not for the sneering remark, and treat with contempt the scornful look, and your reward, though slow, will be certain. Years of trial and anxiety, with prudence and industry, will work out for you blessings and favors incomparably great and lasting. "Take in work"—do any thing but live a lazy, fashionable life. We abhor and detest it; and so do all those favor and friendship you would ever care to gain. Though others may wonder at your course and smile at your disposition, they shall be led in the end to regard it as the height of wisdom and sound philosophy. If your parents are wealthy, remember riches often take to themselves wings and fly away: nothing earthly is more unstable. Of your industrious and economical habits you will never be deprived. These are far more valuable to bring to a young man than a princely fortune. Secure these, whatever may be your situation in life, and never, never be ashamed to have it remarked of you, "She takes in work."—*Portland Tribune.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CARE OF APPLE TREES.

MR. EDITOR—Travelling through the United States in 1840, '41 and '42, I observed the apple trees were become very scrubbed, and many of the apples inferior in size and flavor. The inhabitants ascribed these effects to the apple tree worm. I believe they are all mistaken. Why do they not destroy the worms? it is very easy to be done. Lime water, or strong soap suds, thrown on them will give them a quietus. I am, however, certain the defect is owing to no other cause than lopping the trees in the month of March and April. Let them alone until after they are out of blossom, and then from that time until the leaves fall, trim and lop them. If you are doubtful of the good effect of this treatment, just try one or two of the worst trees in your orchards, and you will see a great change in them in less than two years. Instead of putting out suckers, as it is generally called, the trees will grow smooth and thrifty, and the fruit become smooth and fine, with a great increase in size and flavor. I have tried the experiment, and found it to succeed beyond my expectations.

The best manure I ever found for an orchard is to draw fresh earth from a distance and throw a few shovel fulls carelessly near the root of the tree, but not to touch the trunk.

Apples are deemed by many a worthless crop since the temperance societies have been established. As cider is going out of fashion, try how your horses, cows and swine will relish a feed of those sorts you used to grind up for cider. Apple trees in general, produce the greatest profit for the labor, of any crop produced on a farm, and if well attended, will pay 50 per cent. clear gain, on all outlays.

B. K. DODGE.

The ancients tried to make a science of medicine, and failed: the moderns have tried to make a trade of it, and have succeeded.

It has been ascertained that a person in plowing an acre of land, on a common furrow, walks over eight miles.

MANURE AT THE BOTTOM!

We are not often able to present from our own experience any new facts in relation to agriculture that may be considered valuable. We venture on no experiments where the chance is that we may encounter loss. We have however satisfied ourselves on one point that we deem conclusive; and that is, *that manure covered deep in the soil where the water does not stand, will yield a greater benefit to the series of crops than where it is laid upon and near the surface.*

There is a piece of oats now (June 30) growing near the lower bridge on the east side of the Merrimack river, better than we have elsewhere seen this season upon the Concord intervalle. That piece of land had been laid down to hay some ten years, and produced not much over half a ton of hay to the acre. Manure from the stable which had been taken out in the fall of 1840, laid in piles near this ground through the winter: this manure was spread over the ground at the rate of about twentyfive loads to the acre. The ground was broken up and turned over with Prouty & Mears' plow No. 2, carrying a furrow of about twelve inches in width and full ten inches deep. The sword of the plow cutting diagonally, brought the sward at the bottom far out of the way, and the edge of each furrow with such an inclination that no part of the grass appeared. The field was left clean for tillage with the under soil turned up as a piece of old plowed ground free of weeds. The sod was down at the depth that no common plowing or harrowing could disturb it; and the whole body of manure was still below the sod. The soil was principally a heavy black mould upon the top; the plowing however was so deep that in some places it turned to the top a soil of a bluish or clay cast and of a yellowish cast at others, full four inches deeper than any previous plowing had touched it.

Without doing any thing beyond the first plowing—not even passing a harrow or roller over it, this ground was planted, two thirds with potatoes and one third with corn. Instead of furrowing out, the potatoes were dropped on the line between every third row, and pressed into the ground with a stick sharpened just enough to make a hole for their reception. The season was without rain from the time of planting, and the corn came up and looked sickly at first, until the grub worms took away nine-tenths of it: beans at the two first hoeings supplied the place of corn, but the extreme drought suffered only a portion of them to come out of the ground, and the worms still preying on some of these. The continued drought also prevented the coming up of English turnip seed, except in small numbers, and the grasshoppers left only a few of these. What corn, beans and turnips were left, grew to a large size, so that we obtained a decent crop at the end of the year. The potatoes, after a long time, came out of the ground—they vegetated better than other potatoes on similar ground encountering the same drought; but in the first part of the very dry season their progress was slow. Gradually they came on, and notwithstanding there was no rain until August, they assumed more and more that deep green which indicates a healthy plant. When the first rains came on and other potato vines were dead, these potatoes continued to grow, and the green vines were arrested only by the first frost. The yield was full two hundred bushels to the acre, where

other grounds of the same quality rarely gave one hundred bushels. The potatoes rooted down into the manure through the decaying sod, and received continued aliment. They were taken from the ground very handsomely, being in a nest entirely above the turned over sward.

The present spring this same ground was simply plowed once without disturbing the sod. Not a particle of the manure has yet been moved or made its appearance above. After harrowing, one and a half bushel of oats to the acre have been sowed—harrowed again and rolled; and again rolled after the oats were about two inches high. The oats have as much assistance from the manure, although no plow or other instrument has disturbed it, as they require; they are as large and of as deep a color as manure can well make them. The worms so prevalent on this ground have destroyed some; yet there are oats enough left to make a crop as great at least as was our crop of last year.—*Farmers' Monthly Visitor.*

From the same.

INTERVALE SUBSOIL.

About half an acre of alluvial land near the rail road, being a portion of a corn field of last year, and that part, because it was a ridge, more elevated than the rest of the field, which failed in the crop of corn, has been excavated and removed for the use of the rail road. The excavation will average about the depth of four feet: in that depth are several layers or strata alternately of sand and vegetable soil, showing that the river has formed the ridge, sometimes by an overflow washing the sand directly over it, and at other periods by more gently backing in a richer sediment. The roots of vegetables running horizontally without any communication with the surface, and retaining the freshness of life, are found at the depth of three feet, showing that mayhap after the lapse of hundreds if not thousands of years, these may spring anew into life when exposed to the surface.

The digging of this spot was not completed until since the commencement of the month of June. After it was done, a plow was passed through the surface ground at the bottom of the excavation, and without manure or other dressing, oats have been sown. In about three weeks time, these oats have sprung up so as to cover the ground with green, and they really look better than most crops of oats sowed on land previously well cultivated. This is more than we expected from land where the surface had so lately been exposed to the atmosphere. Another piece planted with potatoes where the excavation was only about three feet, also without manure, shows a handsome growth thus far. This experiment demonstrates that the under soil of our intervalles is as valuable as the surface soil—perhaps much more so than the upper soil long cultivated and scantily manured.

Fatal Effects of Garget upon a Horse.—A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says—"I do not think it is sufficiently known that garget is death to a horse. A neighbor of mine was in the habit of giving his horse small ears of corn as he passed his stall. Passing evening before last with some pieces of garget in his hand, and not having any corn, he offered the horse a piece of the garget, which it took, and died within twentyfour hours.

W. W."

Audubon, the Ornithologist.—A few days ago, there arrived at the hotel erected near Niagara Falls, an odd looking man, whose appearance and deportment were quite in contrast with the well dressed and polished figures which were assembled at that celebrated spot. He seemed to have just sprung from the woods. His dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of the needle for many a long month. A worn out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders, a long knife hung on one side, balanced by a long rusty tin box on the other; and his beard uncropped, tangled and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of the dark thick locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This strange being, to the spectators seemingly half civilized, half savage, had a quick, glancing eye, an elastic, firm movement, that would no doubt cut his way through the canebrakes, both of the wilderness and of society.

He entered the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked around for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition, which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visitors, but a few words whispered in his ear speedily removed his doubts. The stranger took his place at the table with the company, some staring, some shrugging, and some laughing outright.

Yet, reader, there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng. He was an American woodsman, as he called himself; he was a true, genuine son of Nature—yet, unpolished as he looked, he had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes—learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had bowed down to welcome his entrance; kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose fame will be growing brighter, when the fashionables who laughed at him, and many far greater than they, shall have perished and be forgotten. From every hill-top and every deep shady grove, the birds, those messengers of heaven, will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses in the meadows; the turtle dove roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking bird pour it along the air; and the imperial eagle, Freedom's favorite, as he sits in his craggy home, far up the cloud-capt mountain, will scream it to the tempests and the stars. The man was John James Audubon, the far-famed ornithologist.—*N. Y. paper.*

More wonders are appearing, and here is something fine that merits notice. It comes from the land of "notions."—*Western pap.*

"A useful invention for these hard times has just been introduced at the dinner table. It will be capital for green peas. Every eater is provided with a pair of magnifying spectacles, which increases the size of the eatables amazingly. Juvenile peas look as big as cannon balls, a roast pig swells to the size of an elephant, and the smallest potatoes are made to appear as huge as stupendous pumpkins. By this arrangement much expense it is expected will be saved, and people can eat their fill on a few potato parings. The improvement, it is thought will reduce the price of board, also."

From the Farmer's Journal.

ON THE MANNER OF APPLYING MANURES.

MR. EDITOR,—I am aware that the time of treating the subject of manures practically has passed, but the time of speaking theoretically will ever be present. Not that I would intimate that they must be treated in theory only, for I think no person is competent to speak or write on this subject without some practical knowledge of it, but that the application of manures can be much better understood by a knowledge of the theory than without it, as this shows its component parts and their manner of operation.

One of the principal points now seems to be whether manure can be applied most successfully to soil, by plowing in, or by harrowing in on the top. I would state in the outset that I am in favor of plowing it in, for two reasons, the first of which is, that my own experience and that of the principal part of the farmers around me, has confirmed the opinion; and secondly, that what knowledge I have of the constitution and changes of manure, favor the same opinion. Not that I would say that my way is the best, or that I would condemn men for not believing as I do, for every one has a right to think as he pleases, but I think free discussion on this subject will be productive of no harm.

In order to understand this subject aright one must be acquainted with the constitution of manures. This has been ably investigated by some of the greatest chemists that have ever lived, (such as Davy and Chaptal,) and they did not deem it beneath their notice to inquire into the contents of the farmer's grand restorative of nature. And as long as the science of agriculture shall exist, the names of Davy and Chaptal will be handed down to future generations as being the authors, in God's land, of the blessings which they now enjoy.

But to return to the subject. The investigations of these able men showed that manure consists principally of woody fibres, soluble salts, and water, and that during the changes which it undergoes by fermentation, &c., there are formed carbonic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and water. The carbonic acid, and carburetted hydrogen are not known to be of much importance to vegetation, and are formed in less quantities than either of the other three, all of which are of great importance. The carbonic acid is absorbed by the leaves and enters the roots in a state of solution in water. The ammonia which exists in the state of a gas, is of no importance, it is supposed, in a pure state, but unites with some of the salts, more particularly with the insoluble salts, and forms soluble salts, as with sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, which is insoluble, and forms sulphate of ammonia, which is soluble. I have been thus particular in enumerating the products of the decomposition of the manure, to prepare for the application to practical purposes.

We will now examine the effects of manure as buried in the soil by plowing, or as buried by harrowing.

First, suppose it harrowed in; that is, the greater part of it covered with soil sufficient to keep the sun from drying it up. It is a matter of fact that all the manure is not covered up by the harrow, but that a small portion of it remains on the top, and is in a measure lost. One of the strongest arguments in favor of applying it to the surface is,

that the carbonic acid which is generated, being nearly twice as heavy as common air, if placed under the surface at any distance will soon fall below the reach of plants. To the superficial observer, this at first might seem to have considerable weight, but if we look at it candidly, I think we shall see that there is not much advantage gained in placing it near the surface, with one exception; that is in argillaceous soils. There is one thing to be kept distinctly in view, and that is that water is continually rising from below, as the evaporation from the surface is very fast in warm and dry weather, of which there is much while the manure is in action. When the carbonic acid is generated near the surface, the only forces to cause its ascension are the plow, the vapor of the water, and its own abundance. But when generated some six or eight inches below, the rising of the water would tend to force it up, and at the same time would condense a considerable quantity of it, which would rise with it and the rest be absorbed by the roots. However, on the whole, I think it rather doubtful whether much of the gas formed beneath the surface ever reaches the leaves, combustion, respiration, and other causes producing it in sufficient quantities for the food of plants.

The ammonia, which is but half as heavy as the atmosphere, would, if formed near the surface of the soil, and as the greater part of the roots run to considerable depth they would be deprived of much food which they would otherwise obtain, were the manure lower. This last remark would apply only to dry or moderately dry seasons, as were there much rain the juices would be washed down; and this accords with experience. Last season, which was a dry one with us, my land on which the manure was ploughed in, raised much better potatoes than the same kind of land on which the manure was both harrowed in and put in the bill.

But I fear that I am encroaching on the reader's patience, and therefore will be short in speaking of plowing in manure: the manure is not all turned under the depth of the furrow, nor is any of it on the top of the earth.

It has already been shown that there is nothing more lost by plowing in as it respects the formation of the carbonic acid. There is, I think, a great advantage in the retention of the ammonia, for the gas has a stronger affinity for the constituent principles of many substances, than they have for themselves, and combines with insoluble and forms soluble matters. There are many more good effects from covered manure which may be inferred from the foregoing principles, but I have already taken up too much room and will say no more at present.

Yours truly,
Attleborough, June 17, 1842.

DROSENA.

WHITE WEED, OR OX-EYED DAISY.

MR. EDITOR—Will you or some of your correspondents have the goodness to inform me of the best method of exterminating white weed from fields and pasture lands?

A YOUNG FARMER.

We know no better way than to cultivate the land a year or two, and then lay it down with clean seed. In a barn yard where this weed is mixed with the hay that is used, the manure will of course be filled with the seed; or where manure is purchased from city stables, as in the

neighborhood of Boston for example, where this weed abounds, this manure is undoubtedly in many cases surcharged with the seed. If the land is cultivated with corn for example, and kept thoroughly clean, and the ensuing year sowed with grain, without manure, and laid down as we observed above with clean seed, it will be mainly extirpated; but if any appears among the grass, we know no other way than to root it out thoroughly as fast as it appears by hand or hoe. Some farmers do not object to it as hay. Cattle and horses will eat some portion of it when cut early; but its free growth very much diminishes the crop of hay; and putting before them the best mixture you can find of herds-grass, red-top and clover, and an equal quantity of white weed in the best cured state, and we think they, brutes as they are, will have no difficulty in making a choice. We in such cases, if left to us, should be very apt to follow our nose.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Successful mode of preserving Milk at Sea.—In November, 1836, a part of the conductor's family being about to sail for Europe, a dozen bottles of milk were prepared for their use, in the following way:—The milk was drawn from the cows immediately into the bottles, the bottles were corked, and the corks secured with wire. The bottles were then laid into a kettle upon some straw, the kettle filled with cold water, and the water heated to the boiling point. The milk was used on the passage, perfectly sweet, except one bottle, which lay in a chest unnoticed till it reached Ireland, and then it was found to be as sweet as when bottled at Albany.—*Cultivator.*

To make Yeast.—To two middling sized boiled potatoes, add a pint of boiling water and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made without flour will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any previously in use.—*Ibid.*

Cure for the Jaundice.—The jaundice is occasioned by an obstruction of the gall, and the gall instead of passing into the intestines to perform an important office there, is thrown into the system, giving the skin a yellow appearance, which color, in severe cases, is imparted to the clothes next the skin. It produces a disposition to sleep, dullness, and weakness, and the white of the eyes become suffused with yellow.

Take yellow birch and black cherry tree bark, or one kind if the other cannot be conveniently obtained, green or dry; put it in a vessel and pour on cold water till it is covered. Then let it remain one night or half a day. Take a wine glass full of the liquor before eating at morning, noon and evening, and it will generally effect a cure in a short time. We have known many cases cured by it. This is a very pleasant tonic and a good bitter to take in the morning in case of languor and a loss of appetite. When a person is in good health excepting the jaundice, this is a good and safe remedy, but in case of a cough, or a low and debilitated state of the system from other disorders, this medicine may be too bracing.—*Farmer's Journal.*

Condition and circumstances should not control us. We should mould them to suit our wills.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

CULTURE OF THE CROPS.

The fine weather for hay making during the last two weeks, has enabled the farmers to secure in good order the principal part of the abundant hay crop of the year. And now before they commence getting the hay from their wet meadows, let the corn and potato fields be freed from weeds; let the root crops of all kinds be properly thinned and freed from weeds. If such work is neglected now for a week or two, the weeds will become excessively rank, and will greatly exhaust the soil and injure the crop.

Should any thing like drought come upon the tilled fields, then all the crops will be benefited by as much stirring of the soil as you are able to give. The abundant rains of the summer thus far, and the copious shower of last Sunday, which extended widely out from this city, in all directions, have put off the possibility of the crops suffering generally from want of moisture for some time to come. There is less occasion now, than in the latter part of July of most years, to move the earth in order that it may preserve moisture—but yet the stirring does good as often as you can give it. The beating showers will sometimes pound down the surface and make the ground hard around the plants; then the cultivator and the hoe will do good by breaking up the crust that has been formed. Where the soil is too wet, moving it will help to throw off the excessive moisture. This process of stirring, blows hot and cold both with the same breath; it helps to make light and dry the lands that are too moist, and helps in times of coming drought, to preserve the moisture which the plants need. Therefore, let the grass in your fresh or wet meadows stand, until the cultivated fields have been well freed from weeds and well stirred. In working the corn, after the tassels have come out, and the potatoes, after they have blossomed, it is better not to move the earth, excepting just deep enough to break up the surface crust. The roots should not be disturbed, nor should their distance below the surface be much changed, either by earthing up or by hoeing away the soil from the plants.

DRINKING TOO MUCH WATER.

In another column will be found an article from the pen of Dr. Alcott, against as free use of cold water or any other drink as is common among haymakers and hard laborers generally. It was called forth by a paragraph in our article on Haying a week or two since, in which we recommended drinking *very often* while hard at work in the hottest days. We yield all claims to as much acquaintance with the human system as the physician possesses, and of course make no pretensions to know equally well with him what is beneficial and what injurious to human health. Something more than this we will concede:—We as firmly believe as Dr. Alcott can, that the mass of our laborers take more drink, even those who confine themselves to the simplest articles, than is good for their health. Too much liquid overloads and injuriously distends the stomach. The whole system is thus weakened: but we have thought that our own experience has taught us, that this is the case chiefly when the weather is so cool or our occupations are so sedentary, that perspiration is very limited. When the sweat flows freely, the drink is soon carried out to the surface, and at such times we work with greater ease and comfort than at any other. Nor have we ever been conscious that the copious sweats which

follow the frequent and free drinking of cold water, have ever done us harm. The theory of doctors may maintain that it does—the experience of many may teach them that it does—but it is not so yet with us.

However, the question is important; for all questions of health are so. And we very willingly give insertion to views differing from our own, when they come from a source that entitles them to respectful consideration.

There is much in Dr. Alcott's letter that is sound and worthy of remembrance; but he must allow us to say of him, as we might of nearly every one who attempts to reform the habits of society, that he rides his hobby fast and far:—few will be willing to rival him in speed on the course of abstinence, or to reach the bounds to which he has already run. We doubt whether it is desirable that they should.

CANADA THISTLE, WHITE WEED, YELLOW DOCK, &c.

Having learned from experience in past years, that when we have attempted to extirpate the White Weed and the Dock by pulling and digging, that the work is but imperfectly accomplished; that the pests will grow the following year where we had done our best to make utter extermination; and having conjectured that this was owing in part to roots and fragments of roots that were left in the ground, and put forth the following year—we this season, after pulling, deposited about a table spoonful of salt directly upon the hole out of which we had pulled each root: the appearance now is that we have done a thorough work. When we had finished our work upon the white weed, having a little salt left in the basket, we placed a small handful upon each of a dozen or twenty thistles that were growing by the path that led us back to the house. We put the salt directly upon the thistle without pulling or cutting it. All of them now are apparently as lifeless as the timbers of the barn. We mention the fact in hope that others may give the same dose to the thistle, and ascertain whether it will prove invariably a deadly poison.

BARLEY AFTER POTATOES.

We notice an article in the Maine Farmer, which shows, in one instance at least, that barley does less well after potatoes than after Indian corn. Is this a general result? As we go back in memory to the years of 1839 and 1840, and look at our fields which were then in barley, and where the preceding crop was corn on a part of the land and potatoes on the other part, we think we have evidence of the same result. This indefinite statement is worth nothing, excepting the influence it may have in causing those who have the opportunity, to notice their fields now, and remember and communicate the facts. Next week we will copy the article from the Maine Farmer relating to this matter.

MUCK—OUR HOBBY.

The nag has been out to pasture for some weeks, and we have rode only when we could borrow a beast that suited us. But we shall soon take her up and put her to the work again.

As soon as your hay and grain are secured, you must prepare to go with us to the mud holes, the swamps, the peat meadows, &c. &c. There you will find some of your best lands; and there too, will you find the cheapest means of improving and fertilizing your light and warm uplands.

THE HOG-YARD.

Keep the hogs supplied with muck—it will contribute to their thrift and your own also.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 23, 1842.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Dahlias from M. P. Wilder—Rival Revenge, Uxbridge, Magnet, Widdall's Eclipse, do. Argo, Fanny Keyne, Darcroft Rival, Ne Plus Ultra, &c.

Pinks—Carnations and Picotees—also, China Roses from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

From Hovey & Co.—Roses, of the following kind *Teas*—Bougere, Gigantesque, and Odoratissima. *Georgina*—Crimson Lapinum, Roi de Granoise, Triumphant Bourbon—Ninon d' L'Enclous, &c. Also, Lilium japonicum, and Cereus coccinea.

From Parker Barnes, Dahlias, viz: Andrew Hefli Ne plus ultra, Ansel's Unique, Miss Johnston, Marsh South, Burr's Rosa, Pickwick.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn—Penstemon Gentianoides

From Messrs. Winship—Yucca Gloriosa.

From H. W. Dutton—Dahlias, viz: Uxbridge Ma-

net, Mrs. Rushton, Striata.

Dahlias, from J. F. Trull, Dorchester.

From A. Bowditch—China Roses and Bouquets.

Pinks, Carnations and Bouquets, from S. Walker, Roxbury.

Bouquets from J. L. L. F. Warren, W. Kenrick, V. Meller, J. Hovey, Hovey & Co., Dr. Howard and others.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From A. D. Williams—fine specimens of Red and White Currants, and good Black Mulberries.

From R. S. Mackintosh—Raspberries and Currants.

From M. P. Wilder—Red Astracae Apples.

From J. Lovett—very fine Seedling Currants and Gooseberries.

From Samuel Pond—Franconia Raspberries.

Hovey & Co.—Franconia Raspberries.

From Geo. Walsh—Pears, without name. Bigare.

Cherries, and very large Peaches.

From Wm. Kenrick—good Gooseberries and Black Currants.

From Otis Johnson—beautiful specimens of Black Hamburg and Zinfandel Grapes.

From J. C. Lee, Salem—very large and fine Sweet water and White Frontignac Grapes.

From John C. Allen—St. Michael's Figs, and specimens of the Monitromeracy Cherry.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Red Antwerp Raspberry fine Gooseberries, Seedling Raspberries, Warren's Trans-

parent Cherry, and Tomatoes.

From Dr. Howard—White and Red Currants; good and fine large Potatoes.

From A. Bowditch—several varieties of Gooseberry.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

[Communicated.]

We understand the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have chosen committees to make arrangements to their Annual Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables; also, for an address and dinner, at which the ladies are to be invited. Single gentlemen will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. This is a move should not have been so long delayed. No Society that we know of, has so uniformly had the smile and approbation of the ladies as this. PHIL.

THOSE POTATO BLOSSOMS.

Have you pulled them off from a few rows, or a few hills in the potato field, so as to learn at harvest time what will be the effect? If you have not, go and do this evening, after you have done work.

To Preserve Eggs.—Take 1-2 bushel of quick lime put it in a tub, and slack it with hot water till it becomes of the thickness of cream; then add 3-4 lbs. salt at 1-2 lb. cream of tartar. Stir them together; then sto your eggs in kegs or barrels, and pour in the preparation when cold, till the eggs are entirely covered. The quantity is enough for one barrel of eggs. If the cask kept tight, the eggs will keep 18 months, or perhaps two years.—Farmers' Jour.

THERMONETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of this New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, for the week ending July 24.

July, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	67	90	75 S. E.
Tuesday,	19	63	86	78 S. W.
Wednesday,	20	73	79	72 W.
Thursday,	21	52	70	65 N. W.
Friday,	22	65	80	69 W.
Saturday,	23	53	84	73 N. W.
Sunday,	24	62	90	65 W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 25, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep and 650 Swine. 300 large old hogs were on Kentucky by way of New Orleans, most of which remain unsold at the close of the market.

Pigs.—Beef Cattle. A small advance was effected. We quote a few extra \$5 33 a 5 50. First quality, \$5 00 a 5 25. Second quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Third quality \$3 75 a 4 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at 1 38, 1 50, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, 2 25 and \$2 50.

Swine.—A lot of small pigs to peddle at 4 1-2, more than half Barrows. A lot of large Kentucky hogs at 1-2. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 to 10 c. Flex Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Alfalfa Seed, \$5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market has been extremely dull throughout the week, sales being confined to a limited retail demand.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62—Southern, round flint, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 58 a 57—do. white do. 44 a 55—Barley—a—Rye, Northern, a 00—do. Southern, 65 a 00—Oats, Southern, 30 a 33—Northern do. 35 to 00—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, r double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. There has been very little activity in the market, but prices are steady, owing to the moderate supply.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 12 a 0 00—do. arr. \$6 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$6 12 a—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$5 87 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 mos. \$6 00 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 a—Georgetown, \$6 25 a 62—Richmond Canal \$6 12 a 0 00 do. City, \$6 75 a 7 00—Petersburgh, South side \$6 00 a 0 00 do. Country \$6 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 12 a 0 00—do fancy brands \$6 18 a 6 25—Ohio via Canal, 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$5 75 a 5 87. Rye, 00 a 4 25—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. There have been considerable sales of second quality Pork, at low prices, principally to go out of the market, and a steady demand for home inspection exercised at present quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 100 new bbls. \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 50 a 10—No. 1, 7 00 a 0 00—do Prime \$4 50 a 5 00—Pork—Salt clear 4 mc. bbl. \$11 00 a 11 50—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50—Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess in other States—a—do do Prime do \$5 00 a 5 50—Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$10 00 a 10 50—After shipping, 6 a 11—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do try, 17 a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6 1-2—do with and Western, 5 1-2 a 6 1-4—Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do ultra and Western, 5 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 16—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exaction shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and its per pound.

The market for this article still remains in a very unsettled state. No sales of importance have been made during the week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—do 34 a 32—do 32—do 1-2 do 32—1-4 and common do 25 a 25—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—do unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengals do 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33

a 23—No. 1 do, do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The season, thus far, has been very favorable for the growing crop, and a large yield is expected.

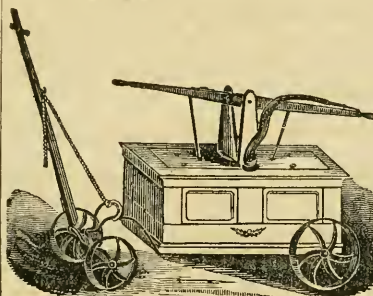
1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

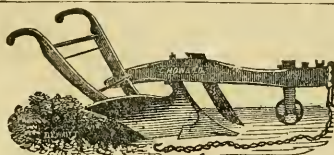
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Ma. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

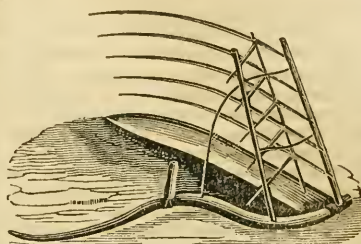
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAY, Esq. of Sellers, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the station.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

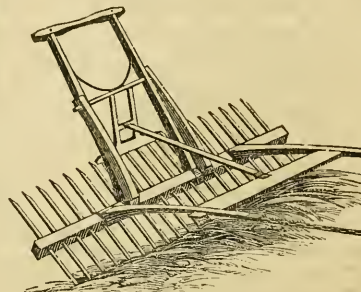
GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

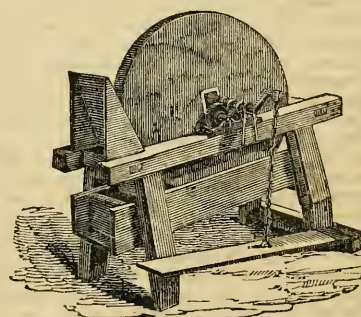
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 62, North Market st., Boston. July 13



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st. May 22.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CUP FOR ME.

BY H. REED.

TUNE:—"The rose that all are praising."

The drink that's in the drunkard's bowl

Is not the drink for me,

It kills his body and his soul,

How sad a sight is he!

But there's a drink that God has given,

Distilling in the showers of heaven,

In measures large and free;

Oh, that's the drink for me.

Oh, that's the drink for me.

The stream that many prize so high,

Is not the stream for me;

For he who drinks it still is dry,

Forever dry he'll be.

But there's a stream so cool and clear,

The thirsty traveller lingers near,

Refreshed and glad is he;

Oh, that's the stream for me.

Oh, that's the stream for me.

The winecup that so many prize

Is not the cup for me;

The aching head, the bloated face,

In its sad train I see,

But there's a cup of water pure,

And he who drinks it may be sure

Of health and length of days;—

Oh, that's the cup for me.

Oh, that's the cup for me.

Remarkable Magnetic Rocks.—The following is given as true, by the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig:

"Near the iron mountain in Missouri, there is a ledge of stone extending half a mile in length and several hundred yards in width. This stone is very strongly impregnated with magnetic properties—so strongly indeed, that it is impossible to ride a well shod horse over it. A gentleman, having his horse newly shod, once attempted it, but before he had made two 'revolutions,' his horse was 'brought up standing'—perfectly immovable. In vain our traveller urged his gallant steed forward—coaxing and force proved equally futile, until his patience became exhausted, and he went for a blacksmith. The son of Vulcan soon arrived, and found the horse standing 'stock still,' and to all appearance as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. Various expedients were resorted to, to relieve the horse, but all failed. There he stood, and to all appearances, there he was likely to stand, with his feet literally glued to the solid and impervious rock. At last the blacksmith's eyes glistered—he had it sure. He sent off to his smithy for his shoeing tools, which were soon forthcoming, when he proceeded with all possible dispatch to unclinch the nails which bound the horse's shoes to his hoofs. One by one the nails were unclinchd, the whip was applied to the horse, and as the last nail gave way, he escaped with a bound, but left his shoes welded to the rock!"

Depend upon yourself.—The success of individuals in life is, under God, greatly owing to their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than ever the want of it did. Teach the young men to rely on their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and

you have furnished them with productive capital which others cannot wrest from them, and which they themselves will not be disposed to alienate. This is peculiarly the case in this country, where a man is the artificer of his own fortune, where the road to wealth and honor is open to all, and where those who would win must labor for the prize. Gov. Everett has well said, that "times and universal experience, abundantly admonish, that however the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipation while their means last—the great mass of Americans must and ought not to depend upon their own fortunes, but their usefulness. Fortune is at best precarious; patrimonial dependence is uncertain, and reliance on the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self-dependence is the only sure stay. We are ever willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of wealth, individual or national—and labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make them independent in their minds and their fortunes."—*Selected.*

Cure for Dropsy.—A friend has furnished us with the following simple cure for dropsy. It has been tried with the greatest success by several acquaintances of ours, and we ourselves have proved its efficacy in a recent case on our plantation:

- 1 gallon of beat Holland gin,
- 1-2 pound of white mustard seed,
- 1 handful of horseradish root, chipped up,
- 6 pods of garlic.

Mix these ingredients together in a jug, and keep the same well corked. Shake the mixture repeatedly.

Dose.—From a tablespoon full to a wine glass full, to be given before each meal.

The most violent cases of dropsy have been cured by this remedy.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

At St. Louis recently, a gentleman was standing in the crowd at the Planter's Hotel, when he felt a suspicious twitching in his coat pocket. He turned suddenly round, and observed to the nibbler, "Don't give yourself any trouble, sir: it is only a quid of tobacco!"

The Book of Life.—It is a great work. Every year is a volume—every month a chapter—every week a page—every day a paragraph. Study it well.

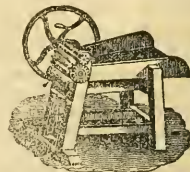
A premium being lately offered by an agricultural society, for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word being made *irritation*, by mistake of the printer, a farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.—*Bee.*

A German while crossing the Alleghany mountains during the past winter, states—"Dat ven going up de mountain, hish foot slipt him on de ice, and he come down on de broad of hish back, mit hish face sticking in de mud, and dere he shoot."

Keep your barns well ventilated while the lay is new.

"Why do you not hold up your head as I do said an aristocratic pettifogger to a laboring farmer, 'Squire,' replied the farmer, 'look at that field grain: all the valuable heads hang down like mine—while those that have little or nothing in the stand upright like yours.'"

"If you want to see me, just drop a line," as Tom fish said to the angler.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two tons of straw in a minute, which is fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades
200 Cultivators	500 " Grass Scythes
100 Greene's Straw Cutters	300 " Patent Smiths
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks
200 Willis' Seed Sowers	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	500 Pair Trace Chains
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills	100 " Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles	500 " Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes	50 doz. Halter do.
1500 Doz. Sey's Stones	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifics	25 Grind Stones on roll

March 17.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Hampshire Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the pure blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8.

Sw

JOHN GILE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1842.

[NO. 5.]

N. E. FARMER.

PRACTICE OF ENGLISH FARMERS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF PEATY GROUND.

By Ph. Pusey, M. P., President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Although the improvement of peat is not a subject that can be of general interest, yet, as there are large tracts of such land in the country, and as I have had the advantage of observing in my own neighborhood the mode in which it has been improved by good farmers, as well as of receiving information from members of our Society who have reclaimed peat in other districts, I think it may be of some use if I endeavor to describe their various methods of management. Our science, we may hope, would gradually advance, if we could obtain faithful accounts of our actual practice upon each variety of our soil. The peat I am most conversant with, follows generally the borders of all the rivulets in this level stone-brash country. Along the margin of each sandy arable farm, there runs a belt of such poor marshy ground. Long after the meadows are green in spring, these pastures retain the brown of winter: in summer they are covered with rushes and coarse grass, but are of some use or the sheep in dry weather: in autumn they soon return to their withered hue; and in winter again they are scarcely to be passed on horseback. Almost every kind of tree has been planted upon them in vain; but the birch, the alder, and the beech, not the least ornamental of our trees, I have found to grow with some vigor: they are too poor or the willow.

The first step of improvement is of course to acquire command of the water and obtain an outfall by digging a straight ditch, about 8 feet wide and deep, down the middle of the hollow: this takes the place of the winding stagnant rivulet that is frequently found there. In wider bogs more of these ditches should be dug, and one may be placed on each side so as to divide the peat from the sound and, and thus cut off the springs which ooze from the higher ground. However slight the apparent all of the ground, it is generally practicable, by carrying along the new water-course to a sufficient length, to reduce the level of the water 3 or 4 feet permanently below the surface: this then is the first and indispensable step, the open drainage: the next is the under or close drainage: it has been done on the Deanston principle—thorough training. The parallel drains have been cut to a depth of 30 inches in the gravel underlying the peat, the materials being tiles and broken stones over the tiles, covered with a sod 16 inches below the surface; the distance between the parallel drains varying from 20 to about 80 feet. The levels are so flat that tiles have been often necessary. It is essential that these drains should be formed before the surface is broken up, that the work may be clean for the laborers: winter and early spring will be the most convenient seasons. In Lincolnshire, however, the heavy expense of under-draining has not been required. Deep open ditches,

dividing the peat into fields of 12 or 15 acres, have been found to lay it sufficiently dry.

When the draining, of whatever kind, is completed, the question next arises how the coarse and rushy swamp is to be brought into cultivation. I must say that the practice of paring and burning the surface, employed by our farmers, has been justified by its effects. As soon as the harsh easterly winds of spring have set in, the breast-plows are put to work, the surface is pared and turned over, and, when dry, piled in heaps and burnt to ashes. The proceeding may be defended I think on these grounds:—If the coarse sward filled with the roots of rushes were merely plowed over, it would not decay during the whole summer, and would be far too tough and hollow for any crop that might be sown on it. Again, when a fertile well-dressed surface is burnt, the volatile parts of manure which it contains, may be dissipated by fire, but on the land we are dealing with, there is no fertility to be destroyed. Lastly, the ashes which are produced, are a manure peculiarly adapted for the crop which experience has taught the Lincolnshire farmers to make their first crop on such land; that crop is rape, a plant not generally grown in this country. On such ground so prepared, it shoots up with unfeigned luxuriance, resembling the tops of strongly growing swedes, but forming a dense mass of dark leaves, about a yard high, through which it is difficult to make one's way. Although peat may be well suited to the growth of rape, it is to the peat-ashes I believe that the chief strength of its vegetation is due. In fields where the soil is moory but not a pure peat, when they have been pared and burnt in the same manner, a singular appearance presents itself which proves this point. On the spots where the heaps have been burnt, may be seen dark tufts of rape growing in the vigorous manner already described. On the rest of the ground you can hardly distinguish the pale blue or purple dwindled plants of rape scarcely raising themselves from the surface and choked with grass. This fact illustrates in some degree the chemical laws of the food of plants; for Dr. Liebig states that peat ashes contain a small proportion of potash: I believe that the rape itself also contains potash: hence probably the wonderful influence of peat-ashes upon its growth. There is also a further circumstance which may be remarked; the quantity of ashes which thus occasions the difference between a strong plant 3 feet high and a feeble weed of a few inches, is very small; but, of that small quantity, the potash and other salts which enter into the composition of the plant and enable it to bring forth its tall stem and broad leaves, are still more minute: the ashes cannot then be called the food of the plant; they can only aid the plant to make use of the other matters of which its vegetable frame is formed; yet they act precisely as farm dung, which is supposed to afford the substance of vegetation. Such is the fact; the explanation remains for that chemist who at some future day shall unfold to us the great mystery of the food of plants.

I have omitted to mention the manner in which the rape or swedes are sown; and, in now adverting to it, I have to state an instance in which the knowledge of a practical farmer was better than my own theory. I had been very desirous that one of my tenants should subsoil-plow his peat land after it had been drained, in order to let down the water through the tenacious subsoil: this he was very reluctant to do, because in his opinion it could not be plowed too shallow. He was unwilling even to plow it 4 inches deep, thinking the depth of 2 inches enough. Now it happened that in a peaty field of my own, which had just been broken up, one half of the 25 acres was plowed 2 inches deep, the other half, contrary to my intentions, 4 inches deep. On the half which had been plowed shallow, I found a very fine growth of swedes; on the other, which had been plowed deep, about 8 acres were almost perfectly bare, nearly every plant having been destroyed by the wire-worm. The looseness of the ground arising from the deeper stirring, may have rendered the progress of the wire-worm more easy; but I think the true cause of the destruction was the enfeebled state of the plant, in consequence of which it perished under the attack which greater vigor would have enabled it to survive. This I believe is often the case, and certainly under the strong swedes on the firmer land, an equal number of wire-worms was to be found. The farmers in fact here, led by experience, carry to a great length the principle of keeping such poor light ground as tight as possible. I should have mentioned that the rape is planted by sowing it broadcast on the unmoved ground after the ashes of the first breast-plowing have been spread, the seed being afterwards covered by paring and turning over another thin slice of the surface in a second breast-plowing. On one farm, 50 acres of land, which though not peat is peaty, and equally loose in texture, were broken up from grass three years ago, and have been cultivated ever since by the breast-plow alone. I did try the subsoil plow last year on two acres of peat, cutting through a subsoil of weak clay, and it appears to me that the present crop of swedes has suffered materially by the consequent looseness of the ground, the land being but half covered with plants: indeed, although it has been thorough drained, it has returned to the state of bog, and is once more almost impassable. It is right, however, to mention that in Lincolnshire deeper plowing is practiced. Mr Handley writes to me, "the peat is plowed as deep or deeper than other lands. A relative of mine has for years been in the practice, when the surface has become exhausted by cropping, of plowing with two plows in the same furrow, depositing the top soil in the bottom of the furrow, and raising the subsoil from the depth of fourteen inches to the top, with most beneficial results; but if that depth was exceeded, the following crops were bad." But even there the practice is not unanimously approved, and Lincolnshire farms have been by no means exempt from the wire-worm. On Exmoor, too, in Somersetshire, I have lately seen subsoil plowing practiced upon peat by Mr Knight

with success; but there the peat, about 8 inches thick, rests on one or two inches only of retentive earth, to which its growth is owing. Below this crust a porous stone-brash is found. The wetness of the climate may also remedy the hollowness of soil produced by the subsoil-plow. The shallow plowing of our farmers seems to me to be decidedly right upon our own peaty and other loose soils.

I may mention another mode in which this principle has been applied with success for some years by Mr Williams, at Buckland, on a light blowing sand, as it is called, as it seems to answer equally well upon peaty ground. In the common Northumberland system of growing turnips, it is well known that the ground, when sufficiently plowed, is thrown up into alternate ridge and furrow with the double breasted plow, that the dung is placed in the furrows, the ridges split, so what was furrow before, now becomes ridge, and the turnips drilled upon this new ridge standing, of course, over the hollow earth which has been filled into the furrow. But upon a very light sand, Mr Williams, thinking it desirable to keep the ground firm under the root, whether turnip or mangel wurtzel, proceeds in this way. The ground is plowed first very shallow—upon peat it may be merely scarified; the dung is then spread upon the land, the double-breasted plow is used, as in the common mode, to throw up ridges; but the process is now complete, and the turnips are drilled at once on these first-formed ridges, so that, while the dung is collected round them as in regular ridging, they have a solid bed to stand on in this bastard ridging, as it may be called; and I must say that a trial I have this year made of this method with swedes upon peat, has confirmed Mr Williams's experience upon sand. This operation, however, which I have mentioned in order to show the leading principle acted on here by farmers in the cultivation of peat—lightness of ground—applies to a later crop of swedes: at least in the first crop no dung could be required, the ashes being amply sufficient.

Rape or swedes being established as the first crop, after the breaking up of peaty land, in the system I am describing, the next crop is usually oats: they are drilled in upon a very shallow furrow, with plenty of seed, and well pressed with a press-roll, as well before they are come up as afterwards, in order to guard against the wire-worm, the enemy to be feared on such land. It is remarkable that, by very late sowing, as late as the end of April or beginning of May, you may be almost certain to escape the wire-worm—it is supposed, because the oat grows more rapidly out of their reach; but on the other hand it will be harvested late; and there is this further disadvantage, that the grain, which is always light on such land, will become so much lighter, that you perhaps lose in weight as much as you gain in quantity. I may observe that the oats do not ripen together upon this ground: the farmers cut them while they are partially green, because they find that, if they wait until the whole crop has changed its color, the best grains, which are those that first ripen, shed in the mowing and carrying, whereas these are preserved by early cutting, while the unripe grains and green stalks improve the straw as fodder for cattle. This first crop of oats is generally beaten down by the weather, being weak and long in the straw, and, though not a bad crop, looks better than it really is.

On land which is not peat but peaty, some farmers grow barley: there is a large crop of straw,

and it is therefore liable to be laid; the grain, too, is but thin. The advocates of barley, however, assert that a bad sample of barley is better than a bad one of oats, because thin barley may be ground or may be used for seed, whereas seed oats should be as plump as can be found. On the other hand, it has been stated to me by a gentleman residing in Lincolnshire, that "he considers barley the most objectionable grain which can be sown upon peat soil, and that its injurious effects are visible for five years."

The rape and the oats will generally have proved successful, and indeed by their luxuriance may lead one to suppose that more improvement has been made than is really the case. It is now that doubt and difficulty begin. The oats or barley are followed by rye grass, which has been sown among them, but if these have been laid, as they often are, large patches of the rye-grass will have been destroyed. Even if they have not been laid, the peaty soil will perhaps throw out many of the grass-plants by the roots in the next winter, and still more in the succeeding one, if, as is usual here, the rye-grass be left for two years. The motive for so leaving the ground two years in grass is, that it may regain solidity before it is again plowed: still this is but a poor rotation which gives only one crop of corn in four years. On the other hand, if the ground were left permanently in grass, there is reason to suppose that in a few years the fine grasses would wear out, the coarse herbage return, and the land be no better for the expenses incurred in drainage. Nay, one farmer thinks he had observed it become worse, because the aquatic grasses natural to peat no longer obtained the moisture which they require, and the better grasses do not grow well. In order to meet this evil, the gravel or rubble which has been taken out from the main drains, is spread over the ground in the winter before the oats are sown: and, however sterile and hungry be the material thus used as a manure, there is no doubt that it produces a strong effect, for the rye-grass is much thicker and sweeter where this has been done: this is called firming or weighting the land; it is good as far as it goes, but the staple of the soil is still very weak. When wheat is sown on ground that is at all peaty, it will almost certainly lose plant in large patches, even though the land has been dunged, and the young wheat has been trodden in by women, as is sometimes done in the spring. There is clearly some principle defective in the composition of the soil: that principle is cohesion, and can only be supplied by clay.

The operation of claying peat is one of the methods by which English farmers have for many years been silently changing the face of the country, which now constantly come to our knowledge, but for which they have not hitherto received the credit due to them: its effect is so wonderful that I ought not to withhold a further account of it which I have obtained from Mr Wingate himself, whose farm at Leake is mentioned by Mr Morton:

"DEAR SIR—I will endeavor to describe to you what we have done in our east fen since its great improvement by drainage, confining myself to that land which I consider decayed vegetable matter on a clay or silty subsoil at various depths, and which had been under water generally for ages in the winter season, and getting partially dry in the summer. A great deal of wood in the first instance was taken out of it—nay, in fact, is still in many parts where the plow goes a little deep, chiefly

oak, I believe, but in some instances maple, poplar and aspens, all lying in one direction. At a time of the first enclosure, from what I hear, the land was brought into cultivation by paring a burning, sowing with cole (rape,) then afterward oats and rye, which oats it grew of very bad quality, being very light, and I believe it nearly ruin the first class of occupiers. It had been occupied before I took it by a tenant, and had been all clay over once at my expense. After getting it into my own hands, the first thing I did (it being very much out of condition) was to follow it thoroughly, a sow it with cole, and I had some very fair crop. After that I clayed it again: we usually have clay-dykes 11 yards from the centre of each, taking off the peat and putting on the clay, 3 feet wide by 4 feet deep—a very heavy dressing, being nearly 300 cubic yards per acre. After that it was sown with, 1st year, oats; 2d, wheat; 3d, cole with manure; 4th, oats; 5th, wheat; 6th, cole turnips well manured, and then clayed over a third time the same as before; and most certainly I had very productive crops, that is, as much as 5 qrs. wheat per acre, and from 8 to 9 qrs. of oats, all of very fair quality. I began again to clay the fourth time, but not with the same favorable results, as I have only done some little over again, thinking the lands have got quite sufficient solidity; in fact, some of it is, I consider, almost over-clayed. I do not attribute my getting less produce of late years to the over-cropping of the land, but to the destructive ravages of the wire-worm. Still I do consider, on the whole, I have fared much better than my neighbors, who generally have some portion of their land in seeds either mown or summer-grass.

Perhaps I ought to add, I have generally consumed 6 or 8 tons of oil-cake, with about 12 acres of meadow-land hay, to assist in converting straw into manure. The size of that farm is about 100 acres. I ridged some peat land for turnips one season, with but indifferent success; and I always find the corn much better and much less affected with the wire-worm in the clay-dykes, where the land has been turned over perhaps from 3 to 4 feet in depth. We attempt very heavy rolling, tread the wheat land with men or women in the spring; but if we have cold, backward weather, all we can do appears of but little avail against the destructive insect.

I have mentioned your note to a neighbor and much respected friend of mine, one of the best cultivators of the soil I ever saw, and he falls in partly with your views of shallow plowing. I certainly do not. It is possible in the first instance, if you put on a small portion of clay, by plowing deep you may lose it; then I would say in reply to that, I would clay the land, and sow the crop without plowing at all, simply well harrowing or scarifying it, then breaking it up and well mixing it. On some peaty land of wretched quality where I live, I have doubled, nay trebled, the produce by drainage and very heavy claying.

I beg to remain, dear sir,

Yours, respectfully,

WM. B. WINGATE."

(To be continued.)

Too true.—Three years ago, says the Crescent City, the question with men was, "How shall I make a fortune?" Now the inquiry is, "How shall I support my wife and children?" How precious is fortune.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

THE MANURE HEAP.

Mr Editor—I wish to call the attention of these farmers who read the Visitor, to the importance of enlarging their manure heaps. There cannot be too much said and written upon this subject. Most of our farmers seem to be satisfied with what they merely make from the hay consumed in their barns, and do not even in this way always return to the soil what they have taken from it, for many who make no more manure than what the consumption of the hay affords, sell off a portion of their hay, and thus rob their fields own pockets.

If I may be allowed to lecture farmers a little, I would say—

1. *Make your hogs work.*—Many farmers are now-a-days looking out for the best breed of hogs to *fat easy*; but such hogs are not always the best for the farm, especially if it is run down. Fat hogs are generally lazy. Whether their corpulence induces laziness, or *vice versa*, I am not able to say; but of this I am sure, they will not work well. If you wish to have help from your hogs in making manure, get raw-boned, long-snout fellows, that will plow a furrow six or eight inches deep. If you wish to have a fat one to kill, you might put one into the sty as a kind of overseer. By occasionally casting an eye at the laborers, and grunting and lounging, he would perform his office as well, probably, as many overseers of our public works, at two dollars per day.

But you must give your working porkers room enough, and stock to work over. If you have muck near at hand, bring it to the yard. If you cannot get at that, plow up sods by the road-side, in your pasture lanes, and by your walls in the fields. Children may not like it so well to have the raspberry bushes and blackberry vines plowed up, but the hogs will be glad to work them over, and you will save having your grass trodden down. When you get a good heap by the side of your hog-yard, throw in a little at a time, for if you put in a large quantity they will get discouraged. If their plows get dull, so that they do not turn over the furrow well, dig a few holes and scatter in some corn or oats. If the hogs get the scent of your deposit they will work over the whole mass.

Brakes and leaves may be thrown in to help loosen up the muck or sods. In this way you may do much towards enlarging the manure heaps. Every hog should make at least six cartloads of good manure, and he will do it if you give him a chance.

2. *Get Muck or Soil into your Barn-yard.*—I know of many farmers who are in the habit of drawing into their cow-yards several loads of muck, or soil in the spring, and frequently plowing it up with the manure which the cattle drop during the night. This is carried out in the fall on to the grass land for a top-dressing, being left in heaps till spring, or else thrown into heaps by the side of the yard or in the middle, so that it may not be in the way of the cattle. Late in the fall another laying is spread on the bottom of the yard, for the stock to run over during the winter. Throw down a load or two under each window where you throw out your dung, and it will become so well saturated with mire as to be good manure in the spring. If possible, let all be thrown together in the spring as soon as the frost is out; then let it ferment till it is time to draw it to your fields. It is a good

thing to have the dung which the cattle make during the winter, under cover, as the rains waste the heap, and disengage a portion of the ammonia, which escapes into the air. Many are in the habit of drawing their summer manure in the fall on to the ground which they intend to plow the next spring. This is probably a convenience, but there is a loss in its strength, especially when it can be kept under cover by remaining in the yard.

3d. *Gather up the Addments.*—There is a great deal of valuable matter in leaves and brakes, which if gathered in season would be valuable as manure. Brakes, while they are green, might be mown and thrown into heaps, and then covered over with a little loam or mud, when they would rot very soon. Leaves can be gathered in the fall, and thrown into heaps in the same manner as brakes, or what is better, carried into a spare room into the barn or shed, and used as litter for the cattle.

Old woollen rags, horns, bones, hair, &c. can be thrown into a pile and covered over, which in process of time will rot and make the most valuable manure. The sweepings of woollen factories, carding mills and tailors' shops, where they can be obtained, are not to be despised. In Chaptal's Chemistry, I find the following, which is worthy of notice:

"A very good manure is formed from wool. According to the ingenious experiments of M. Hatchett, hair, feathers and wool are only particular combinations of gelatine, with a substance analogous to albumen; water can only dissolve them by means of fermentation, which takes place slowly and after a long time.

"One of the most surprising instances of fertile vegetation that I have ever seen, is that of a field in the neighborhood of Montpelier, belonging to a manufacturer of woollen blankets. The owner of this land causes it to be dressed every year with the sweepings of his work shops; and the harvests of corn and fodder which it produces are astonishing.

"It is well known that from the hairs of wool transpire a fluid which hardens upon their surface, but which possesses the property of being easily soluble in water. This substance has received the name of animal sweat; the water in which wool has been washed contains so much of it as to make it very valuable as a manure.

"I saw, thirty years since, a wool merchant in Montpelier, who had placed his wash-house for wool in the midst of a field, a great part of which he had transformed into a garden. In watering his vegetables he had used no other water than that of the washings; and the beauty of his productions was so great as to render his garden a place of general resort. The Genoese collect with care, in the south of France, all they can find of threads and rags of woollen fabrics, to place at the foot of their olive trees.

"According to the analysis of M. Vauquelin, this animal sweat is a soapy substance, consisting of a base of potash, with an excess of oily matter, and containing besides, some acetate of potash, a little of the carbonate and of the muriate of the same base, and a scented animal matter."

To what I have already said, I might add, have a heap of loam or sods under your sink-spout. The soap-suds and greasy dish-water which are so frequently running from the sink, should not be lost. The vessels from your chambers likewise should be emptied upon it, and also the blood, when you kill any of your creatures. If you

do not wish to throw all together, have another pile a little removed from the house. Some *sees* or lime thrown on occasionally, would remove all unpleasant scent. JETHRO.

EXCERPTS.

Without Agriculture and Manufactures flourish in a country, it is impossible to attain an advantageous commerce. The excellent maxim of Cato should never be lost sight of, that "a master of a family should be a *seller*, not a *buyer*." All the comforts of a family, all the wealth of a city, and all the grandeur and power of a State, depend on *selling much and buying little*, or selling more than is bought.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

Never *ex-press* what you should *sup-press*, nor *re-press* what you should *ex-press*. *Com-press* your ideas into as small a space as may be, and you will never need to *press* others to listen to you. Neither will you *or-press* them with the length of your discourse—but you will *re-press* them with the wisdom of your remarks. Thus you will never *de-press* the spirits of your hearers.—*lb*.

Home.—The only fountain in the wilderness of life where man drinks of water totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes up in the calm and steady recess of domestic life. Pleasure may heat the heart with artificial excitement; ambition may delude it with golden dreams; war may eradicate its fine fibres and diminish its sensitiveness, but it is only domestic love that can render it truly happy.—*lb*.

The neatest way to separate bees-wax from the comb is to tie it up in a linen or woollen cloth or bag with a pebble or two to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water, which hang over the fire; as the water heats, the wax melts and rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag.—*Far. Cab*.

Pennyroyal.—Farmers might confer great kindness on their animals, in preventing the grievous annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with the extract of pennyroyal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied. Indigo weed fastened on the harness, will likewise keep off flies.—*Selected*.

She who makes her husband and her children happy; who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose only occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.—*Goldsmith*.

The Marquis of Glanricarde lately stated in the British House of Lords, that although the population of the country had largely increased, the consumption of food had considerably diminished. What a horrid revelation does this single and simple fact give!

A Fireman's Toast.—The Ladies—The only incendiaries who kindle a flame which water will not extinguish.

Learning is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

DANIELL'S NEW ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

At length we have notice of the mode in which this new mixture is formed. The ingredients are as follow. Any wood mechanically reduced to powder—in plain words, saw-dust; this is the basis, and it is to be thoroughly saturated with bituminous matters, of all, or any kind; to this is to be added small proportions of soda and quick lime, and a very small quantity of sulphur. The principles on which this compound is formed, appear at first rather obscure; but one thing is apparent—it is an attempt to make an artificial bituminous coal, and to keep this in a state of slow combustion with only the substitution of soda for the potash of the wood, and the addition of quick lime. The proportions are not told, nor how long the compost is to remain before used, nor what the bituminous matters are; the only additional information is, that in using, it should be buried two or three inches under the surface of the soil, to prevent the evaporation of the volatile and valuable parts. Mr Hall produced a sample of the manure—a coarse, black powder, having a strong smell, somewhat resembling coal tar. Samples of the wheat grown by Mr Daniell were also exhibited; and it was stated in reply to questions, that the crops produced were greater in quantity, better in quality and weight, and produced with one-third the ordinary quantity of seed. If this new manure will give us artificial coal, which will, of itself, enter into slow combustion, and furnish vegetables with its ammoniacal product, by degrees, as required, it must be of immense importance to agriculture.

The value of bituminous soot as a manure, has never been doubted; but, like many other manures, it has too often been applied in such large quantities or in such strong solutions, as have rendered it injurious instead of beneficial. Bituminous coal contains from 13 to 16 per cent. of nitrogen or azote, and from 4 to 12 per cent. of hydrogen. When coal is burnt, these two gases unite and form ammonia; when burnt in the open air, the ammonia goes partly into the atmosphere, and is partly condensed in the soot; but when burnt in retorts, for the purpose of affording gas for illumination, the ammonia is dissolved in the liquor used for purifying the gas, and is called the ammoniacal liquor of gas works. The manure will probably be about one-third the price of bone dust.

The following account of it was given to the Royal Agricultural Society, and is extracted from the Boston Courier.

"It had long been a subject of inquiry, what is the food of plants, how are they supplied, and what are the elements of their growth? There was every reason to believe that a reply could be now given of a more satisfactory nature than had ever been hitherto known; besides which, by the discovery of Mr Daniell, a most important corroboration had been obtained of what had been considered the elements of vegetable growth; those elements were carbon or charcoal, hydrogen or inflammable gas, oxygen or vital air, and nitrogen. All these elements existed in the atmosphere, in combination with other elements, in which state they were found to be the sources of vegetable development. It was known to persons accustomed to rural pursuits, that the heaps of vegetable substances collected for the purposes of manure, during the process of decomposition, became greatly reduced in bulk and weight. If they investigated

the causes of this reduction, they would find that it was occasioned by the evaporation of the carbonic acid and ammonia, the principal sources of nutriment to plants. The discovery of Mr Daniell contained all the elements of vegetable growth. It did not supply new elements, but the same derived from other sources. It was known, that by combustion substances were rapidly decomposed, and its operation produced the elements of vegetable growth. There were on the earth numerous plants which were apparently useless, but it was a principle in nature that nothing should be lost, and they were capable of a reduction into their elements, and being made the means of vegetable growth in other forms. The discovery of Mr Daniell was suggested by the fact that, while burning vegetable substance, he observed that the ashes became blackened by the surrounding smoke, and when used in that state were very fertilizing. This led him to investigate the cause, and as the result of his investigation he had produced the new manure, the elements of which were carbon and ammonia. With it the principal properties would not fly off during decomposition, as that would take place in the earth. Among other advantages, it was light in weight, cheap, and capable of being produced in any quantity.

"This manure has been applied by the discoverer to his own crops, on three acres of poor land, in an elevated situation, on some of which he has grown wheat four successive years, with improving results each year; its good effects are therefore founded upon experience, personal observation, and the testimony of other observers competent to judge. From the nature of the manure, it is applicable, with some variations in its composition, to every kind of crop. It is not a stimulating manure, in the ordinary sense of the word—that is, it will not have a tendency to call into activity the existing resources in the soil—but its direct effect is to convey to the soil the direct nutriment of future growth. This effect is produced by the supply of ammonia to the soil in substance calculated to retain it for a time—to again absorb it from the atmosphere—as they give it out to plants during their growth. It will probably prevent also the ravages of insects.

"Its mode of application may be various, according to the circumstances of the crops. The application by drill is conducive to economy of the manure, and a direct application to the infant plant, as is the case with bone-dust. Care, however, must be taken that it is not applied too directly to the plant, or without some portion of mould around it. This is the only precaution needed to avoid danger in its use. There is one required to prevent waste, as it is of a volatile character; that is, to place it several inches in the earth as the earth will absorb and retain the volatile and valuable part. For grass lands, for similar reasons, it will be well to have it mixed with a considerable portion of ordinary unvalued mould. If the manure, as manufactured, be mixed with an equal bulk of mould, it will be perfectly safe for application; or if the mould of the field be stirred over it, when drilled, it will suffice. The quantity to be used will vary according to the crop, like any other manure. About twentyfour bushels per acre are recommended for wheat, and half as much more, or thirty-six bushels, might be beneficially applied for turnips or mangel wurtzel. The most beneficial quantities will easily be ascertained by the intelligent farmer."

From the Maine Farmer.

IS BARLEY A SUITABLE CROP TO FOLLOW POTATOES?

The experience of the agricultural world proves that a rotation of crops is not only the best mode of husbandry, but is in some instances necessary in order to keep up the fertility of the soil. It has been also observed, that, whatever may be the true food of plants—whether mineral, animal, vegetable matter, whether silicates, or genuine ammonia—some crops do better after certain kinds than after others. Hence some little experience as well as observation, is necessary to ascertain what rotation is best suited to the soil, climate and situation of the field to be cultivated. The theory of De Candolle, that plants exude or deposit from their roots excrementitious matter that is not suitable for them, has never been disproved. If the matter is unsuitable for the crop that deposits it may it not be so for some others? As a general rule, it has been thought that root crops should precede or follow the *culmiferous* or grain crops. But there are some exceptions. Indian corn does not do well after ruta baga; and we, the other day, witnessed a very striking instance of the effect: a potato crop on a crop of barley that succeeded in Mr Ziphion Howard, of this town, a very careful and industrious farmer, last year planted a piece of land to corn, with a row of potatoes on the east side of it, and quite a number of rows of the same on the west side. If we recollect right, the corn was manured broadcast, and the potatoes in the hill. The soil is all as near alike as it can be. This last spring he plowed up all the same piece at the same time, harrowed, and sowed upon it barley. The barley was all sown on the same day and was all of the same kind, but at the present time that which grows upon the corn ground is out of blossom, and the seed approaching to ripeness; while that which grows upon the potato ground is just beginning to head out. The difference can be perceived as far as the crop can be distinguished by the eye, and it is remarkable to see with what exactness this difference in the crop marks out the bounds of the corn and potatoes of last year. A row or two of the corn was not planted out last year, and the space was filled with potatoes, and this *break or jog* in the row can be distinguished by the difference in the barley, as distinctly as it could last year, when the corn and potatoes were growing. We went on to the east side of the piece, and there found the same difference. The barley growing where the single row of potatoes was, being as far behind the other as it was on the west side. The question arises, is this always the case when barley follows potatoes? Mr Howard thinks it is. He remarked that he had always heretofore sowed his barley on ground previously cultivated to potatoes, that he never had very good crops, and that he came to the conclusion that his soil was not suitable for this kind of grain. But the accidental experiment of this year convinces him that the error was not so much in the natural properties of his soil as in following barley with potatoes, because the barley upon the corn ground, is as handsome a crop as one generally sees.

The Cincinnati Chronicle estimates the wheat crop to promise 120 millions of bushels, or 30 millions more than in 1839, and that flour may be even less than \$3 per barrel.

TO PRESERVE SHEEP FROM THE GAD-FLY.

In vol vii. of the N. E. Farmer, we find the following remarks upon this subject, by Mr Fessen-der:

There exists in some parts of the country, a species of fly, which naturalists call *Estrus ovis*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes bots. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the animals, and causes those worms, which so frequently destroy them. The Mechanic's Gazette recommends as a preventive, covering the nostrils of sheep with a list of gauzy substance, through which the animal can breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance. We doubt, however, the practicability of "keeping it in its place." Another preventive which sheep-owners tell us is effectual, is to keep the noses of the sheep constantly smirched with tar, from about the middle of August to the latter end of September. If the sheep swallow some of the tar, so much the better, as it prevents or cures the rot, and confirms their health.

If the fly has performed its mischievous function and the seeds of the disorder are already sown, you may make use of the following: Take half a pound of good Scotch snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir it and let it stand till cold; reject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small and are easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will if deferred until later. Half an ounce of assafoetida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed when he operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill, and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue dye with but little or no success.

Instead of Scotch snuff, a decoction of tobacco will answer the purpose. A gentleman who owns a large flock of sheep, informs us that he had used it with perfect success. Spirits of turpentine are injected into the nostrils of sheep, as a remedy for worms; but that substance appears to possess one material disadvantage, which should preclude its use for that purpose, namely: when thrown into the nostrils it kills the sheep as well as the worms.

SOWING WINTER RYE.

From the middle of August to the middle of September is said to be the best time for sowing winter rye. By sowing early, you provide green food for sheep late in the fall and early in the spring, and by early sowing and feeding in the fall, the roots of the grain take such firm and extensive hold of the soil, that they are less liable to be thrown out of the ground by frost, or winter-killed. When sowed so early, three pecks of seed will be sufficient.—*Ibid.*

Sweet flag root cut in thin slices and scattered among woollens of any kind, will effectually repel the attacks of moths.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SHOEING THE HORSE.

Mr Editor—"The remark of your correspondent at page 318 of your number for May, "That many of us transpose the order of our labors," reminds me of a mode adopted in the shoeing of the horse, which I once witnessed, and which is I believe of importance sufficient to deserve notice in the pages of your valuable and very interesting work. It occurred at the town of Croydon, near London, which is well known as the centre of the stag-hunt, so well attended by the whole country around, and especially by the high-bred bloods of London; and where may be seen a field of the best horses in the whole world—many of them worth five or seven thousand dollars.

As I once passed through this town, one of my horse's shoes became loose, and I went to the shop of a smith named Loveale, to get it fastened: the shoe was nearly new, and had become loose in consequence of the nails having drawn out of the hoof, although they had been clinched in the manner universally practiced. The smith remarked that all the other shoes were loose, and would soon drop off, when I requested him to take them off and replace them; and then did I perceive the different mode which he adopted for fixing them, which I will here detail.

As fast as he drove the nails, he merely bent the points down to the hoof, without, as is customary, twisting them off with the pincers: these he then drove home, clinching them against a heavy pair of pincers, which were not made very sharp; and after this had been very carefully done, he twisted off each nail as close as possible to the hoof; the pincers being dull, the nail would hold, so as to get a perfect twist round before it separated. These twists were then beaten close into the hoof and filed smooth, but not deep, or with the view to rasp off the twist of the nail. "Oh ho!" said I, "I have learnt a lesson in horse-shoeing." "Yes," said he, "and a valuable one; if I were ever to lose a single shoe in a long day's hunt, I should have to shut up my shop; my business is to shoe the horses belonging to the hunt, and the loss of a shoe would be the probable ruin of a horse worth, perhaps a thousand pounds; but I never am fearful of such an accident." "Simply because you drive home and clinch the nails before you twist them off," said I. "Yes," replied he, "by which I secure a rivet as well as a clinch."

The thing was as clear as the light of day, and I have several times endeavored to make our shoeing-smiths understand it, but they cannot see the advantage it would be to themselves, and guess, therefore, it would never do in these parts; but if my brother farmers cannot see how it works with half an eye, and have not the resolution to get it put into practice, they ought to see the shoes drop from the feet of their horses daily, as I was once accustomed to do. Now, let any one take up an old horse-shoe at any of the smiths' shops on the road, and examine the clinch of the nails which have drawn out of the hoof, and he will soon perceive how the thing operates. In short, if the nails are driven home before twisting off, and the rivet formed by the twist be not afterwards removed by the rasp, I should be glad to be told how the shoe is to come off at all, unless by first cutting out the twist. I am, sir, a constant reader of the Cabinet, and one who has benefited many dollars by the various hints which have been given in its pages.

J. S.

CHEAP MANURE FOR THE GRAPE VINE.

"Nothing more," says a vine-dresser upon the banks of the Rhine, "is necessary for the manure of a vineyard, than the branches of the vines themselves; my vineyard has been manured in this way for eight years, and yet more beautiful and richly laden vines cannot be pointed out. I formerly followed the method usually practiced in this district, and was obliged in consequence to purchase manure to a large amount. This is now entirely saved, and my land is in excellent condition; and when I see the fatiguing labor used in the manuring of vineyards—horses and men toiling up the mountains with unnecessary materials, I am inclined to say to all, Come to my vineyard and see how a bountiful Creator has provided that vines should manure themselves like the trees in the forest! and even better than they, for the foliage falls from the trees in a forest only when the leaves are withered, and then they lie for years before they decay; but the branches are pruned from the vines about the end of July, while still fresh and moist, and if they are then cut into small pieces and mixed with the earth, they undergo putrefaction so completely that at the end of four weeks not the smallest trace can be found."

Another poor man writes—"For the last ten years I had been unable to place dung on my vineyard, because I am poor and could buy none; but I was very unwilling to allow my vines to go to decay, as they are my only source of support in my old age; and I often walked very anxiously amongst them without knowing what I should do. At last my necessities became greater, which made me more attentive, so I remarked that the grass was longer on those spots where the branches of the vine fell, than on those on which there were none. So I thought upon the matter and then said to myself, if those branches can make the grass grow large and strong and green, they ought also to be able to make my plants grow better and become strong and green. I dug, therefore, my vineyard as deep as I would have done to put dung into it, and cut the branches into small pieces, placing them in the holes and covering them with earth. In a year I had the great satisfaction to see my barren vineyard become quite beautiful; and this plan I continue every year, and my vines grow splendidly and remain the whole summer green, even in the greatest heat. All my neighbors wonder very much how my vineyard has become so rich, and yet they all know that I have put no dung upon it for ten years."

A most ruinous plan of management of the vine prevails in some places: it is to pinch off the top of the bearing shoot when it has advanced about a foot beyond the last fruit-joint, with the view of throwing more of the juices of the tree into the fruit; and this it no doubt does; but this juice is not properly concocted or cooked, as it is by passing on to the end of the shoot and returning to the fruit, there to be deposited in a state of purity, fitted by the hand of nature for the express purpose, and in a way which she only knows how. Hence arise plethora and mildew—the vessels overcharged with the crude sap are burst, and then putridity and life are engendered, to the destruction of the crop. Of a piece with this highly improper treatment, is the removal of the tendrils, and, at a later period of the season, the leaves which shade the fruit—all wrong, depend upon it: we cannot improve nature—all we can do is to assist her, as some one very properly has it.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1842.

A TRIAL OF CRUSHED BONE AS A MANURE FOR WINTER RYE.

In the month of August, last year, we broke up between two and three acres of plain pasture land; the soil rather light, and the surface quite minsy. After it was plowed, the roller was passed over the whole. Sept. 8, we marked out a portion of it into squares, three rods by three, and on to 16 of these squares, we put 8 bushels of bone—a half bushel on each square. This bone was applied dry and unmixed, just as it came from the cask. The rate was a little less than 9 bushels per acre. Another and contiguous portion of the land had applied to it at the same time four bushels of bone at the rate of 16 bushels per acre. This is all the application that was made to any part of the lot. The ground not covered by this bone was left without any manure.

On the 8th of Sept. the rye was sowed, 5 pecks of seed per acre, and this with the bone were harrowed in together. The harrow passed first lengthwise the furrow, and then crosswise, and after this the ground was again rolled.

The weather immediately after this was warm and the ground was moist. In one week the grain was well up, and in three weeks, that where the bone was applied, was very perceptibly in advance of the other. It kept in advance through the autumn, became more firmly rooted, and much less of it was killed out by the winter. Late in March, the field was again rolled. In April, a considerable portion of the piece was harrowed; the teeth of the harrow used being so set that they run six inches apart.

Also in April, we spread bone at the rate of 9 bushels per acre upon a portion of the rye where none had been applied the preceding autumn. This bone was left upon the surface, and was neither rolled nor harrowed in.

During the spring and early part of the summer, the straw looked nearly as well where we applied 9 bushels per acre as where the rate was 16; and this that was boned had apparently four times as much bulk of straw upon it in June as the other.

At one time this rye wore a strange appearance: nearly every straw was as white as it is now, in places an inch, an inch and a half, or two inches long, and extending entirely around the straw. On some straws these white rings were near the head, on others as low down as the middle. We never saw or heard of any thing of the kind before; we supposed that the crop was ruined, and commenced cutting up and feeding cut to our stock. In two or three days, however, we found that the sap continued to flow, and we left off cutting. The affection was seen as well on the parts not boned as on those that were.

On the 16th of July, the rye was fit for the cradle, and we then cut portions of it to be bound and threshed separately, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the different applications and different treatment.

To do this fairly as possible, we took in the centre of the field, the half of one of the lands made by plowing; and in measuring, went from the centre of the hollow or dead furrow, to the centre of the ridge or back furrow. Our applications had been so made that each of them crossed this strip at right angles. We cut July 16; threshed and measured July 23 and 29. The lots were as follows—

No. 1. Containing 10 1/7 square rods. Had bone, 9 bush. per acre, applied in the spring, and was not har-

rowed. Gave 13 qts. of rye, or 9 bush. per acre, by measure. The weight was 33 1-2 lbs.

No. 2. Containing 10 1-3 square rods. Was harrowed in April, but had no manure at any time. Gave 15 qts., or 7 bush. 8 qts. per acre by measure. Weight 29 1-2 lbs.

No. 3. Containing 13 2-5 rods. Had bone in Sept.; 16 bush. per acre; was harrowed in April; gave 52 qts., or 19 bush. 12 qts. per acre, by measure. Weight 98 lbs.

No. 4. Containing 13 2-5 rods. Had bone in Sept., 9 bush. per acre, and was harrowed in April. Gave 39 qts., or 14 bush. 17 qts. per acre, by measure. Weight 73 1-2 lbs.

No. 5. Containing 8 3-4 rods. Boned in Sept., 9 bush. per acre. Not harrowed in April. Gave 27 1-2 qts., or 15 bush. 23 qts. per acre, by measure. Weight 51 1-2 lbs.

These several lots give an average weight of the grain per bushel, of 60 2-5 lbs. nearly.

The results arrived at by this trial are—

1st. That harrowing in the spring reduced the crop from 15 bushels and 23 qts., to 14 bushels and 17 qts.; i. e. caused a loss of 1 bush. and 6 qts. per acre.

2d. 9 bushels of bone gave an increase of 7 bush. and 9 qts. of rye per acre.

3d. 16 bushels of bone gave an increase of 12 bush. and 4 qts. per acre.

4th. The application of bone (9 bush.) in the spring seems to have given an increase of 1 bush. and 24 qts. per acre; but this ground was not harrowed in the spring, and it may be but fair to ascribe one half the gain to this cause.

The above trial was as fair as is often made. The soil of lots 1 and 2 was a little lower and a little stronger than that of the others. This caused it to suffer more in the winter from the frosts, but gave it an advantage in the summer.

Should results generally be such as we have here obtained, Mr Ward's bone should find a ready sale; for the cost to us at the mill is 35 cents; truckage, 20 miles, 6 cts. per bushel, and cost of sowing 1 cent—whole cost, 42 cts. per bushel. Now each bushel of bone where we applied 9 bushels per acre gave an increase of grain of 25 8-9 qts., and where we used 16 bushels, each bushel gave as increase 24 1-4 qts. The increase of straw amply pays for the increased expense of harvesting and threshing the larger crop, so that is proper to reckon the grain at the market price in making up the account. If 3 pecks and more of rye can be obtained at 42 cents and the bone be left in the ground to benefit the future crops, and we know it will work for four or five years, then the farmer does well by such an operation. We honestly think that those who intend to sow winter rye this fall upon light lands, will find it a good operation to apply to them from 12 to 20 bushels of bone per acre. Our figures lead to this opinion.

IMPROVEMENT OF PEATY GROUNDS.

We copy today a portion of an article upon this subject upon this subject from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The article is from the pen of Philip Pusey, M. P., President of that Society. We do not furnish it to be taken in its details by the farmers of this country as their guide. Labor being cheaper in England than with us, and land being worth more there than here, they are remunerated for outlays upon their soil which would generally be imprudent here. Still, the soundest principles of husbandry there, are worth knowing here—and we ask attention to two or three points in that communication: for instance, the effects of burning the surface; of ditching around by the shore and then digging through into the hard pan; also the benefits of clay as a top dressing. The second of

these points may be attended to here, for generally there is no other way in which one can put upon peaty land valuable top-dressing so cheaply, as by digging into the pan along the margin of his wet meadow, and throwing the gravel, sand, clay or whatever he finds, directly upon the surface of his peaty grounds. Either of these substances is good in such a place. Clay, where it is conveniently to be had, is worth trying. We mentioned last year, that Mr Peter Dodge, of Wenham, covered his meadows years ago with clay, and that we know not lands any where that yield a larger burthen of grass than these, without greater expense in keeping up their fertility.

The article we give today is worth studying by those who intend to work upon their lowlands this autumn, and we trust there are many such—especially is it worth their notice so far as it teaches them to dig up from beneath the peat a dressing for the surface.

When you go to these lands, it is generally well to commence by opening a good ditch through the centre of this, however, in some narrow strips may not be necessary. Next open good ditches at the sides, sink them into the pan: thus you cut off the waters which are constantly working out from the high lands, and so on up through the peat. Having obtained control of the water, the surface may be operated upon variously according to its texture and situation. If there are haeccks or bogs upon it, they should be cut off and removed or burned on the land. After this, if the texture allows you to plow, it is well to turn over the sod, but is not advisable to plow deep. After the ground has been plowed, a dressing of thirty or forty loads of grave loam, soil, or clay, spread upon the surface and harrowed in with grass seed, or applied after the grass seed has been worked in, and left without harrowing, will probably give you a fine crop of good hay for several years. Where you cannot plow, a much thicker coating upon the surface is desirable.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 30, 1842.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From the President—a few Dahlias, viz: Rival Revenge, Constantia—[the names of the others are too legible in the MS. to be deciphered.]

From Hovey & Co.—Bengal, Teaz, Noisette and Bot

bon Roses.

From S. R. Johnson—China Roses and Carnations.

From Dr. J. C. Howard—Dahlias.

From J. F. Trull—Dahlias, Verbenas, &c.

From A. Bowditch—China Rose.

From S. Dearborn—a large pink in a pot.

Carnations from S. Walker.

Bouquets from Dr. J. C. Howard, Hovey & Co., Hovey, W. E. Carter, W. Meller, J. A. Kenrick,

Walker, and J. L. F. Warren.

Per order,

C. M. HOVEY, Ch'mn.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

From John Hill, No. 103 Faneuil Hall Market, ext

large White Onions.

From A. Bowditch—fine large Cheanago Potatoes.

From John C. Howard—large White Potatoes.

From J. L. F. Warren—Tomatoes.

For the Committee,

A. D. WILLIAMS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Our Minister to England has recently made a very happy speech at a dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society, which we shall copy next week.

The Season.—Crops thus far abundant. The last part of last week was dry and hot—the corn began to roll in some spots—but on Sunday we had a fine shower.

✉ Fruit report received too late for insertion. The reports should be sent in during Monday morning.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded North easterly exposure, for the week ending July 31.

July, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	27	56	85	66	W.
Tuesday,	26	62	82	79	W.
Wednesday,	27	63	90	77	W.
Thursday,	28	60	80	72	S. W.
Friday,	29	62	85	73	S. W.
Saturday,	30	70	92	75	W.
Sunday,	31	62	74	60	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 1, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 260 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 2800 Sheep and 90 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with last week. We quote a few extra \$5 38 a 5 50. First quality, \$5 00 a 5 25. Second quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Third quality \$3 75 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales 22, 25, 27 and \$31.

Sheep.—Dull, and prices reduced. Lots 1 25, 1 42, 1 50, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, and \$2 37.

Swine.—The large Kentucky hogs were sold since last Monday for about 3 1-2. Sales to day old hogs 3 1-2 a 3 3-4. Small pigs 2-3. Barrows at 4 1-2. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Corn. The principal sales of the week have been by auction, consisting of the late arrivals from New Orleans, and comprising about 30 a 40,000 bushels.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 56 a 57—do. do. white old, 54 a 55—Barley — a — Rye, Northern, 70 a 75—do. Southern, 65 a 67—Oats, Southern, 30 a 33—Northern, 35 to 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush, 22 a 25—Bran, 20 a 24.

FLOUR. There has been rather more activity in the market this week for exportation, and the steady operations in the article during the month past, has prevented the accumulation of large supplies.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 25 a 0 00 —do. wharf, \$6 12 a 0 00. free of garlic, \$6 25 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$5 87 a 6 00—Fredericksburg, lowland 4 mos. \$5 00 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 a — —Georgetown, \$6 25 a 6 62—Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a 6 25—do. City, \$6 75 a 7 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do. Country \$0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 12 a 0 00—do. fancy brands \$6 18 a 6 25 — Ohio via Canal, \$6 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$5 75 a 6 87. Rye, \$4 00 a 4 25—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. For Beef and Pork there is no great change; demand steady, and last quotations mostly continued.

Beef—Mess 4 10 a new bbl. \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 50 a 8 00.—No. 1, 7 00 a 0 00—do Prime \$4 50 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11 00 a 11 50—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50—do. Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States, — a — —do Prime do do \$5 00 a 5 50—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 10—do store, unsipped, 10 a 12—do dairy, 17 a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 7 — do South and Western, 6 1-2 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 5 a 6—new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 cts. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

The market for this article still remains in a very unsettled state. No sales of importance have been made during the week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—do. 34 a 32—do. 33—do. 1-2 a 30 a 32—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengali do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, —Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—

co. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The season, thus far, has been very favorable for the growing crop, and a large yield is expected.

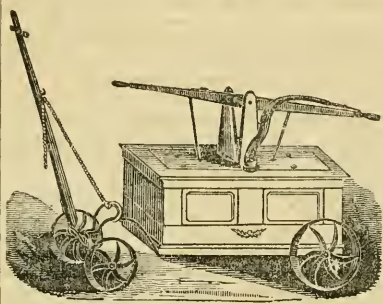
1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

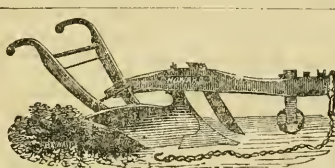
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11

EGGS, 12 a 16.

SAYLES' GARDEN ENGINE.



This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 1 1/2 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

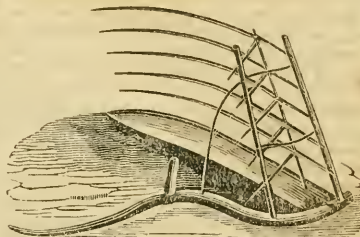
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Dana, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacqz, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

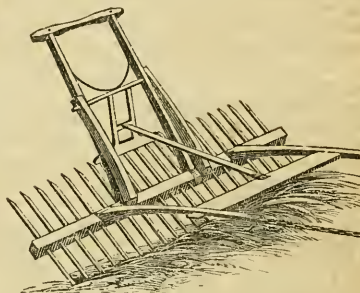
GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the seythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

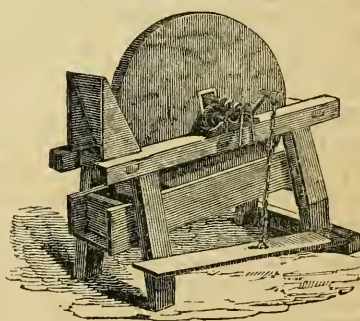
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Quarrels.—One of the most easy, the most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel; no matter with whom—man, woman, or child—or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no special degree of benefit to be gained by it; and yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel; the church quarrels, and the State quarrels; nations and tribes and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is any thing in the world that will make a man bad, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever failed to think less of himself after than he did before one; it degraded him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others; and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace, on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get along, the better—the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he treats you; the wisest revenge you can resort to is, generally, to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of getting along with the wrongs we meet with.—*Selected.*

A Good Illustration.—At a temperance meeting in Western New York, some one alluded to the plea, so often urged by the Society of Friends, that it is not well to aid in the reformatory movements of the day, because it leads to "mixing with the world." The speaker was followed by Henry Colman, of agricultural celebrity. In the midst of his remarks, he stopped suddenly, pointed out of the window, and looking at a Quaker friend opposite to him, exclaimed, in a tone of alarm, "Dr. Robinson! is that your house that's on fire?" Instantly the whole audience were on their feet. "Stop! stop!" shouted he; "Nobody must go but Quakers! Do n't mix with the world! Nobody must go but Quakers!" The fire was, of course, a hoax; but we trust a serious use will be made of its witty application.—*N. Y. Standard.*

The Forget-me-not—Origin of its Name.—Mills, in his work on Chivalry, mentions that the beautiful flower called Forget-me-not, was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV., and in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:—

"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers of the *Myosotis* growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, and at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished-for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his daring; and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, 'Forget me not,' and was buried in the water."

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it, economize for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in worthless gewgaws. Try our scheme—it is much better than to depend upon bank favors, and a thousand times more honorable than a resort to bankrupt laws.—*Selected.*

How beautiful does the fine spirit of benevolence displayed in the following extract from one of Pope's letters, contrast with intense selfishness which characterizes the present age:

"I am rich enough, and can afford to give away £100 a year. I would not crawl upon the earth with doing a little good. I will enjoy the pleasure of what I give, by giving it alive, and seeing another enjoy it. When I die, I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there were a needy friend above ground."

At a meeting of the Temperance Societies of this city, says the New York Tattler, a young man—a noted "buster"—being requested to go forward and sign the pledge, remarked, "Oh, I can't, for I drink like a fish." "But fish," said the gentleman who urged him to sign, "never get drunk." To which he replied, "Well, I can't say that I've seen them drunk, but I am certain I have seen them pretty well corned."

Brought up with Them.—"Good morning, Mr Smith, and what do you bring to market today, eh?" "The finest, freshest pork, sir, the handsomest, I reckon, that you ever laid your eyes on. Let me sell you part of that little grunter yonder—you shall have it cheap," said Smith.

"It is good, you say—eh?"
Yes sir, if I'm any judge of hogs, and I reckon I order be—I was brought up with them!"—*Selected.*

In the State of Vermont the people are so dull that it takes ten men to make a joke.—*English paper.*

The English editor has drawn his inference from the fact that old Col. Ethan Allen with nine Vermonters, took Ticonderoga with a large British garrison, in old revolutionary times. If it took ten men to play that joke, it must be acknowledged that it was a good one.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Difference.—The Declaration of Independence says, "all men are born free and equal." The Halifax Herald gives a practical illustration that such is not the fact. It says that a lady in Halifax recently gave birth to twins, two boys, one weighing 12 pounds, and the other 18.

"Rachel, my daughter, why don't you learn as fast as your sister Hannah?"

"Why don't every stalk of clover bear four leaves, mother?"

"Go bring in a basket of chips, child."

"We are doing a smashing business," as the hail-stones said to the gardener.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

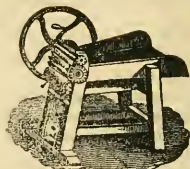
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
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JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the peculiarities of the machine are:

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200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
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A WEEKLY PAPER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1842.

[NO. 6.]

N. E. FARMER.

PRACTICE OF ENGLISH FARMERS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF PEATY GROUND.

By Ph. Pusey, M. P., President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

[Concluded from p. 34.]

I do not quite agree with Mr Johnson as to the application of lime in the quantity of 250 or 300 bushels per acre, although he has high authority in the theory of Sir Humphrey Davy; not that I so much doubt its efficacy as fear the expense. Indeed, Sir Humphrey Davy's opinion, that 'quick-lime will dissolve peat, is now much doubted; lime, too, is generally applied not in a caustic but in a slacked state, and the advantage of burning lime for farming purposes is by many supposed to consist merely in its consequent reduction to a fine powder.

As this is a point, however, on which the farmers on one half of England, the western side, would probably give an opposite opinion to those on the eastern side, while in Lincolnshire a most important improvement has been made with clay only, and lime has been tried without any advantage, it is right that I should now mention two instances of great success effected by means of lime. For the first case, I am indebted to Dr Buckland, in whose application Sir Charles Monteiith furnished to him the following account of some extensive operations on peaty land in Scotland:—

Edinburgh, Nov. 7th, 1841.

"MY DEAR SIR,—It is the general opinion amongst improvers of peaty soils that lime is absolutely necessary to produce crops of grain well filled with farina; and I found from experience, in the improvement of part of my peat-meadows in view of my house, that when the first crop grown upon it was potatoes, well dunged but without lime, the potatoes were found to be hollow in the heart of them and very watery, while in other parts of the meadows upon which dung was employed, potatoes of a good quality were produced when me was employed in addition to the dung.

"The farmers in Scotland think they cannot raise good crops of grain without lime, as the reatest part of the south of Scotland is composed of red sandstone, grauwacke, and granite, and therefore devoid of lime, which forms a very considerable portion of every fertile soil; indeed it was found that the soil in Dumfriesshire did not produce well-filled barley-crops till the farmers employed lime, which they now do to a great extent, and find it equally useful for potatoes and turnips, which is amply testified by the farmers purchasing lime to the amount of 30000l. annually from my lime-quarry at Close Farm.

"You are correct in saying that a considerable part of my peat-bog improvements have been made by lime alone, and have been productive of very tolerable crops of hay. I have always considered it more suitable for crops of grass than corn. In addition to the lime I have commonly employed

50 or 60 tons of sandy earth to the imperial acre of peat-bog.

"I have improved about 200 acres of peat-bogs, the average not worth 6d. the acre in their natural state, now worth fully 3l. A considerable part of it was very expensive to accomplish, as it was necessary to fill up large holes from which peat had been dug for fuel: many acres of it cost me upwards of 30l. the acre; but still this ground remunerates me for the expenditure of so large a sum, besides removing an ugly object in the middle of the low grounds in the neighborhood of my residence; every hollow, of which there were many within a mile of the house, was filled by an ugly, useless, black peat-bog.

"I do not recollect whether I pointed out to you some grass-fields that had been improved from black moor-land, by first pairing and burning, and then ploughing the first season, the ground being exposed to a winter's frost, and during the next summer lay about 100 bushels of lime upon the imperial acre, and sowing out the ground in July or August with 5 bushels of the holcus lanatus without taking a corn-crop. The reason why I did not take crops of corn from moor-ground generally having a peaty surface of 4 or 5 inches was to keep it in a compact state; as I have found that soil of this kind, after bearing crops of corn and being frequently ploughed, becomes so loose and pulverized that the feet of cattle completely destroy the pasture, and that the roots of the grass are injured by the loose state of the ground. This grass-land has given me upon the average from 12s. to 14s. per acre annually, in its original state not worth 1s. 6d. The moor-ground upon grauwacke after this improvement is much more valuable than where the subsoil is sandstone.

"I have employed lime as it is practised in Derbyshire to great advantage upon the surface of moor-land; but as it requires a very large dose of lime, it can only be done where lime is cheap, as it requires from 200 to 300 bushels of lime per acre to destroy the great quantity of vegetable matter in moor-soils, which it soon accomplishes, as is shown by the land being soon filled with moles, which are drawn to it by the decayed vegetable matter producing worms, the food of moles.

"In Craven, in Yorkshire, lime is employed very extensively as a top-dressing even upon limestone. I have found that the cattle feed upon pasture well top-dressed with lime much quicker, and that the meat is much richer and better mixed, than upon pastures apparently equally productive of herbage.

"I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

"C. G. STUART MONTEITH.

"The Rev. Dr. Buckland."

It is certainly a very successful operation to have improved, at whatever expense, 200 acres of land from the value of sixpence per acre to that of three pounds. I have lately seen as great an improvement upon the property of Mr Blake, at Upton, in West Somersetshire. The peat-bogs there

lie on the slope of a hill. The mode of treatment was this:—To underdrain at depths varying from 3 to 6 feet, to pare and burn the surface, to grow turnips two years successively, dressing twice with 50 bushels of lime per acre, then to lay the land down with grass seeds to permanent pasture. The grass is let yearly at sums varying from 3l. to 4l. per acre. It is singular that in one field so treated, and afterwards watered, no trace of the peat remained in the upper part of the soil, which had become a pale-colored earth—I suppose by the entire destruction of the peaty substance. The grass on this land is sweet and close, like the turf upon chalk downs, and the land almost as firm. This land is on the same subsoil with Sir Charles Monteiith's, the grauwacke or shillet, an imperfect clay-slate, which in Somersetshire, as in Scotland, is considered favorable to grass.

It is proved then, by the success of farmers generally in the fens of our eastern counties, of Sir Charles Monteiith in Scotland, and of Mr Blake in West Somerset, that peat, which by nature is the most unpromising of all wastes, can be profitably improved, and even be raised to the rank of our most productive soils. But, in order to effect this great benefit, it is considered necessary that either clay or lime should be applied to the surface—which, however, of the two is not certain. Finding this variety of practice, I have endeavored, in the course of drawing up this statement, to obtain fresh evidence in order to clear up the point. I cannot say that I have succeeded in clearing in up; but the facts which have come to my knowledge may serve as materials for future inquiry, and I ought therefore to lay them shortly before the Society. It occurred to me that, as the Lincolnshire farmers, who had been so successful in the use of clay, had derived no benefit from the use of lime, the Lincolnshire clay possibly contained lime already. Mr Cooke, at my request, sent me two specimens of clay from Digby Fen: one of these, a very strong clay in appearance, effervesced much with muriatic acid, and consisted entirely of finely-powdered lime mixed with fine sand. It contained, I believe, scarcely any true clay; it is, in fact, a strong blue marl. The second specimen contained no lime at all, some true clay, and a great deal of fine sand. Mr Cooke stated, as I expected, that the first specimen was a much more effective dressing than the second: but I learn on the other hand from Handley, that a clay resembling Mr Cooke's second specimen had been used with great success by a relative of his own; and a clay of Mr Wingate's, which I examined three years since, certainly contained no lime at all. Lime, therefore, is not indispensable for the improvement of some peat. Dr Buckland suggested to me that such peat may contain lime already; and I have since found his conjecture perfectly right in the following instance. On my mentioning to Mr Wingate that some of the Lincolnshire clay is in fact marl, he replied that he had carted marl upon peat without benefit, but had found clay to answer upon the same peat. I ask-

ed him therefore for specimens of the two substances. The marl, which had entirely failed, proved to be a white tenacious marl, consisting entirely of powdered lime, apparently unminged with any other description of earth. The blue clay, which had succeeded, was in fact a marl also, containing a large quantity of lime mixed with clay and fine sand. The peaty soil when mixed with acid threw up bubbles copiously; so that as Dr Buckland had anticipated, it contained enough lime in its natural state. In another part of the fens a white marl lies so near the surface of the peat that it is purposely brought up by the plough, and thereby forms what is locally called grey-land, a soil of known fertility in that district. I am not aware whether this peat contains lime naturally.

But although we must remain for the present uncertain as the application of lime to peat, there are some rules which those who are desirous of reclaiming their peaty land may gather from the practice of English farmers, to serve for their guidance until further discoveries shall have been made. Peat must in the first place be laid dry by open ditches, and further, where necessary, by under-drains also. It may be pared and burned, and sown with a shallow furrow (for all farmers agree that this first ploughing should be shallow) to rape, swedes, or turnips—sown early for the reasons already given. It is next necessary that some other earth should be laid on the peat; if the subsoil be clay, that clay should be brought up from wide trenches—if it be gravel or sand, I would bring up a portion of it, however poor it may be: if clay be near at hand, I would cart it upon the peat.

There is, however, some difficulty in carting clay upon peaty ground, for the lumps of clay must be spread on the ground and exposed to alternate frosts and thaws, expanding and contracting them, which gradually break down by the spring. The peat, however, is generally so soft in winter, that it will scarcely bear up a loaded cart, unless during a frost, so that the work is often interrupted. The clouds may also be reduced by exposure to alternate drought and moisture in summer; but this is a less convenient time for carting the clay, and it must take place on the rye-grass, which is therefore lost. If spread in winter after rape or swedes, the clay is harrowed in dry spring weather, and plowed in with a two inch furrow, or scarified. I would on no account burn the surface again after it has been spread, because it is well known that clay once brought to the state of brick, however finely ground, never recovers its quality of cohesion.

It must be remembered, also, that there is a wide difference among clays; and, where the heavy expense of carting is incurred, it is of course important to choose the most effective clay, in order that a smaller bulk may be sufficient. Clay for this purpose should be, I believe, of the most solid and glutinous kind. However wet the place from whence it is taken, it should feel solid when rolled in the hand; if it be loose and liquid, it probably contains too much fine sand; if gritty, coarse sand.

Generally in draining, but almost always in peat draining, it is necessary to dig deep open ditches as main outfalls for the water. The strand or clay thus thrown out, should not be left in a high ridge, but should be spread by wheelbarrows over the peat land in winter. The steep banks, however, of a ditch five feet deep will crumble in year by year, and, unless the water-course be constantly

cleared, there will arise some obstruction. But in Scotland, as Mr Morton informs me, there is a very neat practice of shelving back the banks from the water's edge by a gradual slope of 15 or 20 feet into the field, so that the new level of the water-course is thus placed for ever beyond the chance of neglect; and if the field be arable, the plow works down to the very brink. The appearance of this Scotch practice is exceedingly neat, and its application to peat land is, I see, very easy.

MR EVERETT AT THE DINNER OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Association in Bristol, held during the week ending July 16, Mr Everett, the American Minister, was present. The Bristol Mirror, in mentioning this fact, says:

"We rejoice that one distinguished foreigner was there to witness the scene, and to heighten its interests by the topics which he introduced and adorned with the charms of American eloquence, in our mutual mother tongue. Happy will it be for the two greatest countries of the earth, if the cordial wishes of that hour shall be realized; if so genuine and enthusiastic an expression of public opinion in favor of the ambassador and the people of that great kindred nation, and the continuance of amicable relations between us, shall have its weight in the councils of the two nations, and incline the wavering balance to the side of peace. Strong in their unanimity, England and America might devote their energies to promote the welfare of mankind, to prevent tyranny and warlike aggression, and instead of weakening each other by the arts of mutual destruction, might run together the happy career of civilization and improvement, scattering their blessings in both hemispheres."

Mr Everett made several speeches in the course of the week, but his principal addresses were at the great dinner of the Society. The Chairman introduced the toast which called up Mr Everett, as follows:

"The next toast which I have to propose to you is that of the health of the foreign ambassadors present. (Cheers.) I am aware that in strict diplomatic language, the term foreign minister must be applied to his excellency on my right hand—the Minister of the United States. But, gentlemen, in the reception that you will give him, you will shew that you do not forget that his ancestors are ours—(loud cheers)—that we are united in the ties of one common language and of one common blood—(continued cheering)—that it was from these shores embarked those enterprising men who in the wilds and desolate wastes raised up a mighty nation. (Cheers.) In a word, gentlemen, to borrow the language that is peculiar to our class, it is the children of old England who have taken the occupation of the Western continent upon a lease, which I hope and trust they will find both advantageous and interminable. (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I am sure that you will allow me to request that his Excellency when he communicates with our distant relations on the other side of the Atlantic, will assure them how welcome they will always be to the shores of their mother country—(loud cheering)—to remind them that our avocations at least, are based on faith—(cheers)—and that we earnestly pray that they may long continue united with us in the bonds of good will, and to our mutual advantage. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I will no longer detain you from expressing the good

feeling which I am sure you are prepared to exhibit, but at once give you—*The Health of the Hon. Edward Everett, the Minister of the United States.*"—(Vehement cheering.)

The Hon. Edward Everett upon rising, was received with several rounds of applause, which having subsided, he said—

"May it please your Royal Highness, Mr Handley, my Lords and Gentlemen:—I beg that you will believe me when I tell you I am deeply sensible of the very kind feeling which you have been pleased to express towards myself and my country. I assure you, sir, without the least affectation, that I want words to do justice to my emotion. To be received with so much kindness so far from my native home, by such a company as this, almost, confuses and overpowers me: and let me say, sir, that there is no part of this prosperous country where such a reception could have been more welcome to me than it is here;—(cheers)—for it is a singular circumstance that the history of North America runs back to this very point,—its very first chapter was written in the chamber of the Merchant Venturers' Society at Bristol. (Hear, hear.) I am not now alluding to that little coincidence mentioned the other day, that Columbus himself was once a resident here; this is a mere casual circumstance; but Sebastian Cabot, sir, the great discoverer of North America, who in the year 1497 sailed forth from these waters, discovered Newfoundland, and then ran down the northern coast to Cape Florida, was a native of Bristol, and started from this city upon his enterprise. You all know that it was under the auspices of the Plymouth Company that the settlement named New England was begun; and the rock upon which the fathers of New England first stepped, was called, and is called, to the present day, Plymouth Rock, from that circumstance. Again, I would mention, that the father of William Penn, the great founder of Pennsylvania, lies buried in the vaults of St. Mary Radcliff—(Hear, hear)—and though William Penn himself was not a native of Bristol, yet there is no doubt of the circumstance, that in his youth he was accustomed to hear the stories of the navigators from the western regions, which first led his thoughts to the formation of a settlement there; and I am glad to find, sir, that it seems to be the purpose of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol to keep up that communication which they were the first to discover. (Loud cheers.)

I went up at an early hour this morning to the tower of Blaize Castle—an elevated point, commanding such a panorama—a more beautiful one my eye never rested upon—but there was one object which arrested my attention: I could scarcely discern it in the distance, but I saw what seemed to be the masts of the great steam ship *Great Western*, which, the day after tomorrow is going to launch into the deep.

You desired me, sir, in my next communication, to let the people of America know the kind feeling expressed towards them at the table: I will do so: (Cheers)—and, sir, in fourteen days from the time that vessel sails, she will have carried the tidings to my native country, and almost before those cordial cheers have died away here, they will be echoed from beyond the Atlantic. (Loud cheers.) I can assure you that this community between us, resting on our common descent, cemented by one common language and kindred blood, is not confined to speculation in business, or commercial ad-

ventures; this is the least important part of it; but this common origin and kindred blood, ties of our common ancestry, actually make us one people in every thing else. (Cheers.) For every purpose but that of political jurisdiction—for every purpose, social, literary, moral or intellectual, it indeed does make us one people. (Cheers.) Every thing that emanates from you is immediately received and eulogized by the reading public of my country; and I am happy to say, that our authors are received with equal favor here. (Loud cheering.) My most respected friend, Dr. Buckland, told you yesterday with how much pleasure he had perused a geological work of a transatlantic author; that he had lent the volume to a friend, who had not since returned it; but I can assure him that he shall suffer no loss, for as soon as I can send to the United States, I will take care that he shall be provided with another copy; and I can tell him in the mean time that his own excellent works in every department of the science of geology are as well known and as much appreciated in the United States as they are in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.)

We who have kept our eye upon the practical part, see what has been doing for the improvement of agriculture. The climate of the New England States, though severer than that of Great Britain, and running to either extreme to an extent which yours does not, is not greatly dissimilar, and therefore we are able to derive instruction from the books printed at the English press upon agriculture; those works are now read with great avidity; for instance, in reference to the subject upon which we heard a lecture yesterday—thorough draining and subsoil plowing—that has received the attention of our farmers, and I intend that the excellent pamphlet by Mr Smith shall be transmitted by that steam ship which leaves on Saturday, and I have no doubt that it will be received with the greatest satisfaction. (Cheers.) I wish the Agricultural Society of England to understand that the improvements which they secure are literally sowed broadcast across the Atlantic. (Hear and cheers.) You cannot by your improvements shorten the bones of pigs, nor straighten the back of the cow, nor render the fleece of the sheep finer, but that in due time the effect is felt in the husbandry across the Atlantic. (Laughter and cheers.) I am happy to believe that the community will persevere in this most peaceful of all departments, and one too, as His Royal Highness has so well expressed it, by which all other branches are materially affected. I believe the people of the two nations to be good friends, and they ought to be engaged together; and while Mr Smith is teaching us his system of thorough-draining, I doubt not that at the same time it will draw off the bitter waters of international disagreements, and will create a warm and genial soil, in which will grow the fruits of harmony and good order. (Loud cheers.) I fear that have already taken up too much of your time. Cries of "No, no," and "Go on.")

I most cordially respond to the wishes you have expressed; I wish for harmony and peace between the two countries; I wish from the bottom of my heart for nothing else than that the differences between the two countries were amicably adjusted. I am happy, however, to say that from all the means of information, which I have at my command, that such an event is most likely to take place. (Loud cheering.) Those little clouds once blown over, and I should wish to see the two na-

tions engaged heart and hand together in the pursuit of all the great objects which would improve the condition and ennoble the character of man; and, with England and America united, I do believe, that if it were necessary, they might bid defiance to the world. (Cheers.) I would add nothing more than again to return you my most heartfelt thanks for this unexpected, kind, and flattering reception from this great and respectable company. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Everett shortly afterward rose and said—It is necessary for me to say, having so recently occupied the time of the company, that I should not have arisen again except by special command of your Chairman. I have been requested to propose a toast, which I am sure will be received with the greatest enthusiasm, it being one wishing prosperity to the great Society under whose auspices we are assembled this day.—(Loud cheers.)—This is a duty which I perform with the highest satisfaction; it is, Sir, in the first place a debt of gratitude, since you were so kind yesterday, as the organ of the Council, to inform me that they had done me the honor to make me an Honorary member of this Society,—a distinction for which I shall ever preserve the most grateful recollections; but for reasons far above personal gratification, do I perform the duty with pleasure. I am persuaded from what I have seen and heard, that no other institution of the kind in the world is doing at this moment a greater amount of good than the Royal Agricultural Society of England;—(Loud cheers)—and let me say that it appears to be good of the very best character too.—(Renewed cheers.)—It has been said that he is the greatest benefactor to his race who can make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before; but by the labors of this Society, men of science are brought to unite with men of practice,—men of the highest station in the realm mingle together with the farmer and the cultivator, and by this means they are not only making two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before, but they are producing this good in a quadruple ratio. (Cheers.) I have had statistics given to me on the average of crops, and it is plain as day that by the improvements which have been introduced into the agriculture of England during the last generation, aye, even within the last fifteen years, not only two blades of grass, but five and even six have been made to grow where none grew before.—(Loud cheers.)—Surely then you ought to be considered not merely to be benefactors to the human race, but creators, humanly speaking, if you can double the quantity of food to supply the wants of men; if you have doubled the expense of your territories, you must provide for that expense—you must snatch land out of the bosom of the encircling sea, and make another England to rise up,—(Cheers) or make another island rise from the depths of the sea with all its

"Deep waving folds and pastures green,
Its gentle slopes and groves between."

—[Cheers.]—All this added to your dominions, and all subjected to the sway of your youthful and beloved sovereign;—(Loud cheering)—and all this, sir, without the cost of one pound, (except what comes back to supply the wants of the people,) and without shedding one drop of human blood. (Cheers.) Oh, sir, what is there in all the conquests of the Alexanders and the Cæsars that ever wasted mankind, compared to a victory like this. (Deafening cheers.) These, sir, are the blissful triumphs of your Society,—triumphs not confined to your own

kingdom, but which all other nations share—and confer benefits in which all nations will wish you God speed. (Cheers.) I will not take up more of your time, but proceed to propose to you—*Success to the Royal English Agricultural Society.*" (Loud cheers.)

CATTLE SHOWS.

The great cattle show at Syracuse, N. Y., was very much indebted for its unusual excellence, to the public spirit of the N. Y. Railroad companies, who carried hundreds of fine heavy cattle from a great distance to the place of exhibition, free of charge. When we consider the great public advantage of these fairs, and that no more than one in a hundred who exhibit live stock, do not do it at their own expense, it appears to us that the suggestion that our railroad companies adopt a similar policy in relation to the conveyance of live stock to these fairs, need but be made to the public spirited directors of these corporations, to secure its immediate adoption. This would make the Worcester show the *crack* show of the country.—*Bost. Times.*

HERBS.

A wise housekeeper will remember in time, that he and his may be sick in the course of a year, and that *then* he may want certain valuable herbs which he cannot find without much trouble or loss of time. Now is the season for getting them, and let it not be passed unimproved. The following will be found valuable: Sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, tansy, rue, summer savory, hoarhound, wormwood, balm, mallow, horse-radish leaves. These are generally cultivated in gardens. Our fields and woods afford the following valuable herbs: gold-thread, life of man, sasaparilla, blood root, sweet flag root, bog onion or mucilaginous brake root, elecampane, catnip, wormwood, Johnswort, &c. Don't let the present opportunity to save such things pass.

All herbs should be gathered when fairly in blossom, and dried by spreading them in the *shade*, as up garret or in an open chamber. The sun extracts the aroma, and causes them to lose half their virtue. Yankee herbs, like the Chinese tea, are always best for being dried in the shade.—*N. E. Ploughboy.*

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is the servant of Alcohol and Idleness. He is a sallow, ill-favored, good-for-nothing fellow. Some pretend he is a dentist and cures the toothache. Beautiful work he makes of it! The mouth where he has operated—what a place it is for pearls! The breath, how balmy! But for a dentist, he is a great while at it. He is a sort of travelling dentist. You can hardly step into a tavern without stumbling over one of the beautiful basins which he keeps for his patients to spit in. And when he does not furnish these basins, his patients, the plagues of Egypt take them! spit on the floor. If people have occasion for a dentist, why not resort to his office and receive his attentions in private, instead of lugging the doctor about with them, and spitting his fragrant tooth-wash in all sorts of places?—*Selected.*

An up-country editor says if his subscribers can't pay him *cash*, he'll take potatoes, string beans, hop poles, or winter squashes, at 15 per cent. discount.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ON DRINKS.

Will you indulge me once more, Mr Editor? For I wish to make myself understood, and as you do not appear to have entirely apprehended my meaning, it is possible, and more than possible, some of your readers may not. As to riding "my hobby fast and far," I need only observe, that, as a general rule, this is said by every one, of *every one who rides farther and faster than himself*. It will be soon enough to add to this remark, in the way of reply, when my particular errors are specified.

It would seem as if no reader of your paper could overlook my sole object in stating my experiments. Still allow me to repeat that I neither recommend nor wish a repetition of the experiments by any one. To some, in fact to most, they would not be safe. The only general inference I wish to have made is, that if I, who need drink, constitutionally, as much as any body else, can abstain entirely from it without any perceptible inconvenience or suffering, for nine or ten months, others do not need so much as has been usually supposed. I protest against being understood to recommend to mankind not to drink at all.

True it is, that if we use such food as nature intended, the suffering by total abstinence from all drink, would be neither immediate nor great in the end. In the case of a proper vegetable diet, a laborer would swallow from two to three quarts of water daily in his food; and in any ordinary diet, from one to two quarts. But then I consider it to be the decree of Heaven that man should drink more or less; and that if he obey not the decree, (that is, for a great length of time together, and especially when he follows the ordinary usages of society,) he or his posterity or both, must experience a degree of suffering.

But the idea of gratifying our thirst at pleasure, at any time, whether in hot weather or cold, without regard to the causes of thirst, or the circumstances in which we are placed, is most manifestly absurd. Yet such is the practice of most laboring people, and I am sorry to have intelligent men in any way encourage it.

To rinse the mouth well and wash the face and hands often with cold water in a hot day, is far better than to drink as largely as many do. A gill of water every half hour, cool but not too cold, swallowed very slowly, will quench the thirst far better than double the quantity, especially if swallowed with rapidity.

Generally speaking, if our habits are as they should be, we need no drink when we first rise in the morning. If our bodies are thoroughly washed with cold water, and our mouths rinsed and throats gargled, we shall find ourselves better prepared for breakfast without drinking, than with it. Then again, if the breakfast is what it should be, and we eat slowly enough, we need no drink with that, and it is physiologically wrong to use any. If after breakfast we work properly, however hot and dry the weather may be, we need no drink before the middle of the forenoon or somewhat later. From this time till noon, a hard-working, freely perspiring man, however good his habits, may use a little water—not exceeding a pint; and those whose food is salt, need a little more.

If rules like these are observed, there will be no troublesome thirst at dinner; and the dinner will be enjoyed. If this again contains a full amount of fruits or vegetables, and they are well masti-

cated, no drink ought to be used with it, or for some three hours afterward. I care not how hot the weather may be, how freely a person perspires, or how thirsty he may imagine himself to be. Let him rinse his mouth and gargle his throat often, and he ought not to drink till three hours or more after dinner. There may be an exception in this case in favor of obvious ill health or a degree of fever. But between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., when the supper is taken at 6, and is dry, (as it always ought to be,) some water may be used; though not by gallons or even quarts.

It is impossible, however, to give particular directions for every case, in a few paragraphs. A few thoughts and general directions must suffice; at least for the present. Enough I trust has been said to show that it is the comfort and happiness of the laborer that I seek, and not his suffering. I would not have him injure himself either by indulgence or denial, though I believe that a degree of self-denial is as salutary as it is virtuous. The truth is that we owe most of our indulgences and excesses to prior ones. One indulgence creates a demand for another, and so does an excess. Drinking too much water causes violent perspiration; and the drain, and above all the *exhaustion of the vital energies by profuse perspiration* again produces thirst. So very cold water cools us, but at the same time produces a degree of heat and dryness (a species of inflammation) in the passages to which it is applied, that creates new thirst.

Let it not then be said that I set forth my own experience to be applied to the case of every body else. The farthest from it possible. I am not—I never was—the individual to do this. If I mention my experiments, as I sometimes do, it is for quite another purpose. What I advance, is according to ascertained and settled laws. It is no one man's *ipse dixit*, nor any one man's experience. It is science. If I were to use half a pint of cold water every half hour for years, and yet not discover any evil consequences to result from it during that time, I should no more dare to recommend the practice to others, than that of not drinking at all.

W. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, Aug. 1, 1842.

A LETTER TO US.

A subscriber in Worcester county says:—

"You will find enclosed two dollars, which I send for the continuance of the New England Farmer another year. It is a publication which I very much value, from which I have derived much valuable information, and for which I hope long to be a subscriber; if it continues to be what it has been, and now is, I know not why I may not be able, for it is not like many of the publications of the day, yearly making a demand from the purse, and returning nothing for the benefit of either body or mind, but its valuable articles and useful hints weekly thrown out to put us farmers up to do what we are so apt to neglect, returns four fold, I should say, if we put in practice what is practicable. We have this return besides the satisfaction of having work done up in time and as it should be. But the greatest difficulty I meet with is to find time to read all that is valuable and at the same time have every thing attended to abroad which you suggest is well to be, and the wants of my family say *must be*."

☞ We publish a few only of the business let-

ters that are sent to us. The preceding one affords a text upon which we will say a few words. A portion of our subscribers would be glad to have us give them a summary of the news of the week others would like more anecdotes and pleasant stories; others would prefer more sprightliness and shorter articles; but we have reason to think that the mass of our readers are desirous to have us go on in our old course, collecting and publishing as much solid agricultural information as comes within our reach. Such is our own taste, and our view of the course in which we can be most useful. It is highly probable that we might get a wider circulation and get more money by throwing in more matter that would merely entertain or amuse for the moment, but we should be guilty of injustice to those who pay for the paper, if we did not keep instruction foremost and as our great object:—entertainment can be regarded only as incidental and unimportant. We will sooner quit our editorial chair than try to get a living in it by catering to any depraved hankerings of the public for mere amusement; or by any importunities for additions to our subscription; or by oft repeated dunnings of subscribers.—Ed. N. E. F.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 30, 1842.

A fine specimen of Currants and Raspberries from Wm. Mackintosh, Roxbury.

White and Red Currants, with a specimen bush in full fruit—large and handsome—from A. D. Williams, Roxbury.

Early Harvest Apples and Mulberries, from Jao Hovey, Roxbury.

Gooseberries, from Stephen Glover, Roxbury—a fine specimen.

Cultivated high bush Blackberries—a fine specimen, and well worth a place in every garden—by Eliapalet Thayer, Dorchester.

Black Hamburg Grapes, from Otis Johnson Lynn. Mr Johnson succeeds in giving his grapes a fine color and bloom.

Early Scarlet Cherry Plum, from J. F. Trull Dorchester—a fine specimen—a shy bearer, and judged not worth cultivating from its barrenness.

Sopsavine Apples, from J. C. Howard, Brookline Belle de Choisy Cherries, Hamburg Grapes Gooseberries and Early Pears, from George Walsh Charlestown.

Late Red Bigeau and Belle Magnifique Cherries, from John Kenrick, Newton.

Gooseberries, from Wm. Meller, Roxbury.

Belle Magnifique and Heath's Early Nonsuch Apples, from B. V. French, Braintree.

Raspberries, Royal George Peaches, Ogden's large Black Currants, fruit of the Weeping Cherry, and Tomatoes, from J. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

Strawberries.—The soil of Ohio yields strawberries in abundance. The Cincinnati Republican says:

"We have it from unquestionable authority, that one man has raised this season, from two acres, four hundred bushels of strawberries, which have averaged him in our markets, two dollars per bushel, his two acres of strawberry patch having thus yielded him eight hundred dollars. A snug little profit this."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

FREQUENT STIRING OF THE SOIL.

A book has lately fallen into my hands, entitled "Observations on Husbandry," by Edward Lisle, residing in the county of Hampshire, (Eng.) a part of the kingdom which has always ranked high in the estimate of agricultural knowledge: printed in the year 1750. In his chapter on plowing, the author says:

"The ancient writers on husbandry lay a very great stress on making the ground fine by frequent plowings: the Romans conceiving that they could not give their lands too much tillage, especially if it be of a rich nature, so as to hold water; then it ought to be turned up so often and reduced to so fine a powder that the track of the plow-share may be scarcely distinguishable in it. The sun and air are thus enabled to operate fully upon it, by which the soil is benefited more than by a coat of dung. Besides, the water sinks more easily through pulverized earth, so that the roots of the plants are in less danger of being suffocated by too much moisture, or of becoming injured and destroyed by the cold. And there is this further advantage in it—by admitting the air more plentifully into the vessels of the roots, it gives them a freer respiration, which is no less necessary to plants than to animals. Those, therefore, labor under error who fancy that the turning and stirring of land frequently in the winter, before it is employed for a crop, causes it to exhale and spend itself; there being, in truth, no compost or dressing comparable to this continual motion, for it evaporates the malignant impurities of the imprisoned air, loosening the parts and giving deliverance to these seminal salts and rudiments, which, wherever latent, are free to move and exert themselves: more benefit is thus ascribed to repeated stirrings, opening and ventilating the earth, than to dunging. But if to pulverize the soil were the only end in plowing the land, without regard to opening it to the emanations of the sun, a frosty winter fallow would do this and make it as friable as a summer fallow; but the difference is great, for the sun, as has been already said, improves the earth as much as dung does; therefore the more you open the land to the influence of the sun by plowing, the greater the benefit. But beneficial as is the practice of repeatedly stirring the soil, it is better to omit it altogether than to turn up the ground while it is wet, and in a state of mortar, or even when it is only partially wet, after a long season of drought; for if you touch it while in this wet and dauby condition, there will be no working it after for the whole year—it must lie useless; and if you plow it up when the surface only has thus been thoroughly wetted, it will be injured for three years after. The best season for stirring the land is, certainly, when it is neither too wet or too dry, for by too much moisture, it will stick together and be like mortar; and after a long drought, and though a little moistened at the top, the plowshare will either not be able to penetrate it at all, or if it should enter, it will not render it fine, but turn it up in large clods, which will be a continual hindrance to the next plowing, and at last be left unbroken and in impenetrable lumps on the field; and add to this, the part which lies deepest is always the least fruitful. Avoid working your land when it is cold and wet, and in a few years it will become marvellously sweetened, healthy and kind to all crops, and you will obtain dominion over the weeds and natural grasses of the soil."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

FLOWER-POT BEE-HIVE.

Ma. EORROA.—After all that has been said and written on the bee-hive, and the praises which have been sung in favor of the palace of several stories, the non-swarming, self-ventilating, moth-preventing, life-preserving structures, to the tune of more than twenty dollars a-piece, perhaps there is one which will at length take the lead of all, in the march of bee-breeding, and that is the common garden flower-pot! It is strong, warm in cold and cool in hot weather, cheap, simple, convenient, and particularly neat in appearance; it is only necessary to take one of the largest size for a breeding-pot, and when it is desired to add to the hive, to choose one of the next size, the mouth of which shall exactly fit the bottom of that below it, and open the hole; and immediately it becomes an elegant and neatly finished compartment, which might in this way be added to, forming a pyramid of most exact structure and elegant proportions, to any height required. A hole of entrance could be easily cut in the edge of the lower pot, or two holes pretty near together may be better; it might be placed close to the bottom board, or raised half an inch all round by small wedges, which might be preferable in hot weather—any how you might wish to fix it—and all, comparatively, at a very trifling expense; then taking away the upper pot, in case of its becoming full, requiring only a cork with which to stop the hole of communication with the lower pot. Now, I calculate this plan of a hive will prove better adapted for the health of the bees than many highly finished domes of expensive workmanship, which, I have reason to know, the bees do not value a cent; for, after being at the expense of erecting one which I thought would win the heart of the most fastidious bee that was ever created, and placing in it a swarm of the present season, they immediately left it; but being determined that they should stay, *volens volens*, they were returned, merely to give them another opportunity to show that they were determined to have their own way: after this they were placed in a common home-made box, where they are industrious and happy. A person who has fifteen hives told me this day, that his strongest swarm inhabits the half of a salt-meat barrel, the only substitute for a hive which he possess at the swarming of the bees, but which they have since filled with the choicest honey. Now as I have taken no patent for the flower pot hive, it is at the acceptance of any of your numerous readers, only requesting those who make trial of it, to afford the editor the means of judging of the flavor of the honey made in an earthen pot instead of a box, which I have a notion will be found very superior.

JOHN STARKEY.

June 19, 1842.

[From the New England Ploughboy.]

GRUMBLING.

There is altogether too much grumbling in our world; and a good share of it is to be found where we ought to look for it the least—in the abode of the farmer. It is not universal, but too general. If there is a prospect of a small crop, so that the crop will bring a high price in market, the farmer too often grumbles at the little crop. If the crops are large, he grumbles because the price is low.

If he cuts but ten tons of hay to sell, and the whole brings him a hundred dollars, or ten dollars per ton, he grumbles that he has not more hay. If the crop the next year is such that he may cut double this quantity of hay for market, and sells for one hundred and ten dollars, or five and a half dollars per ton, he grumbles that the price is so low.

Farmers, ye who indulge it, why grumble? Remember the unchanging truth, "the greater the supply, the less the price," not only of your saleable articles, but those of all others. Grumbling will make the matter no better, while it makes your disposition grow worse. Then do not grumble. Better, when your crops are large, thank God for the same: and if you cannot thank him for a small crop, thank him then for the proceeds of it. Don't, don't grumble. Give thanks, O! give thanks; in all things give thanks.

JONATHAN.

SALT.

At the request of the Editors, Mr. John C. Mather, of New York, furnishes the Cultivator with the result of his experiments with salt as a manure. In the spring of 1838, he sowed five bushels an acre on land well broken and harrowed, which was much infested with the cut-worm, leaving a strip of half an acre on each side of the field unsalted, to test the experiment. The worms were destroyed, and the corn and potatoes manifestly better on the salted than the fresh land.—This superiority has been continued to be manifested in three successive crops since. In time of drought, the salted land has exhibited a continued moisture as manifested in the verdant green of the vegetable growth. Mr. Mather also states that he has sowed salt on his meadows with such satisfactory results as determine him to continue its use.—*Farmer's Cabinet*.

Dysentery.—As the season is at hand when all classes of citizens are liable to be afflicted with Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., we deem it our duty to make public the following simple and efficacious remedy, which had been known to us for several years, and which we have repeatedly used with complete success. It is simply to take a tumbler of cold water, thicken it with wheat flour to about the consistency of thick cream, and drink it. This is to be repeated several times in the course of the day, or as often as you are thirsty; and it is not very likely you will need to try it on the second day. We have not only used it in our own case, but we have recommended it to our friends in many instances, and we never knew it to fail of effecting a speedy cure, even in the worst stages of dysentery. It is a simple remedy, and costs nothing. Try it, all who need it.—*Farmer's Gazette*.

Fruits of Drought. Who ever knew a very dry season but was followed by a fruitful one? Last year the soil had time to rest and regenerate her powers, under a drought, and this year every species of vegetation is rank. Corn, grain, and potatoes all look exceedingly well. And what is better news than all the rest, we hear of little or no damages by the weevil amongst wheat, or by worms or flies amongst other crops. Maine this year will hardly need to go to New York to mill. We shall bread ourselves, if nothing happens to destroy the present hopes.—*N. E. Ploughboy*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1842.

"FARMERS, MAGNIFY YOUR CALLING."

Prince Albert (now probably) King Consort, has taken into his own hands a farm at Windsor. He is now a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society, and in December last, he was elected a member of the Smithfield Club. This is as it should be:—the head of a nation should be a leader in a nation's surest source of wealth, agriculture. Who can tell us if any of the Presidents of the United States, except Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, were noted for their devotion to this great cause? I conceive, Mr Editor, imitative beings as we are, nothing would go further to "magnify the farmer's calling," than to hear through the farmers' journals frequently, of the successful experiments, the devotion, and wholesome examples of our great men in this country.

A FARMER.

Remarks—The enterprise, talent, and learning of our country, have sought the crowded cities, rather than the fields, for their chosen residence. There has been a general desire with those who could choose their course, to leave the drudgery and toil of agricultural pursuits, and "buy and sell and get gain" in the great cities, or to get a living in some other way in the populous places. The fields have been deserted by many, a vast many, whose energy, enterprise and rank, (subsequently gained,) far surpass what is displayed or gained by any of the companions of their early days, who remain where they passed their childhood, and who cultivate the acres on which their fathers toiled.

But few have gained fame, but few have gained affluence, by cultivating the soil of New England. Consequently the young who are seeking where and how they may gain the highest, or rather the most enticing rewards for which the world is toiling, leave the quiet homes of the country, and launch out upon the troubled billows of the crowded city, and seek there for fame or wealth, or influence.

The farmers and the farmers' wives, in their childhood, were the playmates and equals of this man who now dwells in his merchant palace, enjoying all the comforts, luxuries and distinction which wealth confers; they were the familiar playmates of that lady who rides in her carriage, dresses in the richest silks and satins, and moves in the most polished circles in society. The fathers and the mothers in the country, speak often of the good fortune of those who left their circle in youth, and mingled themselves up in the mass that crowd the city; and when they touch upon a topic like this, there comes up a contrast of their own humble state, with the supposed enviable condition of those who in early life had no brighter prospects than their own. The manners and tones, if not the words of parents, tell their children that other places than the fields, other pursuits than agriculture, offer the most tempting prizes. At such times, youthful aspirations to be rich, or famed, will prompt the most enterprising or talented of those children to leave the plow, and the toil and sweat of the field, and devote themselves to trade, commerce, manufactures, or to the learned professions. From this cause, among others, comes the comparative low rank which many think is given to agriculture among the occupations of men. This pursuit, however, is not in disrepute with the reflecting and wise portion of the people who have left it, or with those in the cities and towns, whose opinions are entitled to any consideration.

The farmers themselves are quite as much addicted to

dispraise their own calling as any class in the community. They call it laborious, uncleanly, and a pursuit by which they can gain wealth but very slowly. All this is true—but it is not true that these things constitute so great an objection to farming as they are often thought to be. *Hard labor* is not an evil:—the decree which sentenced man "to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," was one of God's kindest dispensations. And a browned face, and soiled hands are no very great evil,—they are more healthful if not more honest looking than the excessively delicate and white. Money too, if it comes slowly here, yet does come in quantity sufficient to get the comforts of life, to more farmers, in proportion to their numbers, than to the men of almost any other occupation. If the prizes in agriculture are less large, there are more of them in proportion to the blanks, than in most of the other lotteries of life.

That this most vital pursuit—lying as it does at the very threshold of man's subsistence—should be held in esteem as one of the highest and most honorable of all occupations, is surely very desirable. And that the influence of example by crowned (or half crowned) heads—by Presidents and Governors—by the affluent and the famed—by all men of eminence—that such influence in favor of agriculture is desirable and useful, we can make no question. And we can heartily say, yes, in reply to our correspondent, when he asks us, by implication, whether it would not be useful to publish the "successful experiments, the devotion and wholesome examples of our great men in this country." Yes Give the accounts—faithful and true—or show us how we shall make such accounts—and we will do what we can to give them circulation.

There is another chapter that must be headed—

We have Farmers enough already, unless we can enlarge the Variety of the Articles produced, or increase our Markets.

But we have no room for it this week.

CRUSHED BONE AND SALT LEY—ANOTHER TRIAL.

Last week we detailed the results of a trial, on our own lands, of crushed bone as a manure for winter rye. That bone was applied Sept. 8, upon land that was plowed in August, 1841. About the 14th and 15th of September, we plowed more land similar to the other, i. e. poor, plain pastureland. After rolling, we put upon 100 square rods of this, 12 bushels of bone mixed with about one large ox-cart load of soil that had been previously saturated with salt ley. The usual rate of ley to soil was about 600 gallons to ten cartloads of soil. Probably, therefore, we applied in this load that was mixed with bone, about 60 gallons of salt ley. The bone and ley were applied on 15th of Sept., and the seed, rye, 5 pecks per acre, was sowed, harrowed in and rolled the 16th; that is eight days after the other.

The piece sowed, of which this hundred square rods was a part, contained an acre and an half or more. The whole was sown on the same day. All came up well. But about the last of September the weather became cold, and the remainder of the autumn was prevailing cold. This rye consequently was very small when the winter set in. The other lot, which we described last week, having been sowed eight days earlier, and those days having been warm, that lot attained to twice the size, before winter set in, that was reached by the lot we now are describing. We are unable, therefore, to make any fair comparison of the two lots.

The result was, this rye being small, nearly all of it was killed by the freezings and thawings of the winter, where we gave no dressing to the land, and was very badly injured where the bone and ley were used. The

part that was dressed with these, we let stand, and gave us 12 bushels of rye per acre. The other parts the lot, being bare of living plants in the spring, we harrowed thoroughly, spread on bone at the rate of 9 bushels per acre, and sowed oats. These made only a very small growth.

The inference from the two trials is, that sowing Sept. 8, was much better than the 16th, in the way fitting the rye to resist the action of the winter; as this suggests a general inference in favor of early sowing. The rye sowed Sept. 8th without any manure, far survived as to give 7 bushels and a peck per acre, while that sowed 16th, nearly all perished. That sowed Sept. 8, with 16 bushels of bone per acre, passed through the winter so well as to give more than 19 bushels per acre, while that sowed 16th, though it had near 20 bushels of bone per acre, and 100 gallons of salt ley, gave only 12 bushels of grain per acre. In most years rye would grow more in the months of October and November, than it did last autumn, and it will seldom happen that eight days will make so great a difference as in this case. The only inference by way of advice that we make is, that farmers, when they can conveniently should sow winter rye early enough to give it a chance to get well rooted before winter comes.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 1842.

A. D. Williams—some fine specimens of Dutch Re and White Currants.

John Hovey—Early Harvest Apples and Mulberry. Dr. John C. Howard—Sopavine and Williams' Favorite Apples.

Otis Johnson, Esq., of Lynn—two bunches of Black Hamburg Grapes.

John F. Trull—Scarlet Plums. George Walsh, Charlestown—Royal George Peach Apricots—fine specimens—from A. S. Lewis, Roxbury, and Wm. Thomas, Boston.

H. J. Oliver, Brookline—Plums; two varieties of Apples, viz: Early Bough and River?

J. F. Allen, Esq., Salem—fine specimens of Black Figs.

J. L. L. F. Warren—Sugar-top Pears.

Grapes—White Chasselas, Zinfandel, Black Hamburg and White Frontignac—all specimens of great size and well colored—from John C. Lee, Esq., of Salem.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

At an adjourned meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society held Aug. 6th, it was

Voted, That the Annual Exhibition of the Society be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th Sept. next.

An Address will be delivered by J. E. Tschernach, Esq.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to provide the anniversary dinner:

M. P. Wilder, Chairman; Samuel Walker, B. V. French, C. M. Hovey, David Hagerston, H. W. Dunton, Joseph Breck, J. C. Howard, Eben Wight, J. L. F. Warren, F. W. Macdury, P. B. Hovey, Jr., J. F. Allen, Otis Johnson, S. R. Johnson.

Adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 20th, at 11 o'clock.

EBEN WIGHT, Rec. Sec'y.

The Dahlias exhibited last week by the President of the Horticultural Society, the names of which were written by the Chairman of the Flower Committee, were valuable by any one connected with our paper, we learn are called President Von Litchenberg and Andrew Hofer.

The Season.—On the nights of the 1st and 2d of this month, there was frost in the wet or fresh meadows of Worcester and Essex counties. No damage to the crops. The latter part of last week and the first of this, brought copious rains. The potatoes, corn, and vines have now an abundance of wet to carry them on far towards the completion of their growth.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded & properly exposure, for the week ending August 7.

August, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	1	52	68	66 N. W.
Tuesday,	2	43	69	61 S. E.
Wednesday,	3	53	80	68 N.
Thursday,	4	57	72	60 E.
Friday,	5	66	75	68 E.
Saturday,	6	64	73	72 S. E.
Sunday,	7	63	76	69 E.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 8, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 375 Beef Cattle, 3000 Sheep and 725 Vins.

Purses.—Beef Cattle. The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained, a much less number were sold at the highest prices; our quotations however, are the same, viz: a few extra \$5 35 a 5 50. First quality, \$5 00 a 25. Second quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Third quality, \$4 25.

Sheep.—We quote lots at 1 25, 1 42, 1 50, 1 75 and 2 00. Wethers, 1 75, 2 00 and \$2 25.

Pigs.—Small pigs in lots to peddle, 3 1-4 for sows and 1 1-4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 to 9c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Navy Seed, 55 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. There have been no sales of any great importance during the past week, and prices for Southern Corn more unsettled, owing entirely to the frequent arrivals of stern, from New Orleans.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62—Southern, round white, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 57—do. white do. 52 a 53—Barley—a—Rye, Northern, a 67—do. Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 25 a 30—do. 30 to 30—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25—Shorts, double bush. 22 a 25—Eran, 20 a 21.

LOUR. The demand which existed last week has almost entirely subsided, and the market closes extremely low for all descriptions.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 25 a 6 00—do. do. \$6 00 a 6 00 do. free of garlic, \$6 12 a—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$5 37 a 6 00—Fredericksburg, low 1/4 do. \$6 00 a 6 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 a—Georgetown, \$6 25 a 6 62—Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a 6 00 do. City, \$6 75 a 7 00—Petersburg, South side \$6 00 a 6 00 do. Country \$6 00 a 6 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 00 a—do. fancy brands \$6 06 a 6 12—Ohio via Canal, 75 a 5 87—do. do. New Orleans, cash \$5 62 a 5 75. Rye, 10 a 4 25—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 12.

ROVISIONS. For Beef and Pork there is no great age; demand steady, and last quotations mostly contin-

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl, \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 50 a 8. —No. 1, 7 00 a 8 00 do Prime \$4 50 a 5 00—Pork—10 lb. clear 4 mo. hbl, \$11 00 a 11 50—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50 Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess in other States, —a—do Prime do \$5 00 a 5 50—Cargos do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$10 00 a 10 50—ter, shipping, 6 a 10—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do 10 and Western, 6 12 a 7—Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do them and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 6 do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 5 cts. per pound.

But few operations have been made in domestic wooling the week; about 150 bales South American, wool, have been taken for exportation at low prices. 300 is Australian wool have arrived since our last report, o Sydney, New South Wales.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—America full blood, do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 32—1-4 and common do 25 a 23—Smyrna Sheep,

washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do do picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16 CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 6c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS—12 a 16.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Methven Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer; fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$4 per hundred.

Honey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Aug. 10. 3w.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board and has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Procuty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10; and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

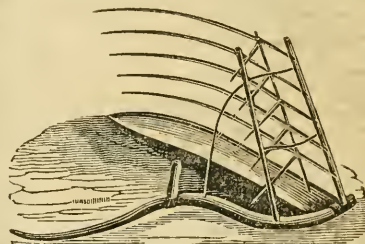
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

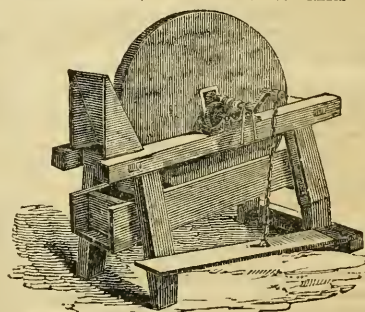
There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 32.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Denay, Esq. of Salem, and Col Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTONIAN CALL.

TONE—"When I can read my title clear."

Come join the Washingtonians,
Ye young men bold and strong,
And with a proud and cheerful zeal,
Come, help the cause along.
O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
O that will be joyful, when young men drink no more,
When young men drink no more.
'Tis then we'll sing and offerings bring,
When young men drink no more.

Come join the Washingtonians,
Ye men of riper years,
And save your wives and children dear
From want, and bitter tears.
O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
O that will be joyful, when strong men drink no more,
When strong men drink no more.
'Tis then we'll sing and offerings bring,
When strong men drink no more.

Come join the Washingtonians,
Ye men of hoary heads,
And end your days with temperance
Its peaceful influence sheds
O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
O that will be joyful, when old men drink no more,
When old men drink no more.
'Tis then we'll sing and offerings bring,
When old men drink no more.

Come join the Washingtonians,
Ye dames and maidens fair,
And breathe around us in our path,
Affection's hallowed air.
O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
O that will be joyful, when woman cheers us on,
When woman cheers us on, to conquests not yet won;
'Tis then we'll sing and offerings bring,
When woman cheers us on.

Come join the Washingtonians,
Ye who distill, and sell
The poison, that destroys the health,
And brings the fatal spell.
O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
O that will be joyful when the STILL is worked no more,
When the STILL is worked no more, in all our happy shore;
'Tis then we'll sing and offerings bring,
When the STILL is worked no more.

Come join the Washingtonians,
Ye sons and daughters all,
Of this our own America,
Come at the friendly call.
O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
O that will be joyful, when all shall proudly say,—
When all shall proudly say, "Away the howl, away."
'Tis then we'll sing and offerings bring,
When all shall own our sway.

THE FLUTE PLAYER.

The celebrated Vaucanson invented an Automaton Flute-player, of which there is a minute description in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, by which it appears that the figure was about five feet and a half high, and was placed upon a square pedestal, which concealed a portion of the machinery. The air entered the body by three separate pipes, into which it was conveyed by nine pairs of bellows, which expanded and contracted in regular succession, by means of a steel axis turned by clock-work. These bellows performed their functions without any noise, which might have discovered the means of conveying the air into the machine. The three tubes that received the air from the bellows passed into three small reservoirs in the trunk of the figure, where they united, and ascending towards the throat, formed the cavity of the mouth, which terminated in two small lips. Within this cavity was a small movable tongue,

which, by its motion, at proper intervals, admitted the air or intercepted it in its passage to the flute. The fingers, lips, and tongue derived appropriate movements from a steel cylinder, also turned by clock-work. It was divided into fifteen equal parts, which, by means of pegs pressing upon the ends of fifteen different levers, caused the other extremities to ascend. Seven of these levers directed the fingers, having wires and chains fixed to their ascending extremities, which being attached to the fingers, caused them to ascend in proportion as the other extremity was pressed down by the motion of the cylinder, and *vice versa*; thus the ascent or descent of one end of a lever produced a similar ascent or descent in the corresponding fingers, by which one of the holes of the flute was occasionally opened or stopped, as it might have been by a living performer. Three of the levers served to regulate the ingress of the air, being so contrived as to open and shut the three reservoirs above mentioned, by means of valves, so that more or less strength might be given, and a higher or lower note produced. The lips were directed by four levers, one of which opened them to give the air a free passage; the other contracted them; the third drew them backward; and the fourth pushed them forward; the lips were projected upon that part of the flute which received the air, and by the different motions already mentioned, properly modified the tune. The remaining lever was employed in the direction of the tongue, which it easily moved, so as to open or shut the mouth of the flute. The just succession of the several motions performed by the various parts of the machine, was regulated by the following simple contrivance:—the extremity of the axis of the cylinder terminated, on the right side, by an endless screw, consisting of twelve threads, each placed at the distance of an eighth of an inch from the other. Above the screw was fixed a piece of copper, and in it a steel pivot, which falling in between the threads of the screw, obliged the cylinder to follow those threads; and thus, instead of turning directly round, it was continually pushed on one side. Hence, if a lever were moved by a peg placed on the cylinder, in any one revolution, it could not be moved by the same peg in the succeeding revolution because the peg would be an eighth of an inch beyond it, by the lateral motion of the cylinder. Thus, by an artificial disposition of these pegs in different parts of the cylinder, the statue was made, by the successive elevation of the proper levers, to exhibit all the different motions of a flute-player.

* A Washingtonian says after a spree his eyes always looked as though they were dressed up in soldier's clothes.—*Organ*.

"I had rather not take a horn with you," said the loafer to the mad bull—but the bull insisted upon treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

Pure Water.—The strength of the brave and the drink of the free.

Send a boy for the cows, but see to the milking yourself.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

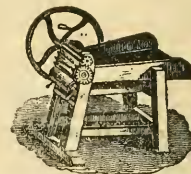
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.
No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston.
May 18.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1.
Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast	100 doz.	Cast Steel Shovels.
Iron Ploughs.	150 "	" Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 "	" Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 "	" Grass Scythes.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 "	" Patent Smiths.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 "	" Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 "	" Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn	200 "	" Garden do.
Shellers.	300 "	" Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	200 "	" Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair	Trace Chains.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	100 "	" Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 "	" Dratt do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 "	" Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz.	" Haler do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards	" Fence do.
1500 Doz. Sledge Stones.		
300 " " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones	on rollers.

March 17.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.
June 8. SW JOHN GILES.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1842.

[NO. 7.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PILFERING FRUIT.

The following is extracted from a paper in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, by David Thomas, Esq. Let us tell the truth to our shame, and hereafter maintain a conscience void of offence:—

"Unfortunately for the moral character of our population, fruit is too generally considered lawful plunder. The culturist is allowed to have a full and exclusive right to his corn and potatoes: it would be infamy to steal *them*; but no exclusive right to his fruit, if they can get it. Thousands of honorable exceptions to this charge indeed may be found, but it is not the less true that a great part of our population is tainted, and deserves to be branded with reproach.

"The native fruit of a thinly populated country, growing without culture, and free to all, has doubtless had its share in producing this laxity of morals. 'I would sooner have a hundred Irishmen around me than one Yankee,' was the declaration of a sufferer, whose fruit had been plundered near the line of the Erie canal, when that great work was in progress. Europeans are generally more exemplary on this point than Americans—shame on us! When Professor Stowe was in Prussia, where the roads are lined with fruit trees, by order of the government, he observed a wisp of straw, attached to particular trees to protect the fruit—a sufficient guard; but he suggested to the coachman that in America it might only prove an invitation to plunder. 'Have you no schools?' was the significant reply.

"Yes, we have schools; but how many where the child is taught to respect his neighbor's property? Too often he acquires literature and vice at the same time. The State of New York is famous for her schools and her prisons—the latter to supply the defects of the former system, which they do, however, very imperfectly. Better let the mandate go forth that the *morality of the Bible* shall be one of the chief objects of instruction. **TEACH HER CHILDREN TO BE HONEST.**"

How very just are the sentiments of the above; how applicable they are to the population in and round our boasted moral city of Boston. In this case we are worse than the Irish, and we have not the respect for our neighbors' fruits, that a Bedouin Arab has for the property of one of his tribe. In Stephens' Incidents of Travel, vol. i. p. 203, will be found an account of their honesty. "Not far from the tract we saw, hanging on a thorn bush, the black cloth of a Bedouin's tent, with the poles, ropes, pegs, and every thing necessary to convert it into a habitation for a family. It had been there six months; the owner had gone to a new pasture ground, and there it had hung, sacred and untouched, until he returned to claim it. 'It belongs to one of our tribe, and cursed be the hands that touch

it,' is the feelings of every Bedouin. Uncounted gold might be exposed in the same way; and the poorest Bedouin, though a robber by birth and profession, would pass by and touch it not."

Now what nation, by us *Christians*, is held in greater contempt than the Irish or Bedouin Arabs, as to their just sense of right and wrong—and here we have their character from competent witnesses, and it should cause us to reflect, and set our faces against this wicked practice of converting to our use what is not our own. Our children should be instructed on this evil practice; our sabbath and common schools should be made instrumental in this moral reform, and it should no longer be to our shame that orchards of fine fruits cannot be cultivated, and kept sacred for the use of the cultivator and his family.

A FARMER.

The evil here noticed by "A Farmer," is vexatious and grievous. We hope it will be commented upon by others, until an impression shall be made upon the public mind, so wide and deep that this petty thieving shall be scorned by all classes and characters in the community. The subject is a *fruitful* one, and we invite our correspondents to give it their attention.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the Farmers' Journal.

SOD FENCES.

In many sections of Maine and Massachusetts, this species of fence is rapidly coming into use. I perceive also, that many of our agricultural papers speak favorably of it, particularly the New England Farmer, by the way an excellent and powerful coadjutor in the good work, and which is seldom guilty of recommending any thing not of actual and veritable utility to the cause which it supports. The Eastern Farmer also joins in recommending it, besides which we have the testimony of many who have tested its merits, and found it to subserve all the uses, and to be characterized by all the important characteristics which their previous conceptions of its utility had led them to expect. Yet there are some who blindly ridicule the idea, because it is an *innovation*. The system is a new one, relatively speaking, and they cannot consent to favor, openly, a practice in husbandry which has not received the sanction of, or been adopted previously by, their sapient sires. The innovation in question, for we readily admit that it is one, savors, soothed, a little too much of "*foreignism*," or, it may be, of that species of farming, which, having originated in transatlantic climes, is consequently known to us only through the medium of books. This prejudice should be overcome. An improvement in science or the arts is no less valuable for having been effected by an Englishman; nor should we hesitate to adopt any practice that is calculated to effect a saving of time and money, be its origin what and whence it may. The opponent of Galileo refused to look through his telescope because he felt assured in his own mind that he should see the moons of Jupiter, and thereby be forced to admit that he was wrong, and Galileo right.

There are many sections of New England where this species of fence must evidently one day be of use. As other materials become scarce, necessity will compel us to use sods as our only resource. We shall then find that those who have listened to the promptings of their own evil prejudices, and neglected to practice a system sanctioned both by reason and experience, have done wrong. The expense is trifling, and on most farms it will be found as cheap as wall, and stand as many years.

Windham, Me.

H. D. WHITE.

TIME FOR BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

No exact time can be set for budding, as much depends on the season, yet some general rules may be of advantage to the inexperienced. When the season is early, and very favorable in the first of the summer to the growth of trees, they will be in season for budding at an earlier period than in late seasons. Dry weather tends to ripen the wood and check the growth, so that the season for budding will not continue so long as it will when the weather is warm and rains are abundant, which causes a late growth of trees.

In this climate, August is the time for budding cherry, plum, pear, and apple trees. The cherry generally from the 1st to the 10th or 15th, the plum a little later, from the 5th to the 15th or 20th, the pear and apple from the 10th to the 20th or 25th, and sometimes to the last of the months. In some seasons the apple continues to grow so late that it may be budded the first of September. The pear should be budded a little earlier than the apple, though nearly at the same time.

The peach of two years growth may be budded from the middle of August to the middle of September; of one year's growth, from the 1st to the 10th or 15th of September. Much depends on the season. Eight or ten warm days are necessary after setting the buds to cause them to take well. Sometimes they succeed when set the 20th, but when set so late we are liable to have cold nights, which will destroy the buds, or prevent their uniting with the stock. As the peach grows rapidly and is generally a short-lived tree, it is best to bud it the first year, as with a good growth it will be large enough.

As peaches grow late and are budded late, it is more difficult to fix on the best time. It cannot be done, but is a matter of risk, as we cannot foresee the weather. If set early and the warm weather continues long, the buds are likely to start the first season, and in this case they will be so tender that they will be destroyed by the cold, and if set late, cold weather may succeed and prevent their taking, as it is termed. So the safest way is to take a medium between the extremes of early and late.

Buds of all kinds when set too early will grow the first season and thus be liable to destruction by the cold. Some persons bud in June, in order that the buds may start early and get a good growth, and the wood become hardened before cold weather, but this method is not much practiced.—

Farmers' Jour.

MR TURNER AGAINST ROTATION.

Our readers will remember the articles in recent numbers, in which Rev. J. H. Turner, (a very successful farmer near Richmond, Va.,) has maintained that nature does not resort to *rotation of crops*; and those in which the editor of the Farmers' Register and we ourselves have maintained the opposite. We give below, from the Farmers' Register, parts of Mr Turner's rejoinder to the attacks that have been made upon him. This we do as an act of courtesy to him, partly—partly also because his communication is in itself a spirited and interesting description of what he has observed of nature's operations—but especially because his views are here seen to be, so far as they have any practical bearing upon agriculture, quite accordant with those held by his opposers.

He does not call frequent changes of crops upon the same soil—*rotations*. Strictly, they are not such—but usage has made *rotation* signify very nearly if not precisely the same as *change*.

Mr Turner finds it most profitable to change the crop frequently upon his land. He therefore has learned the only lesson upon the subject that we have any desire to inculcate.

A few of his remarks—"not one of which," he says, "I am bold to say, can be controverted"—we should be bold or rash enough to controvert, were we in want of matter to fill our columns—but being short of space for the week, we will merely say, that with us, the assertion that "the whole object of plowing, weeding, &c., is merely to destroy nature's crop," is not orthodox. *We* plow and stir, partly, to *help man's crop to grow vigorously*. We should soon tire of farming, if our only object, and especially our only success, were the destruction of nature's crop.—ED. N. E. P.

Extracts from Mr Turner's Article.

"Having now shown that I am no rotationist, either on the *peculiar ingredients* system, or for the sake of increasing, or even maintaining, a present fertility, which, by-the-by, as I still think, fairly covers the whole ground, I will proceed to state, that I advocate a change of crops, whenever I can make a greater profit by so doing. The *profit*, then, is the leading idea, by which I am governed in this thing. In illustration of this, I will suppose that there is a piece of ground just recovered from the forest. I will not sow grass, or wheat, or any other broadcast crop there, because it is certain that with the soil unbroken, and the large quantities of litter on the ground, the seeds would not vegetate, and therefore a crop could not be reared. But I will plant corn, or tobacco, or some other crop there, which I can cultivate on the plan of drill husbandry, and in this manner may ultimately so cleanse and pulverize the land as to make it more profitable in a broadcast crop. Or, there is a field which has borne several crops of grass: this field is now so filthy that it does not yield a profitable crop; at least the crop in something else would be more profitable, paying me at the same time for the labor of changing the crop. As a matter of good management, then, I would root up the grass, and substitute its place with that other crop. But this is not rotation. It is merely a *change* of the crop, not to effect any of the purposes of a rotation, but to make the land with its cropping as profitable as possible. If the field would yield a fairer profit in grass than in any other crop, I would continue it in grass for ever—and so of other crops."

"It is true that I do practice a change of crops, not from choice, but from necessity: and in a preceding part of this paper I have stated the *extent* and the reasons *why* I do so; and the editor may make the most of it. But the editor, using me as his witness, says, that 'Mr Turner's statement of his own herds grass giving way, after a few years, to green-sward or weeds, is not only a proof of this position, but of nature's urgent demand for a change of crops.' Thus he brings both his arguments to bear upon the main point at the same time; and this at once opens the whole field of controversy.

"But before I enter upon the subject in hand, it is necessary to premise a few things. I state, then, in the most distinct manner, that I make no pretensions whatever to any thing like a *critical* acquaintance with vegetable physiology. With the exception of a few short detached pieces, I have read nothing on this subject. But I have eyes, somewhat dimmed by age, it is true, and I have thoughts, and I have tried to use them also. A book has been constantly before me—the open volume of nature—the pages of which I have made it my habit to consult more or less every day. From this book then, I have learned some strange things, which I propose now to detail.

Among other things I have learned that nature and art, in all their designs and in all their operations, are as completely and as thoroughly opposed to each other, as any two things can possibly be. By the term *art*, I here mean all the operations of man in which *cropping* is concerned. Considered in this respect, light and darkness are not more really and truly at variance, than nature and art. They are not only opposed in their very *being*, but also in the whole course of their operations. Whatever, therefore, the one endeavors to do, the other endeavors to *undo*. If man digs a ditch, nature immediately begins to fill it up. If man erects an enclosure around his field, nature at once begins to pull it down; and if man builds a house to dwell in, nature directly begins the work of dilapidation upon it.

Nature and man are also directly at variance in regard to their wants. The wants of man are as numerous as the 'stars of heaven or the sands on the seashore.' Nature, on the other hand, has but one want, and that is rich fertile lands. This object she constantly pursues with the most untiring and patient perseverance. If a *weed* springs up, and nature is not counteracted in her course, she uses it to enrich the spot on which it grew. If a *leaf* falls to the ground, nature makes use of it to nourish the tree, that produced it; or if a *limb* or even a *twig* is broken off, nature, with the most admirable economy, changes it into nutriment. Thus nature with her trees, her shrubs, her weeds, her grasses, and in fact with every thing else which she has under her exclusive control, is constantly, is steadily employed in enriching her lands. But what is the case in regard to art? It is well known that the whole policy of cultivation is not to *enrich*, but to *impoverish* the land. Instead, therefore, of giving our *artificial* crops to the land, as nature does the whole of her *natural* crops, man takes them all off. And instead of enriching our lands as nature does, man constantly impoverishes them.

I observe further, that the *crops* which nature and art cultivate, are just as distinct as the objects are for which they are cultivated. Nature has her crops, and man has his also; and they are as distinct as the objects are to which they are to be

applied. Nature rears her mosses, her lichens, her shrubs, her grasses, called natural or indigenous but the crop in which she seems to take especial delight, is her own forest tree. Man, on the other hand, cultivates his corn, his wheat, those grasses which are called artificial, and the fruit tree. Nature never cultivates the artificial grasses, because weeds and natural grasses answer her purpose better. If, therefore, the artificial grasses are made to grow, it is only at the expense of labor and trouble, and nature is trying all the time to destroy them. The whole system of cultivation, therefore, is a counteraction of nature, and it is counteraction which she continually opposes.

In accordance with this we see, that when we fell the forest, nature immediately makes a strong effort to restore it. Sprouts spring up, and young trees make their appearance, so that if we fail to remove them, nature will soon erect a forest in the same place again. In the same manner, when man plants any of his crops, nature abhors them and does every thing in her power to destroy them. Her great object is to put *her own crops* in the same place. Hence it is that a war is constantly waging between them, and this war is of the most deadly character, amounting to nothing short of actual extermination. Man tries to destroy nature's crop, and nature tries to destroy man's crop. *The whole object of plowing, weeding, &c., is merely to destroy nature's crop*—and nature, with her weeds and grasses, tries to destroy man's crop. Now, the editor knew all these strange things very well when he was a *practical* farmer. But since he has laid aside the plow, and taken the pen in its stead, he has perhaps forgotten them. I therefore take the liberty of bringing them to his remembrance.

With these remarks—not one of which, I am bold to say, can be controverted—I feel, as the witness cited in the case, no difficulty in telling *why* 'Mr Turner's herds-grass gives place in a few years to green-sward or to weeds.' It is *not* because the land is *tired* of the herds-grass and requires a rotation; but it is simply and truly because herds-grass is an artificial grass. It is *or* of man's crops. Nature, therefore, abhors it, and does every thing in her power, from the beginning, to destroy it. If herds-grass had been less hard less tenacious of its hold, nature would have effected its destruction at an earlier period. As it is, it required three years to accomplish it. But what are three years or three thousand years in the account of nature? Green-sward, on the other hand, is a natural grass. It is one of nature's crops, and one of the uses which she makes of it, is to destroy man's artificial crop.

But this argument, to be worth any thing, must go a step further. If herds-grass yields to green-sward because the land is *tired* of it, or because it has taken up all the peculiar ingredients in the soil which are fitted for it—as the editor and his correspondent contend"—and therefore requires a *rotation*, then, for the same reason, in three more years, the land ought to be *tired* of the *green-sward*, and the green-sward ought in its turn to yield to the herds-grass. But this I utterly deny and the editor dare not avow it. Nature has her various grasses, but this seems to be her favorite. When, therefore, I see my herds-grass yielding to green-sward or weeds, (which unfortunately I too frequently for my comfort or profit,) I ascribe

*This is a mistake, as to the editor. The doctrine may be solid, or it may be groundless; but we neither assumed it, nor referred to it.—ED. FAR. REC.

not to a propensity to alternate, but to that *struggle* which nature is continually making to destroy her artificial crops, and it seems to me that the editor must in candor ascribe it to the same.

But if the editor will favor me with a visit, I will show him an argument much more in point, and much stronger in force, than the one he has adduced. Last spring I planted my corn about the usual time, perhaps a little earlier, and during all its early stages cultivated it well. But for the last four weeks we have had an almost constant succession of cloudy weather, attended with frequent showers of rain, some of which have been very heavy. The consequence is, that our plows, cultivators, and hoes, have been almost entirely banished from the field, and the whole field, from the excess of grass and weeds, presents at this time the most mortifying aspect. But what can be the reason of this? 'Oh, I can tell,' says the editor, 'and I cite Mr Turner as my evidence to prove it: the land is tired of the corn, and therefore seeks to alternate it.' What! *tired in three short months?* Or is it not, as I stated, that nature with her crop of grass and weeds, is seeking to destroy my crop of art, and has taken advantage of the unusually wet season to effect her purpose?

But it was stated some time ago, that nature's great and favorite crop was the forest tree. Indeed the chief and prominent object of nature seems to be to cover the whole face of the earth with her trees. She has them of the greatest variety, and she plants and nurtures them in every practicable situation. Some grow even in the water, and I have seen them growing also on the hard rock, where there was but a scant supply of soil to sustain them. Indeed I think it not improbable, visionary as it may appear, that large sections of land in the Valley of Virginia, now covered with forests of immense trees, were once nothing but a naked limestone rock. How else can we account for the remarkable shallowness of the soil? Now I do not say that nature planted her trees originally on the naked rock. She was too skillful a manager for such a blunder as that. But, in the first instance, she planted what *could* and actually *did* grow there, viz: mosses and lichens. With these, using the lime to decompose them, she first formed a little thin soil. Here was a beginning. Afterwards she probably employed grasses, first of the lower and then of the higher orders. After this, shrubs, &c., until, in the long lapse of time, she accumulated soil enough for her favorite crop, the forest tree, and then she planted it. And now she has the crop to which all her efforts were directed from the very beginning.

Now here I have supposed an extreme case: from no soil at all, there has been soil enough formed to sustain the forest tree. In bringing about this result, great changes have taken place, the moss has yielded to the grass; the grass to the shrub, and the shrub to the forest tree. And do not these changes prove rotation? Not at all. On the other hand, I fearlessly affirm, that *not one* of these changes was made for any of the purposes of rotation; but they are all to be regarded merely and solely as so many preparatory steps towards nature's final crop. You might as well tell me that plowing, harrowing, manuring and planting are so many rotations, as that the preparatory measures adopted by nature, with reference to her crop, are so many rotations. Nature, it is true, has no stable nor farm-pen to furnish manure. Nor has she a plow, or hoe, or spade, with which to prepare

her lands. But till she has her own resources, decaying vegetation, and the frosts of winter, and these she employs in the untiring manner, until she brings her lands into the proper state to receive her crop, and then she plants it. All the gradations, however, from one material to another, in the mean time, are not to be regarded as so many rotations, but simply as so many links in the great chain of preparation.

We will now suppose that the great business of preparation is at last completed, and that nature's grand crop, the crop in which she seems to take special delight, the forest tree, is actually planted. The question is, does she ever change it? The editor affirms, but I deny; and thus we are directly at issue. But the editor demands—when the forest of oak has been removed, and another forest grows up, is not the latter different from the former? True! but whose work is this? Is it nature's? Did nature destroy her own forest of oak? Or rather, did not man destroy it? Here man came in, and interfered with nature in her steady operations. He violently took away the crop in which nature glories, and he substituted his own artificial crop, a crop that nature abominates in the place of it. This crop he constantly appropriated, year after year, to his own use, returning nothing to the land which produced it, until fertility is destroyed and positive impoverishment has been fixed upon it. In this state, he gives the land back again to nature. And how does nature manage it now? Does she put the same crop on it as before? By no means. She has too much skill for this: but finding the land in a very different situation, she varies the crop according to the different circumstances in which she finds it, wisely adapting her crop to the present impoverished situation of the land. The change, therefore, from the hard wood to the soft, is not properly an *alternation*—it is more a change brought about by the peculiarity of the case. If I have a piece of land so poor that it will not produce turnips, and I plant peas there, is this an alternation? No one will pretend that it is. No more can *that* be regarded as an alternation, when nature, finding that her land will not produce the former crop, plants a different one on it.

Having now disposed of the case on which the editor seems to rely with so much confidence, I go a step further and say, that nature *unviolated*, but let alone in her own free course, *never alternates her crops*. Go to some sequestered spot where man has never been, if such a spot can be found, and where violence of no other kind, by tempest, by flood, nor by fire, has ever been inflicted, and the forest which was of oak a thousand years ago, is a forest of oak still. I insist upon it, that no instance can be adduced, in which nature, left to her own free course, has been known to alternate an oak for a pine, or a pine for an oak. Such changes do constantly occur where *man* has been at work, but then the handy work of man has been the cause of it.

Furthermore, if the editor will favor me with a visit, (I am too busy at this time to visit him,) I will show him, what it seems is a strange sight in his section of country, and that is not *one* young oak, but *great multitudes* of them, growing from the decaying stumps of the parent tree, and nourished by what I call the *humus* of the same. It seems that no such thing ever occurs in the editor's country; but there, when a tree dies in the natural way, or is uprooted by the storm, or destroyed by fire or inundation, it is succeeded by a tree of different

order. Even the long-leaved pine, or the short-leaved pine is succeeded by the old-field pine—a tree of different order. Now here, I assure the editor that I witness the *fact* as stated above, and I venture to assert that it will be found to exist in a great many other places. Changes of this character, I admit, do often take place, but rarely, if ever, except where a change has been effected in the condition of the land. Let the land remain the same, and leave nature to work in her own way, and the forest, which is her main and final crop, will remain the same. If under these circumstances the oak dies, another oak will spring up from the stump to supply its place.

* * It is notorious that the aspen is remarkable for covering the whole space occupied by its roots with a multitude of *young aspens*. But I shall be told, these all proceed from the *roots*. I know it; but I ask, in my turn—why do not these roots so exhaust the peculiar ingredients fitted for the tree, as to render the land incapable of rearing the same? If in case the aspen were removed, would a pine make its appearance?

But I am exhausted, though my *subject* is not. I must, however, say something about the admirable economy of nature in compassing her main object. I have elsewhere stated that nature has but one want, and that is *rich lands*. All her efforts seem to tend to this one point. She abhors the idea that there should be a barren or unproductive spot in any part of her vast farm. We have seen that she will even take the naked rock, and first clothe it with verdure, and then plant the grand forest tree there. And how does she effect this? It is simply by husbanding all her resources, and then, with an admirable skill, turning them to the best account. Nature never wastes any thing. Not a weed, not a leaf, nor even a bit of moss is thrown away by her. In her *productions*, also, we see this wonderful skill displayed. She produces but little *fruit*, for she has no use for it. Whilst this is the case, it is wonderful what a multitude of *berries* ornament the plants, the shrubs and the small trees of nature. For these she has a use, and that is to feed the immense number of her beautiful birds. But man can gather ten times as much fruit from one of his small trees, as can be gathered from one of nature's huge oaks. But if nature be deficient in the production of fruit, she is by no means deficient in providing the means by which she may enrich her lands. If, therefore, the oak produce but few acorns, it produces a large crop of leaves: acorns also often fail, but leaves never.

The above may perhaps be regarded as mere fancy. Not so. I have a distinct object in stating it, and that is to illustrate further what I have said about that deadly warfare which nature is carrying on upon the cultivation of man. She regards the whole world as her property. She claims every acre, every inch of the land as her own. Her main, her constant object—an object which she has pursued for thousands of years with the most untiring perseverance, is to make every foot of the land rich. This she does by taking off nothing, but restoring the whole product, weeds, grass, leaves, to the land. Now the very tendency and policy of cultivation is to defeat nature in this her favorite object, and this, in my opinion, is the cause of that *deadly grudge* which she owes to man.

Wheat was selling at Rochester recently at 88 cents per bushel.

From the Albany Cultivator.

SILK CULTURE—REELS, REELING, &c.

The most difficult part of the whole business of silk making, is that of reeling the cocoons; without which, all the previous operations will have been fruitless. It is at this point, that thousands of persons who have begun the culture of silk, under high hopes and expectations, have been arrested in their progress by what they call insurmountable difficulties, and abandoned the whole business in despair; there being no market accessible to them for the sale of the cocoons. To vain have they been exhorted to persevere in the trial with patience and industry for a few days—in vain have they been told, that the devotion of one week's time, and half a dozen pounds of cocoons, would be sufficient to teach them the art. The process seems so tedious, the result so trifling, that, after a few hours trial, they give it up, and thus ends their career in the silk culture. Thousands of instances of this character have occurred; not more than one person out of every hundred that have made the trial, has persevered to the end, and really learned to reel silk. It is to this cause that a large portion of the obstruction to the progress of the silk culture is to be attributed. Thousands of bushels of cocoons are stowed away in garrets and out-houses, and eaten by roaches and mice, in the United States, because the producers had not perseverance enough to learn to reel. Had each producer of cocoons learned to reel, and reeled the cocoons he produced, he would not have abandoned the business, but would the next season have commenced on a larger scale, and with greatly increased prospects. For the encouragement of those who wish to learn to reel, I can and do assure them, that, when any intelligent person has persevered for one week, he has invariably become an expert reeler in that time. Many have become so in less. Any person, therefore, that will devote one week and five or six pounds of cocoons, steadily and perseveringly to the object, will be certain of accomplishing it. It requires almost Job-like patience, but patience has never been better paid. Let this be an invariable rule with all who would learn to reel: Take 5 or 6 pounds of cocoons, set apart one week of time, with a determination to *waste* all the cocoons, if necessary, and to allow of no interruption, during the time, and then go ahead. If, in two or three hours you find yourself making a good thread, all the better; but don't be discouraged if you presently find that thread becoming worthless from some cause or other, but take it off the reel and begin anew. Who ever heard of a young woman learning to spin cotton, wool or flax, even in one week's trial, or in a month's? Why, then expect to perform a much nicer operation by *intuition*? Persevere, then, and you will learn. Let me, for further encouragement, inform young beginners, that I have taught many persons to reel by writing one letter to them, describing the process, which forms the basis of the following instructions:

THE SILK REEL.—The substance of the following remarks have been published by me in various forms, at least twenty times, in the course of the sixteen years I have devoted to the business, and I have as yet seen no cause to change a syllable of them. Indeed, my opinion has been sustained by the experience of every successive year, and by every observation. The Reel most pro-

per for the purpose, is the one established by the Piedmontese government, and now well known here by the name of the "Piedmontese Reel." Reasons are as "thick as black-berries" for this opinion. Its construction is peculiar, by which it secures several important points in raw silk. By means of its vibrating bar, it lays the threads obliquely across in such manner as to prevent adhesion by means of the still wet gum. It draws two threads at a time, and they are wound around each other, between the plate and the guide wires, on passing up to the bars of the reel, in such a manner as to compress the otherwise loose fibres of each other into a solid cylindrical thread, without twisting, which is important, as the raw-silk can then be used as floss, or twisted more or less to suit the various purposes for which it may be wanted.* Our countrymen seem, however, disposed to reject them; or rather think that, a compound machine, that will reel and double and twist at the same time, is better, and hence there are various contrivances for this purpose. But I feel it incumbent upon me to urge again upon silk culturists the reasons that have actuated me in rejecting everything of the kind. There is no principle better established than that of the economy of the division of labor. So well do manufacturers understand this, that they will not allow one machine to spin a perfect thread—they first pass it through one machine that forms it into a sort of loose rope, and then through another to spin it into the thread. As to reeling silk, the object is to produce raw silk in the simplest possible form—that any sort of goods may be made out of it afterwards. But even supposing that simple sewing silk is ultimately intended to be made, it is more economical then, to reel it first, and double and twist with other machinery afterwards. For more family purposes, the reeling and twisting machines may do very well; but for commercial purposes, the silk must be reeled in a manner similar to that produced by the Piedmontese reel, and that, or some reel producing the same results, most ultimately be adopted by us if we ever become a silk growing people. All staple articles of commerce must have some fixed and uniform character as a standard, all deviations from which, deteriorate its quality. Why does the raw silk of China sell for a less price than that of Piedmont? Simply, because it is not reeled like the latter. Its fibre is every way equal to that of Piedmont; but its reeling is so slovenly, that much of it is wasted in working it up.

[The pamphlet from which Mr S. wishes us here to make an extract, has not come to hand.]

WASTE SILK AND PERFORATED COCOONS, may be worked up as follows. Put the cocoons into a bag, put it into a boiler, with rain or river water sufficient to cover the bag, put one quart of good soft soap to every four pounds of cocoons; boil from one to four hours, depending on the age of the cocoons. If they are fresh, one hour's boiling will be enough—if a year old, four or five hours will be required. Rinse them in clear water, hang them up to drain. When well drained, they may be spun like flax on the flax wheel, by holding the cocoon in the hand, and spinning from the perforated end. The silk comes entirely off, leaving the shell of the crysalis bare, and makes a most beautiful article for stockings, mits, &c.

* Has our correspondent ever used Jones' Silk Reel? It appears to us to possess all the advantages here attributed to the Piedmontese Reel.—Eds.

This concludes what I have to say on the subject, unless information be required on some particular point on which I have not been sufficiently explicit, in which case I shall, with much pleasure answer any interrogatories that may be directed to me either privately or publicly.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

Baltimore, July, 1842.

TRANSPLANTING, CULTIVATION AND PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES.

David Thomas, Esq., in the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, says:—

"Stunted trees always produce smaller fruit than when the same kind grows on vigorous branches; but the fruit suffers in *flavor* as well as size. The trees therefore should be planted in deep beds of fertile soil. In dry seasons more especially, this provision is of great importance; and young trees treated in this manner are not only more likely to live, but grow much faster, bear sooner, and bear much better fruit than on sterile land. All our observations go to justify these remarks.

"When young trees are taken from the nursery, inquiry is often made how soon will they come into bearing? It is a very proper question, and it would be a proper answer to say: Very much according to the treatment they shall get. When they are set in holes cut out of a sod, just large enough to receive the roots with some crowding, and are then left to take care of themselves, we have no right to expect them to come soon into bearing, nor to bear much when they do. Neither half starved cows, nor half starved trees will be found profitable. In the latter case especially, the interest on the purchase money is generally lost some years, and not unfrequently the purchase too; but we hardly ever lose a tree in good condition, set in mellow ground which is kept mellow.

"The holes for trees should be not less than four feet diameter and fifteen inches deep, but a greater breadth and depth is desirable. Place the soil round the brink of the hole, ready for filling in again; but scatter the harder subsoil back out of the way. The hole should then be filled with the best earth, and rise a few inches above the general surface on account of its settling, first mixing three or four shovelfuls of chip-dirt with the part that is to come in immediate contact with the roots. It helps to keep the ground loose and moist, besides yielding much nutriment to the trees.

"The roots of the trees when taken from the nursery should be carefully guarded against *drying* or *freezing*. If such care, however, has not been taken, bury the frozen roots in the ground before they can thaw, and plunge the dried roots with several feet of the main stem in water, to soak there from 12 to 24 hours, till the moisture is sufficiently restored.

"In planting, spread out the roots carefully, and let the best point against the strongest winds. Fine or mellow earth should fill up all the spaces between the roots, so that every fibre shall come in contact with it on every side; and in order to accomplish this intention more perfectly, throw in a pailful of water when the roots are covered, to wash the earth down, and to fill up every interstice."

* An experienced horticulturist says, "Nine-tenths of the deaths from transplanting, arise from the hollows left among the roots of trees by a careless and rapid mode of shovelling the earth in about the roots."

"Newly planted trees being acted on as levers by the wind, often press the earth round their stems aside, and make an opening down to their roots, which in consequence suffer from both drought and disturbance. To prevent this disaster, it is therefore important that stakes should be provided to support and stiffen them. If driven before the trees are planted, they may be erect; if driven afterwards, they may be slanting; and in both cases, straw bands should be first wrapped once round to prevent the trees from chafing.

"When trees are set in clay which holds water like a tub, they *soak* and often perish; especially if transplanted in autumn. This evil may be readily prevented, however, when the plow can be introduced, by drawing several very deep furrows where the trees are to stand, cleaning out the loose earth with the shovel, and then employing hips, brush, potato tops, straw, cornstalks, or old rails, in constructing an underdrain. Even if made with these materials, it would last for an age, for when mouldered into earth, the water would soak away along the seam.

"Early in summer, after the trees are planted, let the ground be well dug round with the spade, commencing shallow near the trees, but deepening as soon as there is no danger of disturbing the roots. One spacing is worth several hoeings, though the broad hoe may be profitably employed once a month after the spade has thoroughly loosened the soil. Trees managed in this way, will grow much faster than if the ground were just scratched over to the depth of an inch or so; and many of ours have grown as luxuriantly through the late excessive drought, as if they were in want of nothing.

"The pruning of young trees to prevent their *splitting down*, is a very important operation. Many are greatly injured, and sometimes ruined, or want of this precaution. Where the limbs diverge considerably, nature has provided a kind of net-work of the firmest wood to connect them together; but where two leading branches take nearly the same direction, they soon begin to press against each other; and the bark interposing, the wood is prevented from uniting. The consequence generally is, that when loaded with fruit, they are broken down by the wind. Now it is far better to cut off the limb in time. No material loss is sustained, as all the nutriment flows into the other branches, and increases their vigor.

"The advantage of pruning apple trees, is generally known; and unless many of the limbs are cut out, some of the finest varieties become comparatively diminutive and insipid. The same care, however, is rarely extended to other fruit trees. When the twigs become stunted and mossy, sometimes they are trimmed by the tempest, or broken down by an untimely fall of snow; and then the benefits of pruning are manifest, even when done in that rough style. It is better, however, to depend on art than accident. As a general rule, the best flavored fruit of the kind grows on the most vigorous branches well exposed to the sun and air; and with this idea constantly before us, we shall hardly do amiss when we apply the axe, the saw, or the chisel; though we may specify that cross branches should be lopped, and thrifty shoots that have room to spread, should be saved.

"The tree mosses are parasitic plants, and should be expelled from the Fruit Garden. Lye is often used for this purpose on the apple tree; but we think it is no better than lime whitewash,

which purifies the bark, and leaves it in a fine healthy condition. Once a year is quite sufficient.

From the Albany Cultivator.

USE OF MUCK.

Editors of the Cultivator.—As I promised a short time since, to give you some account of my experience in muck, I now proceed to state that in the winter of '39-'40, I drew from a large mill pond on the Kayadaroseras, 1000 loads, and put it on a poor worn out field of 17 acres; soil, sand and gravelly loam; planted to corn the following spring; product 50 bushels to the acre. This field had gone through the genuine *skinning* process previous to coming into my hands, and grew nothing but sorrel and mullein. The extra product I counted at over 20 bushels per acre.

In the fall of '40, I drew from what had been a black ash swail or narrow strip of swamp, 300 loads, and put on 4 acres of almost barren sand; planted to corn in '41, and though the drought was severe, yet the produce was at least 50 bushels per acre.

In the winter of '40-'41, I drew from the pond aforesaid, about 700 loads, and applied it to two other fields; planted to corn the following spring; produce equal to any thing in the neighborhood.

I drew last fall and winter, from the ash swail, about 500 loads, and put it on 8 acres; now planted with corn, and looks first rate. After corn, I have sown oats and seeded down: the seed which before was invariably lost for want of nourishment, has, since the muck application, taken in the most perfect manner. The fields are all renovated, and I consider the experiment a complete triumph, to the great discomfiture of certain wisacres, who prophesied, on my commencement, a failure. I have the happiness to state that several of my neighbors, who "seeing, believed," have adopted the practice, and are as uniformly successful, when applied to light, worn out soils, for which it is, in my estimation, pre-eminent. For heavy loams, or clay, an admixture of lime or yard manure, would be indispensable.

The muck of my mill pond is making new accretions at each freshet, and where I first began removing it there has nearly as much more accumulated. I intend making large and continued drafts on these "banks of deposit," finding thus far, the dividends fat, and "repudiation" and "protest" unknown in the matter.

Respectfully, yours,

SETH WHALEN.

Saratoga co., N. Y.

From the Maine Farmer.

WHO OWNS THE SOIL OF THE ROAD?

Ma Editor—We wish to learn through the medium of your paper, whether we have a legal right to remove the soil or any thing else that pertains to the highways, opposite and contiguous to our neighbor's land, and convert the same to our own private use, when the public convenience does not require such removal. Suppose we are, or are not vested with the authority of a highway Surveyor, and has my neighbor above referred to, a right to prosecute for damages?

INQUIRER.

Note.—A man relinquishes to the public, (when a road is located on his land,) only the right of way, and what pertains to it that will be necessary for the road and repairs. Of course, if any one

has a right to remove the soil, it is the man who owns the land from which the road was set off, and he alone. Even he has no right to remove any thing by which he will prevent the safe passing on a road or highway.—Ed. Me. Far.

THE NEW CORN LAW SYSTEM

Appears to meet with little favor from the agricultural interest in Great Britain. The following extract from the London Farmer's Magazine, will show the bitter nature of the feelings with which it is regarded:

"We cannot give employment at the same time to foreign and to home agriculture. It seems to be the determination of the British legislature, however, to give the preference in this respect to foreign serfs, boors, and American field laborers."

Although the Americans were not entirely satisfied with our amended corn law, still they promised themselves a favorable market thereafter, for the surplus of their wheat crops; and they also calculated on the speedy establishment of a new description of commerce, as likely to arise out of our new tariff of duties, from the shipment of cured provisions for the consumption of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. In New York, and indeed in all the large cities and towns in the American Union, beef was plenty at 3d. per pound for the best quality. The means for increasing the growth of cattle in the United States, are absolutely boundless, and in a few years it may possibly not be necessary for our farmers to pay rent for marshes, or to grow winter food for cattle, for preserving meat in a sound state, is an easy and cheap operation; and no doubt it will be attended to and acted on, in due time, by our transatlantic brethren."

RECIPES.

Washington Cake.—This cake derives its name from the fact that it was a great favorite at the table of General Washington: the last two years of his life it always formed one of the delicacies of his breakfast table, and is considered one of the standing dishes of a Virginia *dejeune*.

Recipe for Making.—Take two lbs. of flour, one quart of milk, with an ounce of butter heated together, put the milk and butter into the flour when it is about lukewarm, add a penny's worth of yeast, 3 eggs and a tea spoonful of salt, place it in pans over night, and bake it in the morning, in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour. S.

Recipe for American Plum Pudding.—Take one quart and a pint of whortleberries, wash them and let them drain through a sieve; to this put a pint and a half of molasses, dissolve a tea spoonful of pearl ash in warm water and stir it in the molasses until it foams, then stir in flour enough till it becomes the consistence of pound cake before it is baked, add spice to your taste. Tie the batter in a bag, and let it boil 3 hours—serve it up with sauce to your liking. S.

To Restore Rancid Butter to its original Sweetness.—Churn the butter with fresh sweet milk, in the proportion of 3 lbs. butter to half a gallon milk; it is said that this simple process will restore rancid butter to nearly its former sweetness.—*Albany Cult.*

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, has a Century plant now in flower. The flower-stalk is 17 feet high. It has been in the family half a century.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1842.

SILK AND SUGAR.

We stated last week that there are farmers enough in this country, unless we can find some new articles for extensive cultivation, or better markets than can now be had.

These positions scarcely need a word of illustration. For even before the plentiful harvest of the present year began to come in, the country was well supplied with all the articles of subsistence which we are accustomed to grow. The prices of beef, pork, meat of all kinds—also of every thing that is worked into the form of bread, are as low as the farmer can possibly live by. The supply is ample for the wants of the country, and for all markets that are accessible. An increase would be no public benefit.

The withdrawal of men from the work-shop, the factory or counting room, into the fields, would enlarge the production, increase the number of sellers, diminish the buyers of agricultural productions, and thus not only lessen prices, to the injury of those now engaged in farming, but cause also the accumulation of grains and meats, beyond what are needful to the subsistence and prosperity of the country.

What we need now is a good market. This we can hardly expect abroad. The increase of manufacturing business, in its innumerable branches, and the trade consequent upon that, would do much to keep the number of producers from the soil down where it now is, while it swelled the ranks of those who must purchase what the land yields. This would help the farmers. But the government gives us little ground for expecting that the days of brisk business are near—and even should business revive, it would be well for the nation to produce from our own soil as many of the articles which our people consume as the climate allows.

Sugar from the corn stalk, it is maintained, and we think correctly, can be easily obtained in large quantity. To this article the attention of the Western farmers, by whom the corn-stalks can be easily raised, should be directed. Could the nation make its own sugars, our people would find, in the increased labor furnished for them, and in the saving of millions upon millions at home, which now annually go abroad,—in these they would find a vast addition to national wealth and prosperity. But this is a matter for the West.

What can we turn our attention to in New England?

SILK—SILK.

Start not, reader—the Mulcaulis fever has entirely subsided!—there is no danger of your taking it.

Something like 30 millions of dollars are annually sent out of the country for the purchase of silks, and this too, while we have in New England both soil and climate suited to the tree and the worm; and while we have also mechanical skill to aid us in the manufacture, greater than exists in any one of the silk growing countries.—Could there be created a fair market for cocoons, hundreds and thousands of Yankee farmers might forthwith produce cocoons in very considerable quantities. What we now need, is an establishment—a factory—for the working up of the cocoons after they are produced. We know of no other way in which the rich men, who desire to promote the interests of agriculture, could do it more effectually than by creating a demand for cocoons. Give us reason to trust that in two or three years time such a demand will exist, and we are ready to appropri-

ate a considerable portion of our own small farm to the mulberry.

These brief statements are the results of much reflection. We have for years believed that the silk business might gain a foothold and flourish on our New England soil. We see no reason to abandon the belief, but hold it more strongly than ever. And now while the business of the country is languishing and while the ordinary crops of the farm bring but little profit, the time is favorable for looking deliberately at this subject, and for making efforts to see whether it cannot be made a means of national prosperity.

Our columns for a year and an half have contained but little relating to silk. The omission has been less because we doubted whether the subject was important to agriculturists, than because we found the paper so much given up to articles upon silk, when we took charge of it, that we should soon find it changed from a farming paper to a Silk register, if we did not firmly take a stand, and exclude much of the matter that was furnished us by silk-growers or their friends.

We now have accomplished the object designed, when we displeased subscribers by refusing to publish more upon their favorite topic—Silk.

At present we would welcome any calm and sensible article upon the subject, and we are very ready to give such statistics as will exhibit the importance of this business as a source of national industry and economy.

INJUSTICE.

The editor of the *Boston Cultivator*, in his last paper says:

"The Editor of the *New England Farmer* copies our article, 'Cattle Shows,' and credits it to the *Boston Times*. We always knew that both he and his readers wanted some of the precious morsels of the *Boston Cultivator*, but we never dreamed of this way of doing it. Now we like the Editor's articles very well on practical farming, and one or two of his late ones particularly. And we pledge ourselves never to give this flourishing establishment, the *Boston Times*, the credit of them. But when the Editor talks about the rights of Farmers, the bearing of our laws and institutions upon the profession, Oh! hah! we cannot frankly and honestly, believe a word of it."

The editor of the *Boston Cultivator* ought to know, and all who are acquainted with us do know, that we are above—far above—the meanness here charged upon us. We found the article above referred to, in the *Maine Cultivator* of July 30, credited to the *Boston Times*, in which paper we supposed it originally appeared. Our direction in the printing office is, that every thing not our own, shall be credited to its proper source. We had not the slightest suspicion that the article had ever appeared in the *Boston Cultivator*, either as original or copied, until we saw the paragraph above quoted. We say further, that *whenever we shall find any thing in that paper which we judge would be useful to our readers*, we will take it openly and honorably, and give due credit for it. Further—"Oh! hah!" are not arguments that tell as much against the good sense and discretion of him at whom they are hurled, as they do in evidence of the frothiness or emptiness of the brain that pours them forth. They do indicate something of the character of him from whom they come.

We have had repeated injustice at the hands of the editor of the *Cultivator*; and he can see one instance of it if he will only read the whole of the report upon Plows tried at Worcester, and learn what opinion we then held of Howard's Plow—and that was months before we had any connection with the *New England Farmer*. We tell him, distinctly, and if he wants witness of it, we refer him to Hon. Wm. Clark, Jr., of Northampton, that we then may have given, as we did, the preference to Howard's Plow for general use on common farms. We have let his seeming proof of our being swayed unduly by interest, and some other matters also pass unanswered, which might easily be shown to be the offspring of his ignorance. We have let his baneful and unsound articles upon grave political questions pass unnoticed. And why? It is not because we fear

the strength of his proofs or of his argument—but it is because our opinion of the *man*, will not let us have our name and character go out before the public in familiar association with his. Never, until his deportment shall do away the impressions that twelve or fifteen years' knowledge of him have made upon our mind—never until then can we consent to enter into protracted discussion with him.

With a deep sense of our responsibility to the God of Truth, we say that it is in sorrow that we make the above statement of our reasons. We have borne unjust charges in silence, hoping by forbearance to be spared the necessity of disclosing our want of confidence in our neighbor. But the wrong which our own character suffers, calls upon us to speak distinctly. We do it in sorrow, not in anger—and forgiving the injustice, we express a hope that we shall be spared the necessity of reading or noticing any thing of the kind in future.

THE BORROWED COAT.

Our friend of the *Massachusetts Plowman*, seems to have applied our statement of the fact that we do not regard soliciting subscriptions to our paper, as a hit to his doings. Now, with sad and brother Buckminster we can talk in a playful manner—for we think an speak well of him as an editor and as a man. And we say to him, that we simply meant to signify that we have had the same delicacy about asking a man to pay for what we write, that we should have in asking a parish to take us and pay us as their minister, or in asking a town to send us as their representative to the General Court. We were thinking only of our own unprofitable feelings, that have stood in the way of pushing our fortune by the augmentation of the subscription list. Therefore we lay you, good sir, under no injunctions to keep the coat on—for we made it for our own back—we never meant it for yours. Nor do we blame or censor your course;—we are as ready as any one else to say that every man who pays for your paper, gets his money's worth, and more.

Were we disposed to retort, it were very easy to say that we do not estimate the worth of our intellectual productions by the number of square inches over which they can be stretched—that we would not purchase a library by the cord, &c. &c. But as we take very good naturedly the borrowing of our coat by Br. Buckminster and his hit at the small compass into which we can compress much matter, we will say no such things.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

Hon. H. J. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, has favored us with a small parcel of Mediterranean wheat for which we sincerely thank him. We hope to give a fair trial here, near the Bay, where wheat of every kind has been exceedingly subject to rust. Next week we will give the circular which accompanied the present

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 13, 1842.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—Black Figs; the finest fruit of the kind we have ever seen. Early Roes George and Gros Mignonne Peaches—beautiful specimens—but the finest one bore the marks of a large thumb upon its fair surface. Will not the visitors remember to keep their hands off? Mr. Allen exhibits fine Grapes and Peaches a fortnight since, which were omitted by the reporter.

From Wm. Thomas, Boston—Plums: Italian Damask and Bolmer's Washington.

From Robert Manning, Salem—Plums: Early Orleans and Morocco. Pears: Muscat Robert, Early Reus selette, Green Sugar, and Bloodgood; Red Astrachan Apples.

From Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline—Pears: Jargonell, Summer Burgamotte, and French Pear, name unknown. Summer Pearmain Apple.

From B. V. French—Apples: Sopavine and River Pears: English Catherine, Sugar-top, English Juncat Jargonelle, and three varieties without names.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn—Apples: Early Bougt and Red Astrachan; the last named variety were very beautiful and decidedly the finest that have been exhibited at the rooms. Also a dish of the President Peach extra fine. Mr. Johnson has repeatedly exhibited very superior specimens of grapes, peaches, and other fruits.

From Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport—25 boxes of Plums of five different sorts, viz: Apricot, Italian Dam-

sk, Pond's Seedling, Royal de Tours and Prince's Imperial Gage.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury—fine specimens of Williams' Early Apple—(very beautiful.)

For the Committee,

JOS. BRECK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Mr Warren—fine Bouquets, and several good Dahlias, viz: Procurator, Canine, Famosa, (new German var. p. d.) Lord Liverpool, &c.

Wm. Meller—pretty Bouquets, and Dahlias.

Miss Sumner—Bouquets.

Dr. Howard—12 showy Bouquets, and good Dahlias; among them, Lady Fordwick, Mrs. Rushton, Essex Ridge, &c.

D. L. Gibbens & Son—a fine plant of the Paoretian, a bloom—very pretty.

O. Johnson—a branch of the Erythrina christi-galli, in flower—most beautiful.

Messrs. Breck & Co.—A large and fine display of double German Asters, from seed imported from England. They were in great variety of tints and colors, large, beautifully quilled, and what is desirable, very early varieties.

H. W. Dutton—Dahlias, viz: Painted Lady, (new, white with blood-red stripe), Haidee, Charles XII., Mrs. Rushton, Primrose, &c.

Mr Willet—Cactus grandiflora, or Night Blooming cereus, in flower, pot plant.

Mr McLennan, gardener to Mr Pratt—Bouquets and Dahlias.

The Chairman of the Committee not furnishing with the report, we take the above from the Transcript. We would remark that the variety of Dahlias Painted Lady, exhibited by Mr Dutton, was very much admired for its singular beauty, although not a perfect show flower.

For the Committee,

JOS. BRECK.

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Society's room, 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of \$200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes, and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Society's room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, on or before the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Society's room at 10 o'clock in the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums.

All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. C. M. HOVEY,
Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded sheltered exposure, for the week ending August 14.

August, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	8	66	77	67 S. E.
Tuesday,	9	66	81	72 S. E.
Wednesday,	10	69	81	67 S. E.
Thursday,	11	65	76	70 S. E.
Friday,	12	63	76	67 S. E.
Saturday,	13	62	64	62 E.
Sunday,	14	61	73	64 E.

It has rained (more or less) every day but one for the last ten days.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8.

sw

JOHN GILES.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 15, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 550 Beef Cattle, 2700 Sheep and 725 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* A large proportion of the cattle at Market were small and thin, some of which were sold at reduced prices. We reduce our quotations, viz: a few extra \$5 25. First quality, \$4 75 a 5 00. Second quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 00.

Sheep.—We quote lots from 1 25, to \$2 00. Wethers, from 1 75, \$2 25.

Pigs.—Prices have further declined. Lots to peddle, 2 7-8 a 3 for sows and 3 7-8 a 4 for Barrows. Selected Barrows, old hogs 3 1-4. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 9 a 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. There has been no material change in prices during the past week: good mealing corn is in fair demand.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62.—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 61.—Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 58.—do. do. white, 52 to 53.—Barley—a—Rye, Northern, 65 a 67.—do. Southern, 60 a 62.—Oats, Southern, 23 a 25.—Northern do. 23 to 30.—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shells, per double bushel, 22 a 25.—Brans, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. The market has been gradually declining throughout the week, with a limited demand for all descriptions.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 nos. cr. \$5 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, \$5 62 a 0 00. do. free of garlic, \$5 75 a—Philadelphia do. 4 nos. \$5 62 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low'd, 4 nos. \$5 62 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —5 62 a—Georgetown, \$5 75 a 5 37—Richmond Canal, \$0 00 a 0 00—do. City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do. Country \$0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$5 50 a 5 62—do. fancy brands \$5 62 a 5 75—Ohio, via Canal, \$5 50 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$5 37 a 0 00. Rye, \$4 00 a 4 25—Indian Meal in bbls, \$2 75 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The sales of Beef have been about 10 a 1200 bbls Mess No. 1 and Prime at quoted rates. Sales of Pork light, and prices remain about the same as previously reported.

Beef.—Mess 4 no. new bbl, \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 00 a 7 50.—No. 1, 6 25 a 6 50—do Prime \$4 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 no. bbl, \$8 10 a 9 15—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50—do. Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States—a—do Prime do \$5 00 a 5 50—do. Cargo do, 0 a 0 00—do Clear do \$10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 10—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do. lard, 17 a 20.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 0 a 7—do South and Western, 6 1-2 a 7—Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's & meal, 5 a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

But few operations have been made in domestic wool during the week; prices are unsettled and our quotations should be considered as nominal.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40.—American full blood, do 35 a 37.—Do. 3 4 do 32 a 35.—Do. 1 2 do 32 a 35.—Do. 1 4 do common do 25 a 28.—Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 25.—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13.—Pensuget 8 a 10.—Saxony, clean, Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10.—do. do. picked, 12 a 16.—Superior Northern pulled lamb 3 a 35.—No. 1 do. do. dn. 23 a 30.—No. 2 do do 20 a 22.—No. 3 do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The prospect continues favorable for a much larger yield from the coming crop than has been experienced for many years.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16—CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 12 a 16.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 600 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAN, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jaquez, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Melrose Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer; fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$4 per hundred.

Honey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

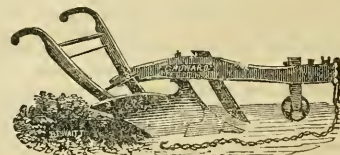
We have also a few dozen of the Dowton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 15 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

Aug. 10. 3w.

SAYLE'S GRASS ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely overturning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard rocky, again with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 61 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWALLOWS.

The following life-like article is from the pen of Mrs. Childs:—

There are different theories on the subject of instinct. Some consider it a special revelation to each creature; others believe it is founded on traditions handed down among animals, from generation to generation, and is therefore a matter of education. My own observation, two years ago, tends to confirm the latter theory. Two barn swallows came into our wood-shed in the spring time. Their busy, earnest twitterings led me at once to suspect they were looking out a building spot; but as a carpenter's bench was under the window, and frequent hammering, sawing and planing were going on, I had little hope that they would choose a location under our roof. To my surprise, however, they soon began to build in the crotch of a beam over the open door-way. I was delighted, and spent more time watching them than "penny-wise" people would have approved. It was was, in fact, a beautiful little drama of domestic love. The mother bird was so busy, and so important; and her mate was so attentive! Never did any newly married couple take more satisfaction with their first nicely arranged drawer of baby clothes, than did they in fashioning their little woven cradle.

The father bird scarcely ever left the side of the nest. There he was all day long, twittering in tones that were most obviously the outpourings of love. Sometimes he would bring in a straw or hair to be interwoven in the precious little fabric. One day my attention was arrested by a very unusual twittering, and I saw him circling round with a large downy feather in his bill. He bent over the unfinished nest, and offered it to his mate with the most graceful and loving air imaginable; and when she put up her mouth to take it, he poured forth such a gush of gladness sound! It seemed as if pride and affection had swelled his heart, till it was almost too big for his little bosom. The whole transaction was the prettiest piece of fond coquetry, on both sides, that it was ever my good luck to witness.

It was evident that the father bird had formed correct opinions on "the woman question;" for during the process of incubation, he volunteered to perform his share of household duty. Three or four times a day would he, with coaxing twitterings, persuade his patient made to fly abroad for food; and the moment she left the eggs, he would take the maternal station, and give a loud alarm whenever cat or dog came about the premises. He certainly performed the office with far less ease and grace than she did; it was something in the style of an old bachelor tending a babe; but nevertheless it showed that his heart was kind, and his principles correct concerning division of labor. When the young ones came forth, he pursued the same equalizing policy, and brought at least half the food for his greedy little family.

But when they became old enough to fly, the veriest nisanthrope would have laughed to watch their manoeuvres. Such a chirping and twittering! Such diving down from the nest and flying up again! Such wheeling round in circles, talking to the young ones all the while! Such clinging to the sides of the shed with their sharp claws to show the timid little fledglings that there was no need of falling!

For three days all this was carried on with in-

creasing activity. It was obviously an infant flying school. But all their talking and fussing was of no avail. The little downy things looked down, and then looked up, and alarmed at the infinity of space, sunk down into the nest again. At length the parents grew impatient and admonished their neighbors. As I was picking up chips one day, I found my head encircled with a swarm of swallows. They flew up to the nest, and jabbered away to the young ones; they clung to the walls, looking back to tell how the thing was done; they dived, and wheeled, and balanced, and floated, in a manner perfectly beautiful to behold.

The pupils were evidently much excited. They jumped on the edge of the nest, and twittered, and shook their feathers, and waved their wings, and then hopped back again, saying, "It's pretty sport, but we can't do it."

Three times the neighbors came and repeated their graceful lesson. The third time, two of the young birds gave a sudden plunge downward, and then fluttered and hopped till they lighted on a small upright log. And oh, such praises as were warbled by the whole troop! The air was filled with their joy! Some were flying around, swift as a ray of light; others were perched on the hoe-handle, and the teeth of the rake; multitudes clung to the wall, after the fashion of their pretty kind, and two were swinging, in most graceful style, on a pendant hoop. Never, while memory lasts, shall I forget that swallow party. I have frolicked with blessed Nature much and often; but this, above all her gambols, spoke into my inmost heart, like the glad voices of little children. The beautiful family continued to be our playmates, until the falling leaves gave token of approaching winter. For some time the little ones came home regularly to their nests at night. I was ever on the watch to welcome them, and count that none were missing. But at last they flew away to more genial skies, with a whole troop of relations and neighbors. It was a deep pain to me that I should never know them from other swallows, and that they would have no recollection of me. We had lived so friendly together, that I wanted to meet them in another world, if I could not in this; and I wept as a child weeps in its first grief.

There was somewhat too, in their beautiful life of loving freedom which was a reproach to me. Why was not my life as happy as theirs? Because they were innocent, confiding, and unconscious; they fulfilled all the laws of their being without obstruction.

Heavy Dose.—Have you no pen and ink? said a doctor to a poor woman whose child he was tending.

No, said the poor woman.

Well, I have lost my pencil!—give me a piece of chalk.

And the doctor chalked a prescription upon the door, telling the afflicted mother to give that to her son when he woke.

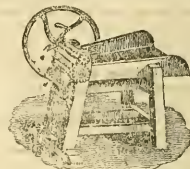
Take it, my boy, take it!—said the old woman, lifting the door from its hinges and carrying it to the sick youth when he opened his eyes. I do not know how you are to do it, I am sure; but the doctor says it is good, and you had better try it!—Selected.

"Never strike the wife of thy bosom, even with a blossom," says a Hindoo maxim.

A promising poet down east, who rejoices in a classical name of "S. Olympus Hubbard," after returning from a visit to Mount Aganistic, "bust" out in a poetic strain, concluding thus—

"When I came down, the streets they wore
A different aspect from what they did when I went
A little while before!"

Dutch Accumen.—"I'm pound to decide dis case said a Dutch justice, "py de weight of de desiriny—dat ish de law. Vel, here ish Hans Van P. Nechlas Vebber, Brom Vander, and Helger V. Brunt who shears dey tid not see de prisio take de poots, and only dree shears dey tid de him take de poots. De weight of de desidmish in his favor. He may go away, and de gons stable shall pay for de poots!"—Mohawk Courier



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. To great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two buels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 " Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Trunk do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Haler do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on roller

March 17.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

We acknowledged, last week, the receipt of a small parcel of this wheat from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth. The following circular accompanied the present:—

PATENT OFFICE, }
July 20, 1842.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a parcel of Mediterranean Wheat, respecting which much has lately been published, and the peculiar qualities of which are described in the accompanying letters from Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Mr Powell, seedsman, in the same city.

I am, most respectfully, yours,
H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 6th instant, came duly to hand, and I should have answered it sooner, had business and other circumstances permitted.

That variety of the Mediterranean Wheat which I have sown for several years past, I consider *proof* against the fly, and almost *proof* against the rust.

For the former, no rational explanation has thus far been given: but the instances have been so numerous where *this* and the *other kinds* of wheat among us have been sown on adjoining lands in the same field, with cultivation precisely the same, where *this* has remained untouched by the fly, producing a heavy crop, and the *others* almost entirely destroyed, that the most skeptical have no longer any doubts upon the subject.

But that it should so *generally* escape the mildew, we have endeavored to explain from the fact, that it ripens from ten to twelve days earlier than any wheat now sown in the Middle or Eastern States, (as far as my knowledge extends.) But that this is a full and satisfactory explanation, I am not entirely prepared to believe; for the causes to which we have generally attributed the production of mildew *may* exist, when this wheat is *susceptible* of being acted upon by them, as well as the other kinds.

These causes we understand to be—

1. That state of the *plant* when the grain is fully formed but very soft and milky, the whole energies of the plant directed to its perfection, and the sap vessels all distended.

2. That state of the *atmosphere* which tends still farther to distend the vessels; as heavy dews, and fogs and clouds, which obscure the sun for several hours after his rising.

3. A sudden outbursting of the sun, with such power as to rupture the sap vessels of the plant, thereby giving a nidus for the seeds of the parasite to take root.

But be the causes what they may, it is rarely injured by the fly or rust. Nor are these all its advantages over any wheat among us. For it may be sown from the first of September to the middle of October, and upon soil so thin that the farmer

would not think of sowing any other kind of wheat and yet produce a fair crop.

I have sown it for two years, after a crop of corn and potatoes had been taken from the ground, and fully believe, that the yield after the potatoes, was upwards of thirty bushels to the acre.

If sown early, one and a half bushel per acre will be enough, but if not sown till in October, at least two bushels should be sown.

Now although the straw is so soft that it will most certainly fall in rich ground, still it ripens well, even should the timothy grow up through it and hide it from view. And although the grain is not so white and mellow as some other varieties of wheat, still, that it will produce more superfine flour to the acre for a given number of years than any other wheat now extant, I feel no hesitation in asserting.

I shall be able to supply any moderate quantity in time for sowing, delivered at any place to be mentioned in Philadelphia.

With sentiments of regard,

I remain your friend,

MOSES B. SMITH.

HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.—Dear Sir—So far as heard from, the Mediterranean wheat grows more in favor as it becomes better known. Mr White, formerly a merchant of our city, stated to me last fall, that he had tested it side by side with two or three others, and that this was the only one that escaped rust, fly, &c. It is an early wheat, adapts itself to the generality of soils, but especially to light sand—and as it becomes acclimated, assumes more the cast of our Orange wheat. I find a concurring opinion from many neighborhoods, that the Mediterranean wheat this season, exceeds by great odds, all other varieties. I can supply a clean good article, as per sample, at \$1 75 per bushel.

Very respectfully,

M. S. POWELL,
23 Market street.

ANIMAL FOOD.

The best tests of the restorative qualities of food are, a small quantity of it satisfying hunger—the strength of the pulse after it—and the length of time which elapses before appetite returns again. According to these rules, the editor's own experience gives a decided verdict in favor of roasted or boiled beef or mutton, as most nutritive; then game and poultry, of which the meat is brown; next, veal, and lamb, and poultry, of which the meat is white; the fat kinds of fish, eels, salmon, herrings, &c.; and least nutritive, the white kinds of fish, such as whiting, cod, soles, haddock, &c. By Dr. Stark's very curious experiments on diet, it appears that "when he fed upon roasted goos, he was much more vigorous, both in body and mind, than with any other food." That fish is less nutritive than flesh, the speedy return of hunger after

a dinner of fish, is sufficient proof. Crabs, lobsters, prawns, &c., unless thoroughly boiled, (which those sold ready boiled seldom are,) are tremendously indigestible. Shell-fish have long held a high rank in the catalogue of easy digestible and speedy restorative foods; of these, oysters certainly deserve the best character; but we think that they, as well as eggs, gelatinous substances, rich broths, &c. have acquired not a little more reputation from these qualities than they deserve.—*Art of Invigorating Life.*

Our own experience tells us that a bowl of bread and milk keeps off hunger and keeps up strength longer than any other food that we take—though roasted meats—beef especially—give more vigor for the first two or three hours after eating.—Ed. N. E. F.

NEW YORK STATE CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, will be held at Albany on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, days of September. Trial of implements on Tuesday, 27th; Show, 28th and 29th; Sale of Stock, &c., 30th.

We notice that their judges are selected, in part, from citizens of other States.

"The premiums for essays, to artists, and for agricultural implements, will be open to the *United States*; but all others will be confined to residents of this (New York) State, who are members of the Society, or who may become so by the payment of one dollar on entering their articles."

From the New Genesee Farmer.

Sowing Plaster.—Many farmers suppose that plaster should only be sown after spring vegetation has advanced; this is evidently a mistake, as plaster must be dissolved before its manuring properties are developed; rain, frost, and even snow, are necessary to effect this result; hence some have observed that their plaster did no good in a dry season of the first year. S. W.

Fall Plowing.—Some farmers condemn fall plowing, because it does not succeed on an easy, friable soil. Is this any reason why a stiff clay should not be improved by it? A clay garden with long manure plowed under in the fall, will save much tedious labor in the spring, besides vegetation will be much earlier. S. W.

In the midst of the greatest plenty that ever fell to the lot of any country, we are crying our eyes out for distress; and the National cow, with a swimming pail of milk under her, seems determined to kick it all over.—*Colman.*

Strauberrries.—It is a good time to transplant and form your new beds.

Budding.—Apples and pears—most of the trees, indeed, in which the sap flows freely, may be budded now.

SILK CONVENTION.

To Silk Growers and Silk Manufacturers in New England :

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of silk growers in Northampton, last November, the subscribers were appointed a committee to call a Convention for New England the present season. Notice is, therefore, given, that a

NEW ENGLAND SILK CONVENTION

will be held in Northampton, on Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The object of the meeting is to collect and embody facts; to consider what further legislative action may be required on the part of Congress, and the several New England States; and to discuss whatever questions connected with the silk business that may come before the meeting.

For three years this business has been making silent, yet rapid advances in New England and throughout the country. It has outlived the sad revulsion of 1839;—it has gained for itself the confidence of the well informed; and is quietly surmounting the whims and the prejudices of the ignorant. It has made its way through the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States; and, for the first time in the history of our protective tariffs, it has been permitted, without rebuke, to take its place among kindred interests as equally worthy of a liberal protection; and, if it has died in the hands of the Executive, it has died only where other, and older, and larger interests could not live. All this the business has accomplished, solely as the result of the labors of practical silk growers, amidst the multiplied discouragements that have beset our path.

We will come together, therefore, to rejoice in view of the advances gained, and to consult and act for the future. May we not expect a full and an interesting meeting? We trust the members will come prepared to give us facts, and facts as accurately stated as may be, according to the Circular issued by the Committee in March. Gentlemen who cannot attend personally are requested to write by the 18th of September, giving us facts, together with such suggestions as they may deem useful. Direct to D. Benedict, Postmaster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I. R. BARBOUR, Mass.,
D. BENEDICT, R. I.,
L. SEVERANCE, Me.,
P. BROWNELL, Conn.,
A. ROBBINS, Vt.,
L. JENNISON, N. H.,

Committee.

Aug. 15, 1842.

An Illinois Farm.—Mr Isaac Underhill, of Peoria, has a farm at Rome, about 18 miles above Peoria, of 2300 acres, which has a straight line of fence on one side three miles long. One field of 200 acres is enclosed with a good board fence, at an expense of \$1265—another of 500 acres, has a Virginia fence, 8 rails high. The wheat on the 9th of July was ready for harvest, overtopping the fence 5 feet high, and was expected to yield from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. The breaking or plowing of this farm cost \$2 50 per acre.—*Selected.*

John Smith has said many good things, and among the rest, that "a newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own."

We take the following article from the American Farmer, and ask our readers to remember its doctrines until the time when we shall be able to give them the results of a trial we are making with the corn crop. Our principle has been, this season, deep and thorough stirring of the soil very near the plants, while they were small—and a mere scratching of the surface with small harrow-teeth set in the cultivator frame, for the subsequent working. We shall have no very extraordinary crop, compared with such as are often obtained on good lands, but at present we have no distrust of the soundness of our principle of tillage.—*En. N. E. F.*

LENGTH OF THE ROOTS OF CORN—SUGGESTION AS TO ITS MODE OF CULTURE.

We make the following extract from a communication which appeared in the *Upper Marlboro Gazette*, of the 21st ultimo, with a view of recording, what to us appears as important facts, not only in connection with the growth of the corn plant, but from which its proper mode of culture may be deduced with unerring certainty.

The writer, in the previous part of his letter, was describing the ravages of the freshet which occurred on the 15th July, ultimo, in Prince George's county. We mention the date, because it is all important in the consideration of the question growing out of the facts mentioned by him. And what are those facts? Why, that from the 20th of April till the 14th July, a period of 85 days only, the roots of a corn plant, which had been washed out by a freshet, had grown to the enormous length of four feet, extending horizontally across the furrows, so as to render it impracticable, "to plow, even one furrow through the middle of the row to the depth of eight or ten inches, without severing some of the main roots." Now we ask the reflecting corn-grower, whether the facts here disclosed, should not teach us that there is danger in plowing corn after the plants attain any considerable size? We think there is, because we believe that nature intends every root and rootlet attached to a corn plant, as a mouth, whereby it is to receive its sustenance, and that every injury, by severance, which they receive is an impairment of some function essential to the integrity of the plant, either in the growth of its stalk, or the ripening of its grain.

If those roots, in their entire ramifications, were not necessary to sustain and keep up a healthful and vigorous action in the plant, we take it for granted that nature never would have furnished it with them: to suppose otherwise, is to presume that Providence is but an indifferent workman. If they be necessary, why should we lacerate and tear them to pieces some three or four times in a season? It may be, and doubtless is, very proper to give the corn one or two good plowings in the beginning of its growth, before the side roots have time to extend across the furrows; but after that, it surely would be best to use some other and more suitable implement, to keep down weeds and grass, and the earth open and free to the action of the rain and atmosphere: and in our view, the most appropriate implement is a well constructed cultivator. With such an implement, the great ends of cultivation can be secured; for without indulging in exaggeration it may be assumed as a truth, that twice the quantity of land may be worked with that implement, in the same time, as with the plow, and by going close to the stalks, except un-

der peculiar circumstances of soil and weather the work can be so effectually done, as not to need the aid of the hoe.

The following is the extract from the communication above alluded to:—

"But I am digressing; so I will give you another leaf, plucked from the great volume of nature, which I should not have seen if I had not kept my eyes open, for I was riding at a sweeping canter through Mr Wm. F. Berry's farm, when I saw something that prompted me to rein up my horse as suddenly as I have seen an old huntsman to avoid riding across the trail ahead of the track.

"A current of this tremendous freshet had crossed the road and washed up some stalks of corn; leaving the roots more perfectly bare and clean than could be done by the most careful manipulation. There they were, stretched along the course of the ravine, on the surface; the force of the current, after the dirt had all been nicely washed away, had collected the threads and spread them together like a tangled bank of white brown thread. It struck me in an instant that I had never seen, and might never again see, so good a specimen to exemplify the extent and process of growth of the roots of this kind of grain-bearing plants. So I leaped from my horse, plucked a few of the roots close from the foot of the stalk, wound them into a large ball, put it into my pocket, and I wish you could see it, as it hangs now before me, suspended from a nail at the top, and falling below the bottom of a twelve-light window over my table—looking much like, what a gentleman guessed it was, a large "bunch of sea-grass," measuring full four feet in length!

"This bunch of roots, spreading as already stated, from a single stalk, in all directions around to the extent of more than four feet, before it was washed up, and permeating as it were every inch of ground, suggests interesting hints and reflections on the growth and culture of that noble plant. Pray will you invite some more practical, and otherwise better qualified correspondent to take up these threads and follow them to useful conclusions, as to the proper times and depths of hoeing, and plowing, and manuring in reference to the propensity of this greedy plant, as here established, to open a hungry mouth in every minute subdivision of the soil where a particle of nutriment can be found?

"The corn in this case was probably planted about the 20th of April;—it was very good, without being very extraordinary. These facts, among others, are established by this specimen: that up to the 5th of July—say in three months—the growth of the roots in length must exceed the stalk—that is, the solid portion of it; that from each main root thousands of fibres branch off in search of food; and that it would not now, though the crop has not been 'laid by,' be practicable to plow even one furrow through the middle of the row to the depth of eight or ten inches, without severing some of the main roots, with their innumerable fibres, searching subsistence in all directions, and forming a closely matted web-work. Here, as to the effect of occasional and of partial severance of the roots: Can it be, under any circumstances, beneficial? and do its effects depend chiefly or entirely on the weather—or does not the fact that these roots are lying near to, or below the surface, in reference to the presence of their appropriate food, and in proportion to the depth of

the tith, admonish us that the earth or pasture in which the plant is to graze, should be made soft and penetrable, in proportion to the quantity of sustenance to be found, and that the food being thus made accessible at planting time, or before, to the messengers which are to be sent after it, these messengers, or roots, should be left quietly to do their office, without being disturbed or in any manner crossed or interrupted, after planting time; stirring only the surface lightly after that to let in air and moisture, and such aliment as they may of themselves afford; and by their agency, render more soluble the food which the pasture contains, thus converting it more easily and completely to the sustenance of the plant? Let every one, Mr. Editor, draw his own conclusions, but let him not selfishly hide his light under a bushel: that's neither liberal nor fair."

EXPERIMENT IN FATTING PORK.

A correspondent in North Andover writes to us as follows:—

"I took three pigs, all of one litter, weighed them, and put them in separate pens.

One eat 5 bushels of apples, 5 of potatoes, and 50 pounds of meal—apples and potatoes boiled and meal scalded in. Slaughtered March 22d.

Weight when killed,	207
When put up,	132

Gain,	75
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Second pig was killed March 25: fed with same materials and same quantity—all raw.

Weight when killed,	235
When put up,	150

Gain,	85
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Third pig killed April 22d, eat the same quantity apples and potatoes, and 450 lbs. shelled corn, t. boiled.

Weight when dressed,	187
When put up,	120

Gain,	67
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[Mass. Plowman.

Thus it seems that the pig fed with raw apples, potatoes and meal, gained more than the one fed cooked apples, potatoes and meal. The third was killed one month later: his corn was stale, and he gained less than either. More experiments are wanted before we can come to any definite conclusion. Some pigs gain more than others of the same litter, when the food is the same.—Ed. Plowman.

THE USE OF SALT FOR DESTROYING GRUBS.

MR HENRY COLMAN—In your June number is a valuable communication relative to the efficacy of salt in destroying the grub. By way of confirming opinion, would it not be well to republish a communication made by Major Smith, of Albany, on this subject, to the "Plough Boy," as long as 1821? You will find it in the 2d vol. 98th. e. I am induced to make this suggestion in consequence of our mutual friend, H. D. Grove, remarking to me that he had used the quantity per recommended by your correspondent, without complete success, if with any success at all—which according to Mr Smith is quite impossible unless salt is dissolved. My experience confirms the

truth of Mr Smith's statements—I have long since called the attention of the cultivator to it, as one of the most important communications that have been made to the farmers.

Dr. Harris, in his report on the insects of Massachusetts, has made mention of the value of salt water in removing those aphides that prey upon the roots of plants—which confirms as far as it goes, the statement of Mr Smith. The English periodicals contain numerous communications relative to the value of salt in destroying slugs, (snails?) and worms.—Grub worms, I presume are meant. They also state that to insure success, the weather and the land must be damp. Mr Field (Cultivator, vol. iv. p. 183), killed grubs by using beef brine.

Any farmer who has a quantity of old brine and a watering can, may easily prove the truth or falsehood of these positions when the grubs appear next year. It is very desirable that intelligent farmers would on some scale or other, no matter how small, settle the question experimentally—and forward the result to some agricultural journal, so that from the number and variety of the communications something like certainty may be derived. It is to be regretted that the attention of intelligent farmers is not sufficiently concentrated upon the various topics of agricultural inquiry that are continually recurring. From the want of concert among them, many a valuable suggestion is lost. Here is a communication from a most respectable and accurate man, that has slumbered for twenty years, which would have been of incalculable value to the farmers, if ten of them had during that long period, stated its truth, and published their experiments. It is true that with the generality of farmers their experiments are rather the result of accident than design; at least this has been the case. But as there is now a spirit of liberal inquiry aroused in the farming mind, can it not be directed in a good degree to the same channel by the agency of the agricultural editor? Will it not do for you to urge your correspondents, for example, to put a good deal of salt—attic, as well as common—in their communications for some time to come, and thus furnish abundant data for settling the value of salt to the farmer, both as a manure and a vermin-fuge.

Every year the wheat districts suffer to a greater or less extent from the ravages of rust, and yet it is rendered more than probable that the free use of salt as a manure prevents this terrible disaster. At all events, the celebrated Dr. Cartwright ascertained that if one pint of salt be dissolved in eight pints of water and applied to rusted wheat at the rate of two hogsheds to the acre, the rust entirely disappears in two or three days, leaving only a slight discoloration of the straw. Now will not the sowing of very fine salt upon rusted wheat when it is wet with dew or rain, answer every purpose and save the farmer from heavy loss?

Yours, most truly, J. B. NOTT.

—[Genesee Far.

Beautiful and True.—The following well written article deserves to be studied, remembered and practiced upon by every parent and teacher.—En.
POWER OF THE VOICE OVER CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer

to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect. Or, the parent may use language in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence.

We are by no means aware of the power of voice in swaying the soul. The anecdote of a good lady, in regard to her minister's sermons, is to the point. She heard a discourse from him which pleased her exceedingly. She expressed to a friend the hope that he would preach it again. "Perhaps," said her friend in reply, "he may print it." "Ah," said she, "he could not print it in that holy tone." There is a tone in the pulpit, which, false as is the taste from which it proceeds, does indeed work wonders. So is there a tone in our intercourse with children, which may be among the most efficient aids in their right education.

Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother long since at rest in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection. So also is her voice; and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? It is no array of mere words. There is no charm in the untaught one in letters, syllables and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear, that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No—it diffuses every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner or boisterous speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies, as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone. Instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone with which we address him.

The mind is fashioned and furnished, in the main, at school; but the character of the affections is derived chiefly from home.—I have heard of a father, who, when his children became engaged in a dispute, would at once require them to unite in a song. The blending of their voices in harmony was soon found to subdue their angry and contentious feelings. There is a native, spontaneous, untaught music. It consists in the tones which issue from her who is overflowing with Christian love. While, then, I would advise the mother to the culture of a pleasant voice, and warn her of the evils of addressing her children harshly, I would still more earnestly counsel her to discipline her heart. Out of a kind heart come naturally, kind tones. She who would train up her family in the sweet spirit of Christ, can succeed best and most enduring of all, by cherishing such sentiments as shall seek their own unbidden expression in gentle yet all powerful tones.—Hartford Courant.

He who is contented with his lot, is rich indeed.

LEATHER BUSINESS OF DANVERS.

We find in the New Genesee Farmer for August, the following account of the shoe and leather business of our native town. The compiler is remarkable for his accuracy in statistical matters, and our own belief is that the account is not exaggerated. It was originally furnished for the Salem Gazette.—Ed. N. E. F.

STATEMENT.

A statistical account of the Shoe and Leather business in the town of Danvers for the year 1841, compiled from the returns made by committees appointed in each department of the business, who reported specially what was done by each person engaged in it.

1. *Boots and Shoes* manufactured—924,000 pairs.
Estimated value, when ready for market, \$650,000

Forty per cent. of this is labor applied—1255 males are constantly employed, and 946 females.

2. *Tanning and Currying*.—373,800 sides of leather.

10 per cent. of labor applied in the process of tanning—20 per cent. of labor applied in the process of currying upper leather. A large proportion of the leather tanned here is also curried. 328 males are constantly employed in this business.

The Real Estate, consisting of tanneries and mills used in this business, is valued at \$123,000. 6500 cords of bark are used in the tanneries, estimated at \$8 per cord, when delivered at the yard, \$50,000, 9-10ths of this is the result of actual labor applied. The transportation of the bark from Maine to Massachusetts, employs 15 vessels of 80 tons each and 60 men. The transportation of hides from South America employs 5 vessels of 200 tons each and 50 men. In addition to the above, citizens of this place are concerned in tanneries in Maine and Vermont, from which they receive leather ready for the market, of the value of \$200,000

3. *Manufacture of Skins*.—150,000 dressed annually.

Estimated value when ready for the market, 90,000

40 per cent. of this labor is applied—44 males constantly employed.

Gross amount of the value of materials brought to market annually by our manufacturers, \$1,732,900

The whole number of persons employed as stated above, is 2639. Supposing one third of the nett proceeds to be applied as a compensation for their labor, this would give about \$214 to each person, not by any means an extravagant compensation for their labor. It is not pretended that the amount of capital employed is as large as the sum above stated; because some of the articles are twice estimated.

Such for instance is the case with the leather purchased by the currier of the tanner. It will also be remembered that a large part of the stock worked in the shoe factories, is purchased in the New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

The foregoing estimates are the best approximation to the facts that I have been able to obtain from an examination of the returns of men practically engaged in the business. Throughout it has appeared to me they were not disposed to overrate their business. A more sober, industrious, and mind-their-own-business class of people than the manufacturers of this place, it will be difficult to find in any community.

I hope sir, that the above statements, hastily sketched, will be found a satisfactory answer to your inquiries.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
Danvers, March, 1842. J. W. PROCTOR.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

ADDITIONAL ON DANIELS' PATENT MANURE.

In my last letter I gave you my ideas respecting Mr Daniels' new manure; since then I have received the specification of the patent—here it is, a little abbreviated.

The substances are divided into three classes:

First: Ligneous matters, (say sawdust of any wood,) also peat, straw, and weeds of any kind.

Second: Bituminous matters; these are, mineral coal, (not anthracite, I am sure, although this is not so stated,) asphaltum, pitch made from coal tar, or other pitch, mineral resin, and also tar.

Third: Animal matter, such as butchers' offal, graves, flesh of any dead animals, also fish.

The ligneous matters are ground to powder—or the same effect may be produced on them by mixture with caustic (unslacked) lime.

The bituminous matters, when brittle, are ground into powder by machinery; but if sticky, like pitch, a small quantity of dry quick lime is added to prevent their sticking to the machine. When these bituminous ingredients are liquid, they are converted into vapor by dry distillation, with which vapor the ligneous matters are saturated. These ligneous matters may be, spent tanners' bark, dyers' spent wood, sawdust, &c. The soft bituminous matters may also be reduced to a state of minute division, by being rendered soluble in water by the addition of caustic alkali—and in this solution the ligneous matters are steeped.

The animal matters are mixed with pulverized ligneous or bituminous ingredients before mentioned, and are then ground into fine powder.

This manure is deposited in the ground with the seed by means of a drilling machine, or scattered over the ground broadcast.

The words within parentheses are my additions. It will be immediately perceived that the particulars given in this patent are calculated more to conceal than to disclose the real method of conducting this manure. Still, as the patent right would be vitiated unless all the ingredients were mentioned, there is no doubt that every substance used is given, and that the sulphur, of which I did not see the use, is not amongst them.

There are two ways in which this preparation may be made. The bituminous matters, any or all, may be dry distilled, that is, enclosed in an iron retort and acted on by fire, the ligneous substances exposed to the vapor proceeding from this distillation, and thoroughly saturated with it. Coal gas, for illuminating cities, is produced by dry distillation of bituminous coal. This method, however, would require a regular manufacturing establishment with proper machinery.

When peat, weeds, &c. are used, then, with the tar and liquid bituminous matters, they may be operated on by quick lime, and sawdust added either of these mixtures, with finely divided animal matters, would no doubt make a rich manure.

The principles of the formation of this new manure of Daniels', seem to agree pretty well with those I have laid down—namely, that all ligneous matters containing the basis humus or geine source of carbonic acid gas, well saturated with azote, particularly in the form of ammonia, and mixed with alkaline bases, as lime, potash, or soda are highly important manures, particularly on lig sandy soils; and that animal and carbonaceous matters are excellent ingredients to produce the saturation of azote.

Also, as a general rule, that whenever any manure, as cow or horse dung, is put on a hill which plants are to be set, it is an excellent plan to mix a little quick lime with it before covering up. The lime liberates the ammonia, with which the earth around becomes impregnated, and the roots then find their proper food with its digest power ready for them in abundance. The precautions necessary, are to guard against the lime coming into contact with the roots, and to cover up carefully, so that none of the ammonia may escape into the atmosphere. J. E. T.

NATIVE SILK.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following statement of facts showing the progress of the silk business in this country, as indicated by the bounty annually paid in the several States:

"In Ohio, the bounty paid to silk-growers in	
1839 was	\$71 10
1841 was	2681 76

The whole amount of reeled silk produced year is set down at 3000 pounds.

In Massachusetts, the bounty paid in	
1836 was	\$85 20
1839 was	439 99
1841 was	4675 10

In New York, the increase in the quantity of cocoons produced, has been very rapid, in 1841 being 2000 pounds, while in 1841 it was 6426.

In Pennsylvania, the bounty paid in	
1840 was	\$2101 80
1841 was	4418 55

The Rev. Frederick A. Ross has probably reared more silk than any other person in the country. During the last year he sold 300 pounds of reeled silk in Burlington, N. J., for \$1600. A silk culture has been established in Philadelphia.

In France, and some other countries of the continent, companies for the insurance of agriculturists from loss through the destruction of staple crops by hail storms, have long been established and have proved of great utility. In England, happily, our ripening harvests are not so frequently exposed to injury from such causes, but, nevertheless, it is the part of prudence to guard against even improbable danger, when the cost is trifling. Men do not insure their houses from fire because they expect a visitation from the devouring element, but simply as a measure of wise precaution against a possible casualty.—New Farmers' Jour.

The annual Cattle Show, &c. of the New Agricultural Society, will be held at Andover, South Parish, on Sept. 25th.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

Water is a necessary agent in the production of vegetation: the redundancy of water is scarcely less deleterious than the entire absence of it on any piece of cultivated land. Where the water stands a large part of the year upon and near the surface, the production will be little or nothing. Lands drowned in time of rain and wet, often in time of drought suffer as much for want of wet as the most dry and porous soils. The difficulty with much of this land is that there is no action of the soil but upon a very thin surface, because the standing water in spring and fall hardens all to the surface; and as soon as the dry weather succeeds, the corn and potatoes droop, and sometimes wither and die. So in any sunken swamp which may not be flowed and drained at pleasure, the water stands a part of the season, leaving only a chance for the growth of wild grasses, while the continued absence of rain in the summer months leaves the swamp itself high and dry, and the growth of the poor vegetation is weak and stunted.

The land thus rendered little better than waste possesses the elements of more fertility than much of the upland. Drainage and submersion are the two great principles to be brought into use on such land.

1. **DRAINAGE.**—There are many swamps in most towns that may be very easily drained by ditches deepening the natural passage of the water. In some cases a single ditch will carry off all the water that may be required. Lowering the water one foot in some instances may be sufficient: the mud in swamps that have been submerged for ages may be brought into action as the best of soil, yielding hay and other vegetable productions for a long time almost without the aid of manures. If cold springs come in near the edges, these may be cut off and carried away by means of ditches filled in with rocks that are often found near at hand; or where rocks are not to be found, the logs and stumps dug from the swamp may be used in the place of stones, leaving apertures in the drains for the water to pass off. Large swamps are by these means reclaimed, and a vast quantity of the richest soil brought into use.

Of the hard lands continually suffering from surface water, there are thousands of acres that may be changed entirely by drainage: when an under-drain cutting off cold springs and receiving the water from the surface is once made, the ground or subsoil may be stirred below; and the deeper we go less than eighteen inches or two feet, the greater will be the capacity of the ground to produce. Even stiff clayey soils may be drained so as to become light and permeable. The action of stimulating manures upon such grounds often brings out of the ground giant vegetable productions.

In the cultivation of lands, whether they be wet or dry, the stirring of the subsoil or deep plowing is always of great advantage. The ground cannot be stirred too deep. It is true the turning up of mere cold sand, or gravel, or clay upon the surface, and the burying deep of the vegetable mould already upon the surface may injure present crops; but the stirring of under-soil, while the vegetable mould is kept above, will always be of advantage to the crops. In some instances crops are doubled simply from the moving of the under soil: this is often done in gardens by trenching, taking care to keep the mould upon the surface.

Whether the ground be dry and porous sand or gravel, or whether it be stiff clay or loam or gravelly pan, the moving of the ground is always advantageous. It leaves an ample field for the roots of the crops. If the season be very dry, the roots seek the moisture deep in the stirred ground: if it be very wet, the superabundance of wet settles off at once into the deeper stirred ground—so that vegetation in ground thus prepared better stands both drought and wet.

2. **IRRIGATION.** Strange as it may seem, that although cold water kills and destroys the crop if suffered to stand long, so it invigorates and stimulates when it passes over or lays for a short time upon the surface. The effect of the wash of roads and from other sources upon mowing grounds is often seen. Tons of hay are produced in a succession of years where little or nothing would grow without this wash. Every good farmer will take advantage of all these sources of gain. The idea generally is that the increase of production results not so much from the water as from the fretting of materials brought along with it—the droppings of cattle, sheep, swine, &c. But if we reflect a moment we will perceive that the amount of these droppings, &c. is by no means equal to the effect produced. The simple cold water running from a spring flashed over ground in the spring and fall will have nearly as great effect as water washed from roads. The washings from the melting snow or from the spring or fall rains is as good and as strong a stimulant as the earth will at any time require.

The hilly grounds of New England, the lands of small rocks and hard pan, as well as the lands of deeper, richer mould, are very favorably situated for irrigation. Every part of a man's farm may be overflowed where there is a high spring near it, or where water from the melted snow or rains may be collected into a stream above. At little expense the water in the spring may be flashed over an extensive side hill: where this can be done annually there will be little need of frequent plowing and manuring; and whenever either or both are resorted to, the flashed water coming in aid of the other stimulants will have its greater proportionate effect.

Extensive meadows drained in the manner we have described, by means of a dam, might be submerged for a short season in early spring or after the crops come off in the fall for a few weeks to great advantage; the complete drainage afterwards will leave such ground in the very best condition for the growing of crops.

In the month of April last, while on a journey through Massachusetts, our attention was attracted to a conical field belonging to Doct. NATHANIEL PIERCE of Ashburnham: the frost had not yet been extracted from the ground; but this little hill was clothed in living green much in advance of the grounds around it. We went early in the morning to ascertain the cause of the difference. A brook run down a valley at the foot of the hill, where the effect of the superabundance of water had been the injury in the lowest ground rather than the benefit of the grass crop. Doct. P. with very little labor had turned the course of this stream, which was always nearly dry in summer, to a point as high as it could run upon the conical field. In several channels one below the other winding round the hill, the water was carried. The channel was such a one as might be made with a common sward plow with the furrow turned upon the lower side: through

the bank at short distances small crevices were made for the leakage of the water. With very little labor these were stopped up and now ones made at pleasure, so that the water by this extra attention was made to do its work over the whole surface.

The field on which this experiment was in operation we were acquainted with from a child—before we knew the State of New Hampshire. In the rough point of that town which is very stony like most of the higher ridge towns between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, it was one of the fertile hills which might be cleared of rocks and plowed. Fields thus cleared embracing only a small portion of the whole land have generally been kept under the plow for the longer portion of the time. Now and then they are laid down to grass and continued for two or three years. With sparse manuring, they cannot long be kept profitably in grass. Doct. P. informed us that this field had not been plowed for about ten years; that he had irrigated it partially for the last seven years, and that the crop of hay had been doubled. This season the prospect of the crop was as good as it had been in any previous year.

Doct. Pierce, so well pleased with his first experiment, was extending the water spout upon this cone to mowing fields below with great success. This pure cold water process as far as it was carried on made abundance of hay, and of itself created a material for making manure that would soon bring a farm to its highest point of cultivation.

In whole countries in South America the agriculturist depends entirely upon irrigation, there being no rain through the growing season. Where the waters of the rivers can be taken out and flashed over the ground immense crops of grain, rice, &c., can be procured—where no water can be brought, the grounds are barren. This we have been told, is the condition of the countries in Peru and Chili from the foot of the high Andes to the western or Pacific ocean.

In the United States we are happily not reduced to that position: we have here alternate rains and shines; but we do not doubt the time approaches when irrigation will be here introduced among those grand agricultural improvements which the spirit of the times call into action.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

"At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the 18th of May, in London, on motion of the Duke of Richmond, seconded by Earl Spencer, Prof. Justus Liebig of Giessen, Germany, and Mr Henry Colman, Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, were unanimously elected honorary members of this Society."

Mr Colman gratefully appreciates this distinguished honor; an honor much higher than any to which his ambition had ever aspired; and the more highly valued on account of the eminent friends of agriculture at whose instance it has been conferred. Viewed aright, it can serve only as a new stimulus to render oneself deserving of it; and quicken efforts, however humble, to be useful in a cause deeply and inseparably connected with the physical comfort and the moral welfare of mankind.

—New Genesee Farmer.

The annual consumption of poultry and small game in the city of Paris, usually amounts to twenty-two millions of pounds.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

Reply—Some Explanations, and a Confession of Wrong.

We were prepared for an article of strong reproval from the editor of the Boston Cultivator:—our remarks last week we supposed would draw such an one from him. This article is severe upon us. But it was not unprovoked. Before his article appeared, we regretted what we had done.

At the head of the article is quoted this text of scripture—"God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are," &c.;—and then after alluding to our former profession—that of the ministry—the editor says that our article reminds him of the self-righteous Pharisee. To the implied charge of hypocrisy, we have merely to say, that it is difficult for man to know *certainly* the character of the motive which influences a fellow man to perform a particular deed or to utter a particular sentiment. Such questions can be determined with unerring justice, only at the bar of the Searcher of Hearts. And notwithstanding the implied charge of insincerity in our call upon the God of Truth, we humbly thought when we made it, that we were sincere. And we strive to remember habitually, that we must appear and answer for our deeds at the dread tribunal of one who will not be mocked. If we are charged with failing to come up to the requirements of the perfect laws of our Moral Governor and Judge, we must humbly plead guilty to that charge.

Our article last week was written, as we said, in a sorrowful spirit. It bore, hard upon the editor of the Cultivator;—we now know, *too hard*. We will not say that we took a wise or a kind course—but we can say that we had no wish to harm the writer of that article, but only to put a stop to charges against us which we felt to be unjust and uncalled for;—we were unwise, unkind and unjust in our mode of trying to accomplish our purpose. We can say to the writer of that article, that we have never regarded our position in reference to him as that of "an opponent"—and that while we read portions of his paper, it has never been our habit to look through the paper with care. Many of its articles we do not read, and we have not the slightest remembrance of having seen there the one to which he alludes. That he has given some valuable statistical articles that would be useful to politicians and lawmakers, we have never doubted; but our leading purpose as editor is, to give instruction to the farmer that will be useful to him in the field, and not as a politician or statesman. This latter work more properly belongs to the conductors of political journals. We, however, have occasionally stepped aside from our usual course. If at such times we have never taken any article from the Cultivator, it has been because such of them as we happened to read, have not suited our purpose. If charged with being prejudiced in our judgment, we shall not claim exemption from the common frailty of prejudice, and shall not deny that prejudice may be among the causes why we do not set as high a value upon the contents of the Cultivator as many others do.

While we allow the value of some statistical articles, to law-makers, we honestly have differed in opinion from the editor in very many of his positions and in much of his reasoning. We called them baneful, and have thought them so. Such a statement implies no

impeachment of motive, and no charge upon the character, but only a difference of opinion.

"Why did you commence a controversy with us two or three months after we took charge of the Cultivator, and accuse us of holding mercenary opinions?" This question is put to us. In reply, we say, we wrote an article upon plows, in which we stated, as nearly as we remember, that the New England Farmer was owned by the agents for selling Howard's plows, and that Messrs. Prouty & Mears, it was understood, had been, or were interested in the Boston Cultivator. We stated this for the express purpose of letting the public know the simple facts, so that they might, if there was reason for it, let the facts influence them in forming a judgment of the worth of our opinion, and of the opinions of others in regard to the several plows. We no more brought a charge of mercenary motives against the editor of the Cultivator than we did against ourselves, and to bring an injurious charge against ourselves, certainly we had no design. The article bore as hard upon ourselves as any one; and we were never more surprised by any communication in print, than by the Cultivator's reply to our article then. We neither designed nor expected controversy. And when we saw the article in the Cultivator, though it contained charges or implications against us which a few facts might have shown to be unfounded; yet such was our unwillingness to enter into controversy, that we chose to bear the charges in silence, hoping that there would be an end of every thing like conflict.

In regard to the editor's call upon us to come on with our proofs, we have had a struggle. It is hard to back out where any thing like a threat is offered. But we are in the wrong.

We have no reason to suppose that we could establish any overt acts against the editor of the Cultivator, or that he has been guilty of any such acts as would fix a deep and indelible stain upon him, if all his deeds were brought to light. And yet we see now that we gave reason for the inference among those who knew him not, that such might be the case. We did not design any thing approaching that. We have done him wrong. We did design to express our want of sympathy with his course, our want of confidence, and our unwillingness to be intimately associated with him. But even this was wrong. We should have kept it private, or have communicated it in a less public way. We felt hurt at his article, and in our sorrow spoke as we ought not to have spoken. Could we read the publicity of our feelings, we would gladly do it. And on this point, we beg our readers to think, with the Editor of the Cultivator, that our opinions are not worth a straw.

We beg Mr Merriam's forgiveness for the wrong we have done him—and hope, also, that we sincerely ask forgiveness of heaven for the yielding so blindly to our feelings of sorrow, perhaps mingled with sinful resentment of which we were not conscious.

Our readers, we trust, will pardon us for taking so much space in trying to right the wrong we have done. In future we hope to be able to avoid occasion for any thing of the kind.

ANOTHER LABORER.

We find on our table the first number of the *Berkshire Farmer*, published at Pittsfield, Mass. William Bacon is the editor. We presume that he is the W. B., of Mount Osceola, whose communications were once frequent in the columns of the New England Farmer. We wish him success. The paper is to appear monthly. Price 50 cts per year.

The capital employed in the manufacture of cotton goods in the U States, is \$51,000,000.

MEMORANDA.

The week before last, we spent a pleasant hour with Hon. Daniel P. King, of Danvers, in walking over his farm. On his premises we met with various crops and operations that are not common in this vicinity. Mills sowed in the spring failed to grow: sowed in June became luxuriant: sowed July 12, on land from which a crop of hay was taken this season, it looks vigorous and gives promise of a good result. The facts indicate that it is decidedly a *summer* plant, and will not grow well if sowed in the spring.

Oats and peas together, 1-2 bush. of oats and 2 bush of peas per acre of seed, for a crop when seeding down to grass, though common in the interior, is unusual along the sea-board. Mr King has tried it, with apparently profitable results. The crop he describes as having been *large*, and the grass speaks for itself, and mud in its own praise.

His winter rye he fed down in May and June, and yet obtained a good crop. Nor is this all—for he sowed grass seed upon the rye field in March, and let nature cover it. This grass also looks well, though on light land, and this not much enriched by cultivation.

The manure used upon the farm this season, contained a large admixture (three or four hundred per cent,) of muck from the swamp, and yet the crops are very green and flourishing.

On one piece of land, however, "the fish have eaten up his corn." We have forgotten what variety of fish he charges with this unseemly deed; but a salted fish and an half, of some kind, in each hill, has certainly made the corn much smaller than it is where no fish have had a chance to feed. These things, and some others which we have not space to notice now, are "memoranda," because we wish to ask our friend to watch his trials faithfully, and at the proper time favor us with the results.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 20, 1842.

From Samuel Pond—Twenty-five boxes of Plums, viz: Isabella, Apricot, White Gage, Bingham, Washington, Prince's Imperial, and Royal de Tours. The Washington plums were very large and fine.

From A. Bowditch—Sweetwater, Black Hamburg and Frontignac Grapes; Bartlett Pears; Dwarf Apples. From Wm. Thomas, Boston—Bolmer's Washington and Italian Damask Plums.

From Henry Vandine—Cloth of Gold? and Early Black? Plums.

From Samuel Walker—Summer Franciscan Pear.

From S. R. Johnson—fine Washington Plum; very superior.

From Robert Manning—Pears: Muscat of August, Bezi blanc, Elizabeth, Passans du Portugal, Rostiezer, Hoyerswoud;? Dodge's Early Red Apple.

From J. F. Allen—Black Fig of St. Michael's; Gross Mignonne and Early Royal George Peaches—most superbly colored.

From Mr Bigelow—fine Rareripe Peaches, open culture.

From John Low, Chelsea—Prince's Imperial Grape Plums.

From Otis Johnson—very fine specimens of Early Bough and Red Astracan Apples. The former of much larger size than what is figured in the Magazine. President Peaches.

From John C. Howard—Yellow Siberian Crab Apple; Summer Bon Chretien and Catten Pears.

From George Brown—Bezi blanc Pear.

From the Public Garden—A dish of the fruit of Passiflora edulis.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK.

A letter from Mentz says that whole villages, rich as well as poor, are emigrating from Germany to North America.

NOTICE.

Mass. Horticultural Rooms,
Saturday, Aug. 20th, 1842.

A meeting of the *Committee of General Arrangements*, will be held at the Hall of the Mass. Horticultural Society, on Saturday, third day of September, at 1-2 past twelve, A. M., a general, and punctual attendance is requested.

Aug. 24. Per order S. WALKER,
2w Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded air exposure, for the week ending August 14.

August, 1842. 5 A.M. 12, M. 7 P.M. Wind.

Monday,	15	62	75	68	E.
Tuesday,	16	65	76	67	S. E.
Wednesday,	17	65	83	71	S. E.
Thursday,	18	66	81	73	S.
Friday,	19	70	83	74	S.
Saturday,	20	64	80	70	W.
Sunday,	21	63	81	68	W.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 22, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 460 Beef Cattle, 3800 Sheep and 550 Hogs.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with last week, viz: extra \$5 25. First quality, \$4 75 a 5 00. Second quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 00.

Sheep—We quote lots from 1 25, to \$2 00. Wethers, from 1 75, to \$2 00 and \$2 25.

Pigs—Dull. A lot of old hogs at 3cts. Shoats to dle, 3 for sows and 4 for Barrows. At retail from 2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

FEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 cts. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 cts. per lb. Ray Seed, \$5 00 per bushel.

RAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market has sustained with more firmness the general affairs of last week; good mealing corn is scarce, and after demand.

WHEAT—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62—Southern, round w, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 58—to white old, 53 a 54—do New Orleans, 45 a 50—Barley—Rye, Northern, 65 a 67—do. Southern, 60 a 62—do. Southern, 23 a 25—Northern do. 23 to 30—Beans, per el 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 20

LOUR. The limited supplies at market and somewhat increased demand for the country trade has a favorable influence on prices.

Flour—Atmoro, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$5 62 a 5 75—do. f, \$5 50 a 5 00 do. free of garlic, \$5 62 a—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$5 50 a 5 00—Fredericksburg, low 1/2 4 \$5 50 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —5 50 a Georgetown, \$5 50 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, \$5 00 a 5 00—City, \$5 00 a 5 00—Petersburgh, South side \$5 00 a 5 00—Country \$5 00 a 5 00—Genesee common, cash, \$5 50 a—do fancy brands \$5 63 a 5 75—Ohio, via Canal, \$5 00 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$5 37 a 5 00. Rye, \$4 a 25—Indian Meal in blis. \$2 75 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. Steady sales by dealers at the range of the market prices.

Meat—Mess 4 no. new bbl. \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 00 a—No. 1, 6 25 a 6 50—do Prime \$4 00 a 5 50—Pork—Clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11 00 a 11 50—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50—less, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess other States, —a—do Prime do do \$5 00 a 5 50—do do do—Clear do do \$10 00 a 10 50—do shipping, 6 a 10—do store, unselected, 10 a 12—do 17 a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 9—do 1 and Western, 6 1 2 a 7 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Corn and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, —do new milk, 6 a 7.

DOLL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and per pound.

The movements in this article have been limited in extent; some sales of both fleece and pulled have been made at very low prices. We do not learn that any considerable sales of coarse foreign have been made; our quotations for nearly all descriptions are higher than can be realized to any extent.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 35 a 37—Do 3 4 do 32 a 35—Do 1 2 do 30 a 32—1 4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengali do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The coming crop will be unusually large, and without an export demand prices will rule very low. Contracts have been made for delivery in October and November next, to a considerable extent, from 1 1/2 to 10c per lb. for 1st sort. There is nothing doing in the crop of 1841. The duty in England at the last date was estimated at £140,000.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Societies' room, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of \$200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes, and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Societies' room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, on, or before Saturday, the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Societies' room at 10 1/2 o'clock in the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums.

All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. C. M. HOVEY,
Chairman.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to plant plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Mathen Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer: fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$4 per hundred.

Hovey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

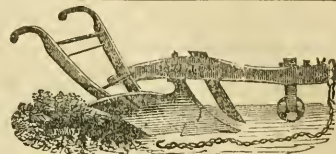
We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotis and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.
Aug. 10. 3w.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 00, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

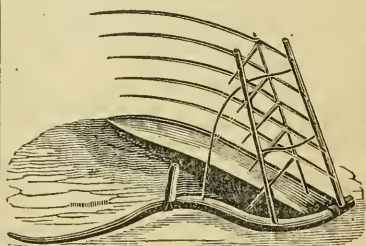
For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8.

8w

JOHN GILES.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarkable Case of Instinct in a Bird.—One of the most remarkable cases of instinctive knowledge in birds, was often related by my grandfather, who witnessed the fact with his own eyes. He was attracted to the door, one summer day, by a troubled twittering, indicating distress and terror. A bird, who had built her nest in a tree near the door, was flying back and forth with the utmost speed, uttering wailing cries, as she went. He was at first at a loss to account for her strange movements; but they were soon explained, by the sight of a snake, slowly winding up the tree.

Animal magnetism was then unheard of; and whoever had dared to mention it, would doubtless have been hung on Witch's Hill, without benefit of clergy. Nevertheless, marvellous and altogether unaccountable stories have been told of the snake's power to charm birds. My grandfather, having a mind to test the truth of such stories, thought he would watch the progress of things, but, being a humane man, he resolved to kill the snake before he spoiled the nest. The distressed mother, meanwhile, continued her rapid movements and mournful cries; and he soon discovered that she went and came continually, with something in her bill, from one particular tree—a white ash. The snake wound his way up; but the instant his head came near the nest, his folds relaxed, and he fell to the ground rigid, and apparently lifeless. My grandfather made sure of his death by cutting off his head, and then mounted the tree to examine into the mystery. The snug little nest was filled with eggs, and covered with *leaves of the white ash!*

That little bird knew, if my readers do not, that contact with the white ash is deadly to a snake. This is no idle superstition; but a veritable fact in natural history. The Indians are aware of it, and twist garlands of white ash leaves about their ankles, as a protection against rattlesnakes. Slaves often take the same precaution, when they travel through swamps and forests, guided by the North Star; or to the cabin of some poor white man, who teaches them to read and write by the light of pine splinters, and receives his pay in massa's corn or tobacco.

I have never heard any explanation of the effect produced by the white ash; but I know that settlers in the wilderness like to have these trees around their log-houses, being convinced that no snake will voluntarily come near them. When touched with the boughs, they are said to grow suddenly rigid, with strong convulsions; after a while they slowly recover, but seem sickly for some time.—*Mrs. L. M. Child.*

Industry and Economy.—There is nothing possible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision—houseless, shoeless, and breadless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man of today, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of his pure principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty and what the world calls disgrace stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward, and exulted most in high and great exertion in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamities.

Let this young man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—what matters if this course not in his veins—he is a freeborn American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright?—he knows, and his country knows, that the little finger of an honest and upright young man, though destitute of wealth, is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are the men who constitute the pride of the country—who bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unflinching spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, as it is already the freest land beneath the sun.—*Selected.*

Anecdote of Dr. Byles.—During the unhappy divisions preceding the American Revolution, the Rev. Dr. Byles, who was favorable to the mother country, was sentenced to be confined to his own house in Boston, with a guard placed over him. On one occasion he exhibited his love of ridicule, by persuading his sentinel to go on an errand for him, promising to take his place. This he did very faithfully, and to the great amusement of all who passed, the Doctor was seen very gravely marching before his door, the musket on his shoulder, keeping guard over himself. A short time after, it was thought best to relieve him from the presence of a sentinel. On some further complaint, a guard was again placed over him; but he was soon freed and no further noticed. Speaking of these transactions, he said, "he had been *guarded, regarded, and disregarded.*"—*Selected.*

Glass Waistcoats.—The very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the richest silk, is now being brought into very general operation, and in various ways, such as gentlemen's waistcoats and stocks, ladies' dresses, and many other articles of decorations, in the most splendid patterns. It is superior even to silk in flexibility and softness, and the durability of it, (a point, however, of no consideration with the rich, among whom at present it exclusively is,) as a matter of course, vastly superior. In process of time, when the manufacture has arrived at a more perfect state, and all defects remedied, and all its wastings discovered, it will probably come within reach of most classes of society, but at present, its cost is its only drawback. The magnificence of its appearance is quite remarkable, and when used in any considerable quantity, such as window curtains, &c., it should be seen before a just appreciation of its richness and elegance can be entertained.—*London paper.*

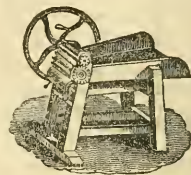
"Shon," said a Dutchman, "you may say vat you please 'bout pad neighbors—I hadt to verst neighbors as neffer vas. Mine pigs and mine hens comes home mid dere ears split—an todder tay two of dem come home missing!"—*Selected.*

Life.—An old writer says—"This life is begun with a cry, and it endeth with a groan. Such being the two extremes, why should its midway stage be disturbed by the warring elements of discord and strife?"

New wheat is selling at 50 cents a bushel in Cincinnati.

Conscience of Head and Heart.—There is a conscience of the head as well as of the heart, and in old age we feel as much remorse, if we have wasted our natural virtues. The profound and exultant satisfaction with which a man who feels that he has not lived in vain—that he has entailed or the world an heirloom of instruction or delights—looks back upon departed struggles, is one of the happiest emotions of which the conscience can be capable.—*Selected.*

During a discussion on matrimonial rights, man remarked to his better half, "What's your mine. 'I'm agreed to that,'" said she, "an just take my tooth-ache, if you please, along with the rest."—*Selected.*



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prevalent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two barrels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the U. States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do. do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Seythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Scutills.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do. do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
100 Grain Cradles.	100 " Drift do.
200 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Balier do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if no advance is made.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1842.

[NO. 9.]

N. E. FARMER.

SEEDING ON GREEN-SWARD FURROWS.

To the Editor of the Mass. Plowman:

SIR—I observe that you call your plan of sowing grass seed in August on the green furrow, the "New Husbandry," or at least one branch of the new system which you for three or four years have been recommending. But I noticed in another paper of last Saturday, I think it was the Boston Cultivator, a statement made by the editor of that paper, which was, in substance, that the plan which you call new, has been long known and practiced upon by the best farmers in the State. That editor says he has known it to be the practice of the best farmers from his early childhood, and he names the last week in August as the time; also the very mode of getting in the seed which you are now urging farmers to adopt.

Now, sir, I confess I have but a limited knowledge of the practices of farmers out of the county of Essex; but I am constrained to say that so far as my knowledge extends, none of the farmers here had ever tried the plan of seeding down to grass it once, on the green sward furrow, before you proposed it when you commenced publishing the Cultivator in 1839.

And now I find that most farmers are extremely backward in altering their course. They are cautiously looking on to see how the plan will work under the trial of others who have more faith.

If this system has, in truth, been pursued for a long course of years, I should like to know in what part of the State it was, and how the farmers liked it. I shall try one field this month, and I want all he light I can have before I commence.

Yours, respectfully,
August, 1842. ESSEX.

We do not take the Boston Cultivator, and we do not see it. Last Saturday, however, a friend showed us that paper, and the article alluded to by "Essex," was pointed out. It was headed, "NORTH NEW," and then follows a statement by the editor, in substance as represented by our correspondent.

If such has been the practice of "the best farmers, ever since our boyhood," as that editor says, we too should like to know in what county those farmers live, and why they could not have been kind enough to publish, in some paper, an account of their success. We have conversed with no less than three thousand farmers within one year, and have brought to their view this subject, which has made no light impression on our mind. And we most positively declare that not an individual has ever told us that this was an old practice of farmers.

On the contrary, we have had much difficulty in trying to persuade the farmers we have met, in the six counties lying nearest the capital, to adopt the new mode we have been recommending.

But this statement from us is unnecessary. There is not a farmer in the Commonwealth, who

has the least regard to truth, who will confirm the assertions made in the Cultivator. Every intelligent farmer knows they are false.—*Ed. Plowman.*

We last year gave Mr Buckminster, editor of the Mass. Plowman, credit for being the first writer, as far as we knew, who had strongly and earnestly recommended "seeding to grass on green sward furrows." We believe him entitled to this credit—and it is no small credit, for the course is as good and economical as he represents it. But as some Essex farmer seems to think that the course had never been thought of there until 1839, and as he wishes for information, we can state to him that it was tried by Mr Daniel Putnam, of North Danvers, some fifteen or twenty or more years ago, on a small part of his pasture where the rocks were not so thick as to forbid rough plowing. The benefit of the course was obvious—and the preference which the cattle give to the grasses there, indicate that its good effects are not yet gone. The greater part of the pasture is so thoroughly paved with rocks that the plow can do nothing. This (the rocks,) stood in the way of the extension of the course in the pastures; but on moist lands in the fields it has been so much resorted to by Mr Putnam as to become a part of his system of culture; and it was commenced, we believe, long before Mr Buckminster, publicly recommended it. But these facts make Mr B. none the less an originator of the course, for he knew nothing of them. We have no knowledge that the practice ever extensively prevailed anywhere.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

SEED WHEAT.—CAUTION TO FARMERS.

The subjoined is a very important communication. Some years since, having taken great pains to get some celebrated wheat from a distinguished cultivator, we received a few bushels very much mixed with rye, oats, &c. We undertook to clean it by picking out with the hand all the "foul stuff." The undertaking was most tedious; and being obliged to leave home before it was finished, we left it in charge to a man in our employ. He being very impatient, and not destitute of that self-conceit of superior sagacity so common in such cases, immediately after we left, took the whole to the mill and passed it through the smut machine. The consequence was, its germinating power was destroyed, and with the exception of a very few straggling plants, we lost our seed and our labor; to say nothing about our temper.—*Ed. Gen. Far.*

MR COLMAN.—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to caution the farmers of Western New York, against sowing wheat threshed with a machine, for I believe it is one great reason, if not the only one, why we do not have wheat grow as thick now as it did before machines come in use. I came to that conclusion last fall, and threshed my seed with flail, and the result is, my wheat came up twice as thick as my neighbors, according to the quantity of seed sown per acre, threshed with machine, which was about one bushel and three

fourths per acre, and it stands so yet. I further believe wheat should be sown as soon as the last week in August, for as far as my knowledge extends, wheat sown at that time has not failed to be of a good quality, when that sowed ten or twelve days later has been very much injured by the rust.
JOS. WICKOFF.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF WHEAT.

Too much cannot be said, if it produce corresponding action, upon the importance of improving the various kinds of seed. Wheat, being so important a staple, much pains should be used in bringing the seed as near to perfection as possible. Select some of the largest and plumpest heads before thrashing, say enough to make a half bushel or more, and sow it by itself, and see if it does not produce a finer crop than that which has not been selected. The following we find in the Albany Cultivator.—*Union Agriculturist.*

"Col. LeCouteur, the most skillful grower of wheat in England, in some tables lately published in one of the English periodicals, has given the results of some of his long-continued experiments in improving wheat by crossings and selections. By continuing to select and propagate only those varieties that gave the most and best flour, with the least bran, he now obtains over 2,400 pounds of superfine flour to the acre, and so thin is the skin of his wheat, that, from an acre of 52 bushels, only 542 lbs. of bran, middlings, and shorts were given. One hundred pounds of this flour, as repeated and careful experiments have proved, will make from 6 to 10 per cent. more bread, of the first quality, than the same quantity of the best common market flour. The beauty, purity and weight of some of the specimens sent by the Col. to the Fair of the Royal Agricultural Society, surprised all who noticed the samples, and most strikingly proved the improvement that skill and perseverance can effect in the most common cultivated plants."

To Prepare Green Corn for Use in Winter.—A few months since, a farmer ate some green corn at our mother's table, which he liked so well that he requests us to furnish the process of curing to our readers.

She has a large copper boiler of boiling water, which she fills with ears of husked corn, such as are used for roasting ears, and after boiling about ten minutes, the corn is scraped off with an iron spoon, and spread in the sun to dry, either on plates, boards or cloths. When thoroughly dried, it is hung up in bags, and makes in the winter a most delightful dish—almost as good as fresh green corn. The best kind is the sweet corn, of which the best variety is that which shrinks most in drying.—*Chicago Agricult.*

Massachusetts has a population of 941.2 to a square mile. If all the States were as densely populated, we should be a nation of ninety-five millions. Who shall say we may not arrive at this?

CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING UP- LANDS INDICATIVE OF THE VALUE OF MOULD AND MUCK FOR MANURE.

We have once stated in our columns that an intelligent and observing farmer expressed to us a conviction that the mud and mould of the holes and swamps that are surrounded and covered by a hard wood growth, are more fertile and more fertilizing than those found where the growth is pine. We give below an article from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, (an English paper), which maintains that tenacious and clayey soils contain in the hollows that occur among them, better mould than that found in sandy sections. The opinions of our friend, the farmer, and of the German chemist as stated below, are in striking accordance with each other. For it is the strong loamy and clayey soils, generally, that produce the hard wood, while the sandy ones support the pine. The question is one of much practical importance, for it may help to determine the comparative value of the several wet meadows and mud holes upon a farmer's premises, and also the worth of these lands in one neighborhood or district, compared with their value in another. We have made no observations which help us to any opinion upon the subject. But if any of our readers have any facts that will throw light upon the point suggested, we will thank them to send the facts to us for publication.—Ed. N. E. F.

ON ORGANIC-MINERAL MANURES.

By Prof. CHARLES SPRENGEL, (translated from the German.)

Under the name of organic-mineral manures are comprised those materials which (as the name implies) are composed partly of organic remains and partly of mineral substances; thereto belong mould, mud, artificially-prepared compost, rubbish collected in the streets, the soil of sinks, &c. These organic mineral manures are of great importance in agriculture.

1. *Mould*.—Mould is that kind of soil which occurs often in low lands, is very rich in humus, and at times contains some remains of plants. If the situation is not too damp, and if the higher grounds which surround it are composed of clay, argillaceous, marly, or calcareous substances, it generally possesses such superior qualities that it can be immediately carried and spread as manure, inasmuch as, under the circumstances just mentioned, it consists of a mixture of earths impregnated with humic acid and other materials strongly promoting vegetation. If, however, this mould is accumulated in wet places, and the surrounding heights are composed of sand, it is, generally speaking, of such an anomalous composition that it will spoil any ground on which it may be carried, unless it undergoes some previous preparation, because in this case it contains much protoxide of iron impregnated with humic acid, and is, at the same time, very deficient in the earths combined with that acid, as well as in the saline substances which constitute a most essential nutriment of plants. The value of every sort of mould depends (as is the case with all substances used as manures) on its component parts. If it is, therefore, intended to form at once an accurate idea of the effect which this manure will produce, it is to be subjected to an accurate chemical analysis; especially the organic remains containing nitrogen, are to be inquired into, inasmuch as its value will entirely depend upon their quantity. The generally received opinion, however, is, that any sort of mould is only so far useful as it supplies the soil with a greater quantity of hu-

mus. I have already analysed several sorts of mould which were used as manures, and for the sake of proving what I have just stated, I subjoin the analysis of a mould which came from a valley surrounded by sand-hills, and which, in its application, did not produce any considerable result.

100,000 parts of it are composed of—
52,910 “ silica and quartz.
31,269 “ humic acid.
10,200 “ coal of humus and vegetable remains.
2,312 “ alumine, combined partly with humic acid, but mostly with silica.
1,554 “ protoxide and oxide of iron, combined with humic and phosphoric acid.
0,044 “ protoxide of manganese, partly combined with humic acid.
0,632 “ lime, mostly combined with sulphuric acid, but partly mixed with the coal of humus.
0,146 “ magnesia, partly combined with silica or mixed with the coal of humus.
0,870 “ sulphuric acid, partly combined with calcareous earth, partly mixed with coal of humus and vegetable remains.
0,045 “ phosphoric acid, combined with oxide of iron.
0,008 “ common salt.
0,010 “ potassa, mostly combined with silica, and traces of substances composed of nitrogen.

100,000 parts.

If an approximate calculation is made of the quantity of humic acid which is combined with the bases (alumine, manganese and iron,) it will be seen, that this mould contains at least 15,000 parts of free humic acid, acting as such. To this is to be added, that it contained neither humate of lime, humate of potass or soda, nor any substance containing nitrogen; and another reason why it could not yield a good manure is, that it contained a quantity of humic protoxide of iron. This mould was, therefore, of very little use; so much so, that an additional quantity of common manure was required.

All those kinds of mould which are ascertained to possess superior manuring qualities, and which are found in low places surrounded by clayey or argillaceous hills, are, on the other hand, composed of the following substances:—33 per cent. humic acid, 6 per cent. coal of humus, 9 p. c. alumina, 3 1-2 p. c. lime, 1-2 p. c. magnesia, 2 1-2 p. c. oxide of iron, 1-2 p. c. oxide of manganese, 42 p. c. silica and quartz or sand, 1-2 p. c. gypsum, 3-4 p. c. phosphate of lime, 1-4 p. c. potash, 1-10 p. c. common salt, and 1 1-2 p. c. organic remains containing nitrogen. From the quantity of bases here, it is clear that such kinds of mould cannot contain any free humic acid; they consequently act very differently from the last. At times, good kinds of mould contain only 12-13 p. c. of humic acid, and 45-50 p. c. of sand.

It would be superfluous for me to detail again in what manner the humic acid of the mould is beneficial to vegetation, as this has been repeatedly stated on former occasions. If it contain organic remains composed of nitrogen, they form by their decomposition nitric acid, which then, combined with the different bases, forms saltpetre, possessing powerful manuring qualities.

Mould improves, chemically, all sorts of soil, even that richest in humus not excepted, because

it contains generally from 50-60 p. c. mineral substances, amongst which are, as we have just seen some very efficient ones. The mould, or the humus contained in it, renders a clayey soil more light, whilst a sandy soil is made thereby more firm and kept in a damp state. It is, consequently, especially adapted for soils that burn, in which it is often more efficacious than even dung. If the soil is light and sandy, you will make use of a mould somewhat clayey; if, on the contrary, the soil is clayey, a rather sandy mould is to be employed.

The length of time during which the effects of the mould may continue, cannot be easily determined, as it depends on its quality and the quantity used. Large quantities improve the soil after even 20 and more years, whilst small quantities act but for a comparatively short time.

Before the mould is plowed in, it is to be well pulverized, which will have the advantage of causing the seed of weeds which may be contained in it to germinate, and of inducing the protoxide of iron contained in every sort of mould sooner to change into the oxide. It is this protoxide which produces the sharpness or acrimony which is so distinctly perceivable in some sorts of mould. It is also advantageous to scatter it in winter over growing rye, and then harrow it in early in the spring, and roll it. The latter operation is, however, not advisable with a mould which is very light and rich in humus; such mould is better applied when the rye is a few inches long, otherwise it may be carried away by the wind.

If it contains a considerable quantity of vegetable remains undecomposed, it is always advisable to collect it at first into smaller, and then into larger heaps, for the sake of drying it, allowing it to decompose in that way for a year or a year and a half; and this will be still better accomplished if it be mixed with lime, marl, ashes, or dung, or concocted into compost.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.'

ON THE CULTIVATION OF RYE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having for some years past been more than commonly successful in raising large crops of winter rye, by a process of cultivation which I believe is entirely new, I have been induced by the suggestion of some gentlemen whose judgment I very much respect, to submit for your consideration a statement of the mode of culture with the produce. And that the success of the experiment this season may not appear to be altogether accidental, it will perhaps be as well to communicate the result of the process for the three or four previous years.

The land on which the experiment has been conducted is situated on the Merrimack, about 1 mile and a half east of Haverhill bridge; and came into possession of my father in 1827. The soil is a sand, approaching to loam as it recedes from the river. Perhaps the term *plain land* (by which I usually pass) will better convey an idea of the quality of the soil. It is altogether too light for grass. The crops we find most profitable to cultivate on it are winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes and to some extent turnips. Oats might probably be raised to advantage, were it not that the land is completely filled with the weed commonly called charlock, which renders it entirely unfit for any spring crop, excepting such as can be hued. The

crops of rye, on the neighboring soil of the same nature, vary I believe from seven or eight, to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre, according to the cultivation and their approximation to the river. We usually raise on the land from thirteen to thirty bushels of Indian corn per acre. Potatoes are very good in quality, but the quantity is quite small; not sufficient to be profitable, were it not that the land is very easily cultivated.

In the summer of 1827, we sowed three bushels of winter rye near the river, on about two acres of land, which produced twenty-eight bushels.

In 1828, we sowed four bushels on four acres of the river. The whole extent of the plain from the river. [This piece was sowed in the spring with oats, but they were completely smothered with charlock, and about the middle of June, the whole crop was mowed to prevent the charlock seeding. About the middle of Aug. a second crop having covered the land, it was plowed very carefully, in order completely to bury the charlock; and then suffered to remain until the 15th of September, when we began sowing the rye in the following manner: A strip of land about twelve yards wide was plowed very evenly to prevent deep gutters between the furrows, and the seed immediately sown upon the furrow and harrowed in. Then another strip of the same width, and so on until the whole was finished. We found the oat stubble and charlock entirely rotted, and the land appeared as if it had been well manured, though none had been applied to this part since it had been in our possession. The rye sprung very quick and vigorously, having evidently derived great benefit from being sown and sprouted before the moisture supplied by the decaying vegetable matter in the soil had evaporated to any considerable extent. This crop produced 133 bushels—33 1/4 bu. per acre.]

In 1829, the charlock was suffered to grow on the land appropriated to rye, until it had attained its growth and was in full blossom. The land was then plowed very carefully, and the charlock completely covered in. In a short time a second crop appeared, more vigorous than the first. This also was allowed to attain its growth, and then plowed as before. A third crop soon appeared, which of course was destroyed when the land was again plowed for sowing about the middle of September. This piece of land was a parallel strip running from the river, and containing two acres. Two bushels of rye were sowed. The crop presented a remarkably promising appearance, and yielded seventy-four and a half bushels—37 1/4 bu. per acre.

In 1830, the land appropriated to rye included nearly all the lighter parts of the soil, and owing to a pressure of business was not attended to as we could have wished. It was plowed in the early part of the summer; but harrowing, to destroy the weeds, was substituted for the second plowing. This, and the unusual blight which affected all the grain in this part of the country, led us to anticipate a small crop. It yielded, however, fifteen bushels to the acre.

The land on which the crop of rye was raised the present season, had for the three or four previous years been planted with Indian corn. And owing to the extent of our tillage land, we have not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure to the acre this season. The charlock was suffered to attain its growth as usual; and on the 18th and 19th of June it was carefully plowed in. The second crop was plowed in on the 6th and 7th of August. On the 14th and 15th of Sep-

tember it was sowed in the usual manner, namely: a small strip of land was plowed and the seed sown immediately upon the furrow and then harrowed in. Then another strip of land was plowed, and so on until the whole was completed. One bushel per acre was sowed as usual. The seed was originally obtained from a farmer in this vicinity, and I suppose is similar to that which is generally used. We have never prepared our seed in any manner, but have directed our attention solely to the preparation of the land; and to this we attribute our success. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the crop was considerably winter killed; but recovered very soon in the spring, excepting in the midfurrows. There, as the land lies very level, the water settled and so completely destroyed the rye that they continued bare the whole season. This would of course cause some diminution in the crop—perhaps a bushel or two. The rye was reaped at the usual season, and, as the weather was favorable, immediately put into the barn. The land contained one acre and thirteen rods, and yielded *forty-six bushels and three pecks*. A remarkably fine sample.

In entering a claim for your premium, I would ask your attention particularly to the process of cultivation. It is, I believe, entirely new; and capable of general application.

Sowing the seed immediately after the plow, we consider very advantageous to the crop. The soil being then moist, causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plants, which they ever after retain.

The process of plowing in three crops of weeds before the seed is sown, very much enriches the soil. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to refute the notion, that by such a process nothing more is applied to the soil than was before derived from it. If one could not discover by the light which chemistry has shed upon the subject of agriculture, sufficient reasons for the contrary conclusion, observation, one would think, would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the fact.

And here I would suggest that I do not consider the experiment as we have conducted it, quite complete. To render it more so, in the first place, in plowing in the weeds, I would not turn a furrow after the dew had evaporated. I have no doubt but that a large portion of that fertilizing quality in the soil, which (during the summer months) is continually exhaled from the earth, is by the dew brought again within our reach, and it would be wise to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again burying it in the soil. And in the second place, I would by all means use a heavy roller after each plowing. It would fill all the cavities left by the plow, and by pressing the soil more closely to the weeds, at once hasten their decomposition and very much retard the evaporation from the soil.

But the land is not only very much enriched by this process. There is, I conceive, no method by which it can be so effectually cleaned. Three times during the season, a fresh surface is presented to the atmosphere, and each time, as the decaying vegetable matter increases in the soil, so is the exciting cause augmented to make a more vigorous effort. We have in this manner gone over nearly all our land which is infested with charlock, and the diminution of the weeds is quite sufficient to warrant the expectation, that in a few years it may be comparatively eradicated.

Very respectfully,
JOHN KEELY.
Haverhill, Sept. 22, 1832.

SELECTING SEEDS.

Great improvement may be made by a judicious selection of seeds. In most all crops, some plants will be found more early, or in some respects superior to others. From such, seeds should be carefully selected.

If a cultivator desires to have any production earlier than usual, after procuring an early kind, let the first seeds that ripen on a well grown and productive plant be secured, and so proceed year after year, and in this way a variety will be obtained that will excel in earliness.

Every variety of vegetable may be rendered more productive by selecting every year the seed of the most productive and well formed plants. And this method of improvement will be found the cheapest that can be pursued, as the difference in the cost of good and poor seed is a mere trifle.

Select peas for seed that grow in long full pods on vines that will bear abundantly, and if you would have them earlier, take those which ripen first. Choose beans in the same way. Select the finest heads of grain for seed before reaping. Select seed corn from stalks that bear two or more good ears, and take the largest and best formed ears. Choose from stalks that are large at the bottom and run off to a small top, not very high.

If you would have early onions and few scallions, select for seed a few that ripen first, and have a good form. Follow the same rule in every thing. Like produces like, is a general law of nature; the same in the vegetable and animal kingdom: there are some exceptions, but not enough to affect materially the general crop or production, and by these exceptions we may profit, for when the exceptions are an improvement we may follow them out and in a long time establish a new race or variety, but when the exceptions are inferior we can reject them.

These exceptions to general rules offer great advantages, and a wide field for improvement, while the disadvantage is a mere trifle. As a spark will kindle a great fire, so from a single seed of superior excellence, large crops of this superior production may be raised, and widely disseminated to the benefit of thousands.

There is no subject of improvement so much neglected as this: it is within the means of all, and yet few give attention to it. Too many are content to plod on in the old way, and while they spend much in manure and cultivation, they neglect a much cheaper way of improvement, or to avail themselves of those made by others in this way, when at less expense they could accomplish it, and perhaps more effectually.

We selected seed from the first pumpkin that ripened, in a variety which we cultivated for several years, and last year some were ripe in two months and five days from the time of planting. Numerous instances could be cited for the truth of the above remarks, but it is so clear to every common observer, that no evidence is necessary, but it is important that they be reminded of a subject so much neglected, and with so much loss.—*Farmers' Jour.*

"Never," says Drow, "shrink from doing any thing which your business calls you to. The man who is above his business, may one day find his business above him."

That life is long which answers life's great ends.—*Young.*

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR EXHAUSTED PASTURES?

Shall we plow them again and try to get another crop of rye, of eight bushels per acre; or shall we so manage as to recruit them and make them worth fencing? In some of the southern counties of this State, a large portion of the pasture lands are running up to wood. We prefer seeing this to seeing the bush scythe swinging over these acres, or the plow in quest of a rye harvest that will scarcely repay the expense of cultivation, though it will inevitably leave the soil poorer.

It is evident that too much of our land was cleared up and too much time was spent by the early settlers to destroy the young growth which would have been far more profitable for timber and wood than grain. A great proportion of the cleared land was quite too rocky and rough for any thing but wood; and if a proper system had been early established, we should now see all our ledgy and rocky land covered with a forest growth, and all our cleared fields in such good heart as to be worth cultivating.

But what do we now see within twenty or thirty miles of the old Capital of New England? Thousands of acres of land reduced so low by eternal cropping, that ten acres are not sufficient to feed one cow through the summer; and instead of any attempts to bring back these acres to their pristine fatness and vigor, we see the owners folding their hands, and saying they can buy no manure and can therefore do nothing to improve these acres; that they have not manure enough for their tilled crops or for their mowing lands, much less for old pastures or for old bogs.

But we are much pleased to see that a better spirit is prevailing in nearly every town within the limits named, and we have hopes that the "New Husbandry" will be as contagious as any fever of the times, and will spread as rapidly over the land.

A few short years only have elapsed since we commenced urging farmers to use their plows in their pasture grounds and to endeavor to make them gradually richer than to exhaust them by snatching away every spear of grain that could be grown. Many have tried our plan, and many are pleased with the results.

Deacon Levi Parker, of Wilmington, tells us he has sown two bushels of rye per acre in his pasture grounds in September, for the purpose of feeding it in the spring; that this gives him a fine early bite for his cows long before they could obtain any thing green in any other part of his pastures—that he sows on his grass seed in the latter part of March, on the snow, if there is any, and that he has not yet failed of its taking well and yielding fine feed before the summer was gone, the rye giving him a great abundance early, while the clover, redtop, &c., would be ready later in the season.

The expense of this mode of renovating old pastures is quite trifling compared with that of fencing off and planting for a year or two—buying manures or robbing the fields of the share that has been usually dealt out to them. And any man who has a team may bring back all his old pastures, gradually, to produce as much as on the first clearing. If any farmer is really afraid that he could not keep his sickle off a good looking field; or that it is sinful to let cows eat any thing but grass; let him sow grass seed alone. He will have better feed than before; and though his pasture will not grow rich so fast as if he sowed rye to be fed, for he cannot have so much stock on it

to manure it, still it will improve, and no doubt will keep pace with his own ideas of advancement in farming.

Our readers will bear in mind that the new modes of renovating pasture grounds here recommended, admit of plowing at the most leisure season of the year; when the team is strong; when it can be kept at the cheapest rate; when the pasture can be best spared; and when it is neither too dry nor too wet. For we may plow pastures at any leisure time from August to November; taking care not to sow seed late in the fall, but to harrow and prepare for sowing on the light snows of the next spring. Grass seed will then bury itself sufficiently without human aid. When rye is sown for feeding, it is advisable to sow it early in September.

Another important advantage is gained by renovating pastures in this way. We avoid all necessity of fencing off that portion of the land which is to be plowed—we can choose our ground, and take up one, two, or more acres out of a dozen and leave other parts untouched, letting the cattle run over the whole as freely as if no seed was sown.

This is a great saving of labor in fencing; and people who have but one single pasture and no fencing materials, can have no excuse for suffering their old pastures to lie fifty years without an attempt to make them profitable.—*Mass. Plowman.*

From the same.

SOWING RYE WITH GRASS SEED AND FEEDING OUT.

SIR—A subscriber from Wrentham, to your paper, wishes to be informed whether grass seed sowed this fall with rye, for feeding next summer, will take as well when the rye is suffered to ripen and is taken off by the sickle, as when no rye is sowed.

Now, Mr Editor, I will let you know my experience in this matter. I have plowed my pasture and sowed rye to feed off, a number of years, and I think that the grass does far better to feed the rye off than to reap it.

I had a piece sowed to feed off twentyone years ago, and my neighbors told me if I suffered my cows to feed it off, they hoped I should have to pay two dollars per bushel for rye. So that year I reaped the rye and a very good piece of rye I had; but where the rye was large I did not have any grass, though it never failed to do well when I have let my cows feed the rye off.

Last year I plowed a piece in August and sowed a double quantity of rye, and on part of it I sowed the grass seed when I sowed the rye, and on the other part I sowed the grass seed last March, and that I sowed in March, I should say was four times as good as that I sowed in August.

I believe there is no risk in sowing grass seed in March. I have sowed it more or less for these twentyfive years, and I never have had poor luck; as people say, it always has done extraordinarily well.

In 1839, I plowed one of my pastures and planted it with corn and potatoes in 1840, with one shovelfull of manure in the hill. After I had taken the crop off, in the fall, I sowed rye, plowing and levelling as well as we could with harrow and hoes. In March, 1841, I sowed my grass seed—herdsgrass, redtop and clover; part of the land very wet and part very dry; and I never had grass do any better. You must remember I let my cows feed it all summer.

I have plowed my ground for planting for the last two years the last week in August, and have done nothing to it only harrow it in the spring, and it is about as good planting as ground that was planted the year before.

Respectfully, yours,

LEVI PARKER.

Wilmington, Aug. 8, 1842.

DESTROY THE WEEDS.

It is an old proverb and a true one, that "one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding." To eradicate thoroughly the plants to which the seed of one parent will give birth, is a labor of no small difficulty. Some species of noxious weeds are prolific beyond measure, and if suffered to run to seed, on soils devoted to cultivation, and which are adapted for their reception and growth, are of incalculable evil, and the source of no small vexation and waste of time.

It is an excellent plan to go over our cultivated lands, therefore, in the early period of autumn, and carefully pull up and destroy every weed that can be found. No matter how insignificant it may be, in appearance, it will assuredly produce seed, and this seed, when sowed broad cast by the winds, will vegetate and produce a progeny which will be eradicated only by the greatest care. There is nothing, indeed, which reflects more discredit upon a farmer, than the sight of fields infested and overrun with weeds. The thistle and the mullen are ever the companions of the slogger, and wherever found, indicate a state of indolence and inactivity on the part of the owner, deserving only the severest reprehension and rebuke. Some farmers are in the habit of gathering up the weeds, &c., that grow about their premises, and placing them in their yards and styes. But this is a pernicious practice, and will never be indulged where any respect is paid, either to facile cultivation or the health and cleanliness of the crop.

With many, a very erroneous opinion appears to prevail as to the strength of the heat engendered by dung while undergoing the process of fermentation; the general supposition being that it is sufficiently powerful utterly to destroy the vitality of any seed, however indurated may be the pericarp which may be deposited in the mass. This supposition, however, is groundless, as the fermentation never (unless in particular circumstances,) is found to rise sufficiently high to effect this end. The seeds of sorrel, mullen, and white-weed, are in no wise injured as respects their vitality, even when exposed to the intensest heat that can be produced in this way without an actual combustion of the dung. On the contrary, all the above named seeds are actually benefited by it. The heat thus produced, induces an early germination, and by the time the soil is fit for the reception of the manure, the youthful weeds are in a state of development which enables them, when transferred to the soil, to take root before those, upon the timely germination and subsequent healthiness and strength of which the hopeful husbandman bases his expectations of a crop. In this way what was judged to be judicious economy, results, ultimately, in a ruinous and almost suicidal waste. The little manure he gains by the decomposition of the weeds, is purchased at an outlay of no small labor and expense, and, what is still worse, his fields, instead of being purged of their noxious tenants, the weeds, are more prodigally infested than before. They,

therefore, who regard cleanliness of cultivation as a desirable object of attainment, should destroy the noxious weeds which infest their premises, *while green*. This is easily done, but if any should escape the scythe or hand, let them be gathered carefully together in some convenient place, and burned. The above processes are easy as regards their execution, and the accomplishment of the object aimed at, *succ.*—*Maine Cult.*

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

In the freshest which lately overflowed and devastated a large portion of the Roanoke country, not only the growing crops were utterly swept away, but large quantities of old corn were destroyed in the barns, carrying distress to all around. The immediate effect was to increase the price of that article from \$2 a barrel, at which it had been selling, to ten dollars. At this period of gloom, a wealthy planter on the Roanoke, perceiving that one man were disposed to extort upon the people, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of corn to his factor in Halifax, with positive instructions not to permit it to become a subject of speculation, but to sell it out in such parcels as the demands of the people might require, at three dollars a barrel, two dollars and fifty cents to be paid to him, the planter, and the balance to be retained by the merchant, as a commission for his trouble. The consequence of this generous act, as may be readily supposed, was to restore comfort and diffuse joy among a distressed population.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

☞ This statement induces us to say that a similar course of action on the part of a Mr Joseph Porter, of Danvers, who died more than twenty years ago, has caused us to hold his memory in high esteem.

Somewhere along in the years of '13, '14 or '15, when New England crops were short, and the British cruisers along the coast interrupted the transfer of corn from the Middle States to the North, the price of corn was up to \$2 per bushel. Then this Mr Porter, who had corn of his own raising, to spare, would sell to the poor for \$1 33 per bushel, and would sell no more than four bushels to any one man, even though poor; and to those whose circumstances were comfortable, he would sell at any price.

Such was the story, heard in our boyhood, and though we know little more of the man than this, yet now seldom pass the farm on which he lived, without remembering the account, and thinking that he must have been a *good man*.—Ed. N. E. F.

TOMATO DUMPLING.

Although we have but little faith in the belief that the inventor of the tomato pills will ever be able to substitute his concentrated extract of tomato for calomel, yet we verily do most conscientiously believe, that the day is not distant when tomato lumpings and puddings will be just as fashionable in the dinner table, as *bushes* now are with the ladies. In the manner of composition, mode of cooking, and sauce, the good housewife must proceed the same as she would with an apple dumpling, with this exception, that care must be taken in *paring* the tomato, not to extract the seed, or break the meat in the operation of skinning it. We have eaten this vegetable raw, without any thing; cut up with vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard; fried in butter, and in lard, broiled and basted with

butter; stewed with and without bread—with cream and with butter—and with a clear conscience we can say, we like them in every way they have been ever fixed for our palate. But of all the modes of dressing them known to us, we prefer them cooked in dumplings, for to us it appears that the *steaming* they receive in their dough envelopes, increases in a very high degree that delicate spicy flavor, which even in their uncooked state, make them such decided favorites of the epicure.—*Amer. Far.*

From the Chicago Agriculturist.

WELL, HOW'D YE DO IT?

Some forty years ago, on a New England holiday, I was seated in a room in company with some dozen of my playmates, amusing ourselves by beholding the slight-of-hand tricks of some ventriloquist. The performer, in the course of the amusements, began to squeak and squeal like a very small pig; and, when our ears and eyes were all attention, he conveyed the sound of this intense, half-suffocated squealing directly under the spot where one of the young urchins sat crouched in the middle of the floor, who instantly tumbled over upon all fours, and, after looking earnestly about for the pig, came to a stand, and looking the ventriloquist full in the face, said, "*Well, how'd ye do it?*"

Although this question and the peculiar circumstances—taken, as the young lad was, by surprise—produced much laughter at the time, and was continued by way of byword to the no small annoyance of our young Jonathan, yet I have often found a like query arising in my own mind, and have, many a time, in good sober earnest, exclaimed, "*Well, how did ye do it?*"

When, on a long winter evening, I was engaged in some knotty game with a youth whose mental energies I considered not much superior to my own; and when, after having expended all my skill in tact and manœuvre, I found myself fairly beaten, I would, in a half earnest sort of a jesting way, vociferate, "*Well, how'd ye do it?*"

When I was just entering on the busy scenes of life, and had begun to contend among men for the meed of praise which public opinion is wont to bestow on mechanical skill and dexterous manhood; and when, after a somewhat continued succession of prosperous effort, I have found myself outdone by some brother of the trade, I have said, "*Well*"—and always succeeded in making his excellence a part of my own, just in proportion as I succeeded in understanding the highly important "*how did ye do it?*"

When I had gathered around me some of the comforts of life, and was beginning to enjoy some of the comforts of agricultural employment, I found myself associated with a class of men eager to merit the praise of having grown the most abundant crop—of having produced the best specimen of agriculture; and as often as I find myself superseded in this most laudable game by a farmer of less means than I possess, I frankly acknowledge "*Well*," and then set myself to know the "*how did ye do it?*"

Now, Mr Editor, when the toils of the day are over, and I am refreshed by my evening repast, I sit down elated with the buoyancy of the hope of brighter days, when rich harvests will be made to cover our wide-spread fertile prairies, almost solely by the labor of the ox and horse,—in short, when

the ox shall both sow and reap, and haul to market our various products. I take up your valuable paper to learn the advances that are making, and to gain the wished-for knowledge of agriculture; and when I read of "great yields of corn," ranging from 90 to 124 bushels to the acre; and when I read of Mr Dunlap's *one hundred and thirty-nine bushels*, and of Col. Walker's *one hundred and seventy bushels to the acre*, and not one word about the previous preparation of the ground, or the management of the crop, I cannot help exclaiming, "*Well, well! how did ye do it?*"

P. S.—When I write again, I will tell you how I raised 16,250 lbs. of ears of corn to the average of one acre, and how I have raised *one hundred and thirty bushels* of good wheat to an averaged acre.

Sungamon Co., Ill.

W. B. IDE.

NOTE.—Most capital—all but the P. S. That we are at a loss to understand. If Mr I. means literally what he says, we will ask him a dozen times, if necessary to obtain the information, "*How did ye do it?*"—Ed.

EASTWARD HO!

There is no mistake now, we presume, that the long contested boundary is settled, and the line so well defined, that there is no sort of difficulty in telling where it is, and in whose dominions you are when in that section of the country. The "disputed territory" is now a thing of history, rather than of present existence, and the terms of the treaty by which the dispute is ended, as far as Maine is concerned, are advantageous. We therefore advise those who wish to go to a "wild lot," to walk over to the Aroostook or St. John, and look out a place to suit their convenience and taste, and forthwith commence operations. The time cannot be long before lumbering operations in that region will increase in extent, and the whole length of the St. John, from the ocean to its source, be "*reced*" by "live Yankees," engaged in the business. These must have supplies for their men and their teams; and all that the farmers of that section can raise in the shape of breadstuffs, beef, pork, potatoes, grain and hay, will meet with a ready sale at their very doors. All that you can make of clothing in the domestic way, will also meet with ready sale—such as stockings, mittens, shirts, coats, &c. &c. In addition to all this, those who migrate into that country will require supplies until they can raise some for themselves, so that there cannot be a reasonable doubt that agricultural products will meet with a ready sale there and good prices for many years to come. Indeed we do not at present know of a location where a fairer prospect is held out for the industrious and enterprising young man than in that part of our State.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Hon. Henry Clay has recently been equipped with a plow, by Messrs. H. Hays & Co., of Louisville. In acknowledging the receipt of it, Mr Clay says:

"Among my earliest recollections, is that of having, when a boy, followed the plow. In the evening of life, I shall renew and cultivate my acquaintance with this old companion, one of the best and most faithful friends of man."

God speed the plow and the plow maker."

The Barre Gazette estimates the loss to Worcester county by reason of the effects of bad weather upon mown hay, at \$50,000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1842.

MUCK.

The mud or muck from the pond holes and swamps must not be forgotten next month. The low places are more wet than usual at this season of the year, and it is on that account less convenient working there than in most seasons. But generally "where this is a will there is a way." Do not omit because of the wet to try to do something. Get out this valuable material for compost. There can be no question that one load of stable manure mixed with two loads of some kind of swamp muck, is as valuable for the land as three loads of stable or barn manure. We cannot question this without questioning the judgment, and almost the veracity of many of the best agriculturists and best men. And there is another substance abundant in many places, to which we would ask attention as an ingredient to mix with the meadow mud—we mean sand. Knowing that floriculturists have found it beneficial to put some sand where they plant bulbous roots, we thought it might be well to have sand in our compost for ruta bagas. Accordingly we mixed sand and swamp muck in nearly equal proportions, for the reception of crushed bone and salt ley. The action of the sand in pulverizing the mud, was speedy and very great. The action is partly mechanical, but we think it has a chemical action also. The alkali in the sand probably combines with the acid of the muck, and improves it as a manure. We cannot give results yet, but our crop of ruta bagas is now more promising than any other that we have ever grown. Many farmers can conveniently mix muck and sand, and we solicit them to make experiments, more or less extensive, according to their faith in its utility, or to their convenience. The sand itself would be useful on very many fields—more than is usually supposed. We cannot give a rule by which to determine where it would be serviceable, better than this: where the mould-board of the plow takes a perfect polish; in other words, where the plow is not scratched, there, generally, sand would be serviceable.

When you have taken out your muck, then, if you have not done it before, obtain Dr. Dana's Muck Manual, or some other work to guide your judgment in its use, or to give you suggestions. Do not distrust your own good sense and sound judgment so much as to fear to read: you are never obliged to put in practice any thing but what promises to be useful on your farm.

While you are getting out muck, "kill," if you can, "two birds with one stone." Take the muck where ditches are needed to drain your wet meadows. These meadows contain the most profitable of all lands, if you can but free them from their excess of water.

WET MEADOW PLOW.

When attempting last year to plow our wet or peaty meadow, we found that where the surface was coated with two, three or four inches of a sponge-like moss, the moss would collect upon the cutter so as to throw the plow out. Also we found that where the sward was tough, being composed mostly of the roots of what is called by farmers here, wire-lassock grass (i. e. a round short grass, growing in bunches,) that the share of the plow was not wide enough. For the strip of the furrow two or three inches wide, under which the share did not pass, contained uncut roots strong enough to bring the furrow back into its natural position, as soon as the plow had passed. Hoping to remedy these evils, we

obtained a wheel to the plow, that had a rolling cutter revolving upon it. This cutter opens a way through the moss, in which the perpendicular cutter follows without obstruction. The evil of "choking" is thus successfully avoided. Also, we obtained from Mr Howard, a point for his E. 2 plow, that is three or four inches wider than the points generally used on that plow, and is so tempered that it can be ground and kept sharp. We now have a better plow for work in the meadows than we have ever seen elsewhere; but we can give a better model than the instrument we have procured. By increasing the width of the share without adding to its length, we have such a form as does not cut advantageously. The angle at which the edge of the share strikes the roots, is too large. The mosses and fibrous roots come of the way are shoved along before the edge; they mat over it—these make the work hard for the team, and press the plow too much to land. This trouble occurs principally where the surface is mossy and soft. The plow is, in its present form, an improvement upon all that we have tried before, but it would be much better had we have increased the length of the share while we added to its width. A good plow for such lands as we are trying to work upon, is very much wanted. We give this account of the difficulties to be overcome which our own experience has met with, and of our partial success in overcoming them; hoping thus to lead our correspondents and readers to do the same; and thus enable the plow-makers to go intelligently to work in their efforts to furnish something that shall meet the general want.

DYNAMOMETER.

This instrument for measuring, or rather weighing the amount of strength put forth by the team in moving the plow, can now be had in this city. Messrs. Prouty & Mears have made one for the Essex County Agricultural Society, and we presume they would be willing to make for others who may want.

MARSH OR MEADOW HORSE-SHOE.

Mr H. F. Glover, of Dedham, has left at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. Breck & Co., samples of the shoe used to prevent the miring of horses on soft grounds. These must be valuable for use in taking hay from many of the salt marshes, and for much of the work on the wet meadows which our farmers are reclaiming. We know not the price, but the appearance of the article leads us to suppose that it can be furnished for three or four dollars per set.

ONION CROP.

This crop, which is very extensively cultivated in Danvers, has, during the rains and fogs of the month, been struck with a mildew which has entirely checked the growth. We noticed last week that a large part of the crop was already pulled. The size of the onions is apparently from half to two thirds what they would have attained without this check.

COMPOST.

Be collecting coarse water grasses, brakes, &c for litter or for the compost heap. Bring together, as you can find time, loam, soil, meadow mud, sand, clay, wash from the roadside, &c. &c., for the purpose of making composts suited to your different soils. Fear not that you will get the pile too large—the longer it remains unused, and the oftener it is thrown over, the better it will become.

Apples.—Enough of them.

CORN AND OTHER CROPS.

The growth of corn appears large—above the average. It would mature faster had we more sun than has shown upon us recently; but with the ordinary September weather, it will do well.

Potatoes, and the roots generally, promise to be abundant.

Squashes, where they escaped the worm that preys in the root, are flourishing. The marrow squash generally suffered more than any other from the worm. We have seen but one field of this variety that has not been injuriously thinned off. That field is near the Ocean House on Phillips' Beach, Lynn, and immediately upon the sea shore. How far has the salt from the ocean water preserved these vines? This field of an acre or two apparently, is completely covered with luxuriant vines, and the fruit near the borders—the only part we examined—is abundant.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN AND CLOUDS.

Much hay and grain have been destroyed by the long continuance of wet, cloudy and warm weather of August. Some individuals will suffer loss from the peculiarity of last month's weather; but while some hay and grain have been ruined, the later crops and the grass upon the mown fields have been growing luxuriantly, so that there may on the whole be a no less quantity of agricultural products preserved, than would have been with a dryer state of the atmosphere.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 27, 1842.

Win. Oliver, Esq., of Dorchester, presented a specimen of the Tyson Pear, introduced by B. V. French Esq., of Braintree, from Dr. Pease, of Philadelphia, an said to be superior to the Sickle. The specimen exhibited by Mr Oliver was premature, and of course not a fair specimen. We hope to see this variety on our tables when it shall be in perfection. At present we thin favorably of it. Its size and flavor are decidedly good. It bids fair to rank among our best early varieties.

Col. T. H. Perkins, of Brookline, by his gardener presented some very fine specimens of the President Peach, and two varieties of melons.

J. Fisk Allen, Esq., of Salem, presented Summer Bo Chretien, Summer Franciscan, and Julienne Pears; Earl Royal George and Gross Mignonne Peaches.

By Hovey & Co., some fine specimens of Duane Purple Plums.

By Mr A. Bowditch, Chelmsford—Bartlett Pears. By Mr George Walsh, of Charlestown—Green Gage Plums.

E. Edes Bradshaw, Esq., of Charlestown, presented two dishes of extra fine Plums, var. Duane's Purple.

Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport, made his usual fine display of Plums—among them we noticed some fine specimens of the Washington, White Gage, Duane's Purple and Smith's Orleans.

The specimens of the Bolmer Washington Plum, presented by Mr Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown, were very fine.

By J. Lovett 2d, Esq., of Beverly—Bezy Blanc Pears Prince's Imperial, and Bingham Plums; also, a fine melon.

Mr Leonard Stone, of Watertown, presented fair specimens of Bolmer's Washington Plums.

From Aaron D. Williams, Esq., of Roxbury—Apples var. William's Favorite.

From Dr John C. Howard, of Brookline, some Bergamotte Rouge Pears.

Mr Samuel Salisbury, of East Cambridge, presented specimens of Black Hamburg and St. Peter's Grapes. For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

The warm and wet weather has been propitious to the growth of weeds. Pull them out of the corn-field and the root grounds. By all means prevent their maturing their seeds, or they will bury them in your soil and spring up another year in greater abundance.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th of September, and will retain the specimens sent subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented, is respectfully requested.

By order, **SAMUEL WALKER,**
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Aug. 31 3w

NOTICE.

Mass. Horticultural Rooms, }
Saturday, Aug. 20th, 1842. }

A meeting of the Committee of General Arrangements, will be held at the Hall of the Mass. Horticultural Society, on Saturday, third day of September, at 1-2 past 1 o'clock, A. M., a general and punctual attendance is requested.

Aug. 24. Per order S. WALKER,
2w Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded or very exposure, for the week ending August 28.

August, 1842.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	22	37	80	66 E.
Monday,	23	58	83	67 E.
Tuesday,	24	52	74	65 S. E.
Wednesday,	25	57	72	64 E.
Thursday,	26	68	75	74 E.
Friday,	27	71	80	71 S. E.
Saturday,	28	69	75	67 E.

RIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 29, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 500 Beef Cattle, 1400 Stores, 5000 Sheep and 820 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We reduce our quotations to correspond to sales. Extra \$5 00. First quality, \$4 50 4 75. Second quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Third quality, \$3 00 a 3 75.

Stores.—A large number were at market, but few were effected, most of which were driven out of the market to peddle. We noticed two year old sold from \$8 12. Selected and three year old, from \$14 to 20.

Sheep.—Dull. Ordinary lots were sold from 75 to 80 cts. better qualities from \$1,00 to 1,33. Wethers, from 1 25, to \$1 62.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 2 3 4 a 4 for sows and 33-4 a 4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 10 to 50 cts. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12 cts.—Southern, 8 to 10 cts. 11ax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market for good descriptions of meal and Corn continues to sustain the improvement noticed in the last report. Corn—Northern, old, bushel 63 to 64—Southern, round, old, white, 61 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, 58 a 59—o. do. white do. 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 43 a 53—Barley—a —Rye, Northern, 65 a 67—do. Southern, 60 a 62—wheat, Southern, 25 a 28—Northern do. 20 to 30—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 20 to 21.

FLOUR. The market has been exceedingly depressed throughout the week, with a further reduction in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. c. \$5 50 a 5 62 —do. (harb. \$6 00 a 6 10. free of garlic, \$6 00 a —Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$5 25 a 5 00—Fredericksburg, low'd \$4 00. \$5 37 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —\$6 00 a —Georgetown, \$6 00 a 6 00—Richmond Canal, \$6 00 a 6 00

—do. City, \$6 00 a 6 00—Petersburgh, South side \$6 00 a 6 00 —do. Country \$6 00 a 6 00—Geneese, common, cash, \$5 37 a 6 00—do. fancy hams \$5 50 a 6 00 —Ohio via Canal \$5 00 a 6 25—do New Orleans, cash \$6 00 a 6 00. Rye, \$3 00 a 6 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The business of the week for Beef and Pork exhibits no improvement on former quotations, and sales have been restricted to the immediate wants of dealers.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hhd. \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 00 a 7 50—No. 1, 6 25 a 6 50—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. hhd. \$11 00 a 11 50—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50—do. Mess, 7 4 mo. \$8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States, —a —do Prime do \$5 00 a 5 50—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 10—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 17 a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins 6 1 2 a 7 —do Southern and Western, a 7 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do 6 a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 cts. ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, 35 a 37—do 3 4 do 32 a 35—do. 1 2 do 30 a 32—1 4 do and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—do, unwashed, 10 a 13—Beaugasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The picking has commenced, and in the course of ten or fifteen days new Hops will be in the market. The crop equals the expectations of growers, both in point of quality and quantity, prices will probably open at 8c. per lb.

1st sort. Mess. 1841 per lb 00 a 00.—2d do do do 0 a 0.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16—CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 12 a 16.

SAYLE'S GRASS ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the Furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team? All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 61 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8.

8w

JOHN GILES.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Melween Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer; fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$1 per hundred.

Hovey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Dowtown, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.
Aug. 10. 3w.

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Society's room, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of \$200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Society's room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, on, or before Saturday, the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Society's room at 10 o'clock in the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums.

All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. **C. M. HOVEY,**
Chairman.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article; they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK, & CO.** No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,** The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq. of Salem, and Col Jacquea, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,** No. 62 North Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

By an Old Farmer of 1788.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted, as well as myself. Every one is complaining, and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation; but to keep up the character of an honest man, I cannot in conscience say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times—no money," says every one. A short story of myself will show how it came to be hard times with me and no money at the age of sixty-five, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age, to a farmer, with whom I lived till I was twentyone. My master fitted me out with two stout suits of homespun and four pairs of shoes. At twentytwo I married me a wife, a very good young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry we gained fast. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by money. In ten years, I was able to buy myself a farm of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, and soon added another sixty acres, with which I was contented. My estate increased beyond all account: I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven when I was forty-five years of age. About this time I married my eldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of land. This daughter had been a working, dutiful girl, and therefore I fitted her out well, and to her maid; for I told her to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, &c.; nay I suffered her to buy some cotton to make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my whole family support on the produce of it, and left me, one year with another, one hundred and fifty dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails, &c. Nothing to wear, eat or drink was purchased any where, as my farm provided all. With this saving, I put my money to interest, bought cattle, fattened them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "Come, you are now rich; you know Molly had nothing but what she spun, and no other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sally must be fitted out a little; she ought to fare as well as neighbor N's Betty." "Well, wife, it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy, but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town in a few days, and returns with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone teacups, half a dozen pewter teaspoons—things that were never seen in my house before. They cost but little—I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sally was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish. In three years more, my third daughter had a spark, and wedding being concluded upon, wife again comes for the purse; but when she returned, what did I see? a silken gown,

silk for a hat, a looking-glass, china tea gear, &c. and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. Then followed family jealousies and quarrels—Molly ought to be fitted out as well as Betsey. Good homespun and cotton fixens were ruled as vulgar, and white feathers and silks must take their place; Sal's husband must speculate in stocks, backed by my endorsement; but he had all the fun of speculating, and I all the miseries of paying. Then children came tumbling into the world, and grand-pa must be their treasury department for all things needful. Nothing was heard but arrangements for journeys, balls, parties, and such like.

In about a year, Bet's husband made a mistake, and signed somebody else's name to a check, instead of his own: he was arrested and sent to jail, and I had to spend half of my earnings to get him out. Sal's husband died, leaving a legacy of nine children, whom, with the mother, I've got to support. Bet's eldest boy was trained for a doctor—took his degree, and sent his first six patients out of the world by improper treatment—for which he had to fly the land, leaving his dear incumbrance attaches on my purse.

I could fill your paper with further particulars, but that might not be so agreeable to your readers. I will only say in regard to hard times, let every man exercise the ability nature has given, in his proper and prescribed sphere—let contentment reign within the breast, nor envy reach its threshold. Regard not the apparent glitter of thy neighbor, nor aim at an equality beyond your comprehension; live more to please yourself, and less to please other people—be frugal, industrious and just—bring your ideas down to a proper level, nor let them be disturbed by bad example. So shall you avoid the mishaps I have experienced in family matters, and rejoice in old age over a life well applied, with just hopes for peace hereafter.—Selected.

Trifles.—Trifles are not to be despised. The nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a man to distraction. A mosquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock which causes a navy to founder, is the work of a worm. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms, may be killed by an insect. Small pleasures make up the sum of human happiness. The first glass of wine that was drank, led to all the horrors, miseries and crimes that have sprung from drunkenness, and darkened the earth for centuries.—Selected.

Grammatical.—We do n't know who originated the following, but it's a good one at all events: "Bobby, what is steam?" "Boiling water." "That's right—compare it." "Positive boil, comparative boiler, superlative bust!"—Post.

Boss.—What is tie dolereur? **Dr. Humm.**—It is a disease which arises when one has spent the last dollar which he could get on tick.

Boss.—And rucs the day he ever borrowed? **Dr. Humm.**—That's it.—Bost. Post.

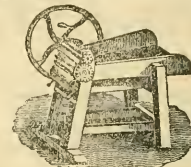
"If Britannia rules the waves," said a sea-sick fellow in a storm, "I wish she'd rule 'em straight-er."

Not Bad.—The Philadelphia Gazette perpetrates the following:

"Peter Shubnose says that his daddy told him many a time, that in old times there was a comet that had a tail so long that it reached half way across the sky, and on the end was written: Greek, to be continued."

Goodness, aspersed by slander, may be compared to that finely tempered steel, which, though dimmed for a moment by the breath, presently assumes its accustomed brilliancy.

"I'll help you out of this," as the powder said to the bullet.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most pronounced effects of this application, and some of the consequential peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Smiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Garden do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Truck do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 " Drift do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	500 Tie up do.
300 " Austin's Rifles.	50 doz. Flail do.
	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers

March 17.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1842.

[NO. 10.

N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM CORN CROP.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, held July 9, 1842, the following report was read and accepted.

The committee to whom was submitted the claims for premiums on crops, having taken into consideration the claim of Mr Elias Ayres, for a premium on his crop of corn, (his statement and claim by accident not having been handed to them with the other claims at the time they made their report,) do now award the sum of *Twenty Dollars* to be paid Mr Ayres by the treasurer,—being authorized by a vote of the Board to grant Mr Ayres sum equal to the highest premium on corn, if his statement and certificates would have entitled him to the premium, had the papers been with the committee at the time they made their report. They so recommend the publication of his communications.

P. C. BROOKS,
For the Committee.

Mr Ayres's Statement.

BARRE, Nov. 22d, 1841.

Benj. Guild, Esq.—Dear Sir—The ground from which I raised the corn mentioned in the enclosed certificates, which together with the following statement, are presented for the Society's premium, is that is usually denominated upland, and was a high sward, having been mowed once, and for a greater part of the time, twice, for the thirteen preceding years. During that period of time, the only cultivation it received was, one top dressing of manure, and for nine years of the thirteen, two bushels of ground plaster a year, sown usually in the spring. I plowed about half of the acre late in the fall previous to planting, and the residue in the following spring. I then harrowed and spread upon the ground seventeen common cart loads of manure, which was in about equal proportions of green, compost, and light straw manure from the farms. It was then cross plowed and about the same quantity and quality of manure spread on and again harrowed. I then plowed it into furrows about three and a half feet apart one way, and planted the corn about twice as thick the other way. In dropping the corn, I put from ten to twelve kernels in a hill, putting into each hill a small quantity of plaster—using in the whole two bushels—and planted the corn on the 17th and 18th of May, intending should there be a superfluity of stalks, to pull up a portion of them at the first hoeing. Many of the hills were, however, neglected; and others but partially attended to. I hoed the corn out twice, making little or no hill, and would here remark, that the hills containing ten or more stalks, did not so much corn as those having but two stalks. As near as I could judge, hills having four stalks were the most productive. There were upon the acre about eight thousand hills. The variety of corn planted was the white eight-rowed corn, which I have called the many-eared corn, from the

fact of its having generally from two to five ears upon a stalk; and I have known as many as seven good sound ears upon a stalk. I have planted this variety for twelve years, usually selecting my seed from stalks which had two or more ears upon them. The cobs from which I shelled a bushel of corn, weighed but eight pounds.

The account which I have made out upon the opposite side of this page, will exhibit the expense of cultivation and the product of the acre.

Very respectfully, I am yours,

ELIAS AYRES.

P. S.—Should any thing further be required than the enclosed certificates and the above statement, I should be happy to be informed, that I may be able to conform to the requisition.

Cost of Cultivation.

First plowing,	\$4 00
Harrowing,	1 00
Second plowing,	2 50
35 loads manure,	30 00
Planting,	4 00
Hoeing first time,	5 00
do. second time,	3 00
Cutting and binding stalks,	3 00
Harvesting,	8 00
Two bush. plaster,	1 50
1-2 bush. seed corn,	75
	\$62 75

Produce of the Acre.

115 bushels of corn, at 92 cts.	\$105 80
4 tons of fodder, at \$5,	20 00
5 cart loads of pumpkins,	7 50
	\$133 30

First Certificate.

BARRE, Oct. 11th, 1841.

To Benj. Guild, Esq.—Sir—I hereby certify, that I have raised, the present season, one hundred and fifteen bushels of Indian corn on one acre.

ELIAS AYRES.

We do hereby certify, that we helped harvest and measure the acre of corn above described, and that the above statement is true.

JASON DESPER,
HIRAM AYRES.

[Sworn to before N. P. Bryant, Justice of the Peace.]

BARRE, Oct. 11th, 1841.

This is to certify, that I, David Lee, of Barre, have this day surveyed a piece of land owned by Elias Ayres, of Barre, on which he raised corn this season, and find it to contain one acre and no more.

DAVID LEE, Surveyor.

[Sworn to before N. P. Bryant, Justice of the Peace.]

The above certificates not being deemed by the committee sufficiently full, omitting to state how the corn was measured, another was requested and the following received:

BARRE, June 4th, 1842.

Good Sir—I send you enclosed the following certificate, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Yours, with respect,

ELIAS AYRES.

Benj. Guild, Esq.

BARRE, June 4th, 1842.

We, Jason Desper and Hiram Ayres, hereby certify, that we were present and helped harvest and measure the corn as above stated to have grown on one acre of the land of Elias Ayres, as surveyed by David Lee, and that the measure, at the rate of seventy-five pounds to the bushel, was one hundred and fifteen bushels.

JASON DESPER,
HIRAM AYRES.

[Sworn to before Seth Caldwell, Justice of the Peace.]

FARM ACCOUNTS.

What would be thought of a merchant who did not keep a set of books, and who at the end of the year could not tell whether a certain branch of his business had been productive or not? And why is not a farmer as much interested in the result of his operations as a merchant? The pettiest shop-keeper must have a clerk to keep his books, with double entries, and yet the most extensive farmer, operating with thousands, keeps no record of his proceedings. The manufacturer opens an account with each department of his business, charging it with the stock employed, the expenses incurred, and crediting it with its products. At the end of the year, he sees at a glance whether it has been productive or not, and concludes to lop it off, or to extend it. So should the farmer open an account with every crop he cultivates; charge it with the outlay and credit with the proceeds. At the end of the year, he should take another account of the stock on hand, and he will see at once how he stands on the year's operation. If he is unable to keep so simple an account, he should employ a clerk; (although he had better go to school himself;) he certainly needs his assistance as much as a merchant. But there is no difficulty about the matter—and extracts from a farmer's books, well kept, would form the most valuable contributions to an agricultural paper.—*Southern Planter.*

Lard Oil.—At a large auction sale of groceries at Cincinnati, winter-strained sperm oil of the very best quality, was bid in at 37 1-2 cents per gallon. Lee's No. 1 lard oil sells at 50 cents, and as it burns brighter and longer than sperm, of course the latter must give in. Our Nantucket friends may *sput and blubber* as much as they please, but we assure them the day for sperm oil and candles, west of the mountains at least, has gone by. Any sane man might as well send warming pans to Jamaica, as sperm oil and candles to the west, in expectation of a profit.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Words are but articulated breath. Deeds are the fac simile of soul.

THE WILD RICE.—*Zizania aquatica*.

This splendid and interesting cereal grows in water at the edges of ponds, and in sluggish streams, in various parts of the county of Middlesex. It bears some resemblance to slender stalks of Indian corn, and grows from seven to ten feet in height.

But let us give a short account of it, as it is found in its natural location, the far west.

This singular and spontaneous grain, is by the Indians called *Menomen*, and claims particular attention. It is found in inexhaustible abundance in the northern part of Illinois and in Wisconsin and Iowa Territories, in almost every one of the innumerable lakes, ponds, rivers, and creeks. It frequently grows when the water is six feet deep, where the bottom is not hard or sandy, and rises above the surface from four to eight feet, and is often so thick as to prevent canoes from passing readily through it. A few days before it ripens, it is usual for the Indians to force their canoes through it, and tie it in large bunches for the purpose of preventing the wild ducks and geese from breaking it down and destroying it. When it is fully ripe, they pass through it again, and spreading their blankets in their canoes, they bend the bunches over them and thresh off the grain with sticks—an operation that requires but little time, and is generally performed by the women. After drying it in the sun, it is put aside for future use. It is said to be as palatable and nourishing as the rice of Carolina. There is a tribe called the *Menomonies*, or *Rice Eaters*, and their physical superiority and personal comeliness, is thought to be the result of their frequent and long continued use of this kind of food.

Professor Bigelow, in his "Collection of Plants," has given it the following description: "Culm jointed, as large as the little finger; leaves broad-linear; panicle a foot or more in length, the lower branches with spreading barren flowers, the upper with appressed, erect fertile ones; the seeds are blackish, smooth, narrow, cylindrical, about three quarters of an inch long, cylindricus;—within white and farinaceous;—ripens in August."

It may now be found in the Mill Brook, from the banking-house down to the river. It is probable that the seed was originally deposited there by some bird of passage. Horses are said to be fond of it, and no plant employed as forage yields a larger crop.

The wild rice will, probably, at no distant day, become an object of cultivation, since it affords a means of rendering productive large tracts of inundated ground, and stagnant water. Loring's Pond in Concord, and Robbins' Pond in Acton, and perhaps others in this vicinity, have a deep, rich, alluvial bottom. The former, containing seventy or eighty acres, and but three or four feet depth of water, might, probably, with a little trouble in collecting and sowing seed about the borders, be in the course of a few years, entirely covered with it. It is hoped that the proprietors of these ponds, never behindhand in labors of useful enterprise, will not suffer any delay to take place until they have tried the experiment; and if it has the valuable properties of the common rice, its cultivation is certainly a desideratum, and may become a source of additional wealth to the owners of such lands, and to New England.

WV.

☞ The above description of the wild rice of the western waters, copied from the Concord (Ms.)

Freeman, leads us to suppose that we have seen it the present season, on the borders of the outlet stream of Wenham Pond. When cutting our grass there, we found several stalks for which we knew no name, and which were new to us. Our examination of them was not very particular, but our remembrance of them is such as to satisfy us that they were the same plant that is described by "W." in the foregoing article. The plant is worthy of attention.—Ed. N. E. F.

HISTORY OF THE SAXON MERINO SHEEP.

The following is extracted from a paper on the "History and Characteristics of the different breeds of Sheep," by Henry S. Randall, Esq., in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society:

"In the year 1765, Augustus Frederick, elector of Saxony, obtained permission from the Spanish court to import 200 Merinos, selected from the choicest flocks of Spain. They were chosen principally from the Escorial flock, and on their arrival in Saxony, were placed on a private estate belonging to the elector, under the care of Spanish shepherds. So much importance was attached to the experiment, as it was then considered, that a commission was appointed to superintend the affairs of the establishment; and it was made its duty to diffuse information in relation to the management of the new breed; to dispose of the surplus rams at prices which would place them within the reach of all holders of sheep; and finally, by explaining the superior value of the Merinos, to induce the Saxon farmers to cross them with their native breeds. Popular prejudice, however, was strong against them, and this was heightened by the ravages of the scab, which had been introduced with them from Spain, and which proved very destructive before it was finally eradicated. But when it became apparent that the Merino, so far from degenerating, had improved in Saxony, and that the Saxon wool exceeded the Spanish in fineness and value, the wise and patriotic efforts of the elector began to reap their merited success, and a revolution took place in popular sentiment.

The call for rams became so great, that the government resolved on a new importation, to enable them more effectually to meet it, and to improve still further the stock already obtained. For this purpose an individual, considered one of the best judges of sheep in Saxony, was dispatched to Spain in 1777, with orders to select three hundred. For some reason—probably because he experienced difficulty in obtaining a greater number presenting all the qualifications he sought, he returned with but one hundred and ten. They were from nearly all the different flocks of Spain, but principally the Escorial, and were considered decidedly superior to the first importation. In addition to the establishment at Stolpen, already founded, others were now commenced at Rennersdorf, Lohmen, &c.; schools were established for the education of shepherds; publications were distributed by the commissioners to throw information on the subject before the people; and the crown tenants, it is said, were each required to purchase a certain number of the sheep. When we take into consideration the unwearied pains bestowed on this favorite object, by Saxon government, the fact that the Saxon variety are descended only from the choicest sheep of Spain; and that a degree of care and attention are bestowed on their breeding in the former country entirely unknown in the latter, it is not a sub-

ject of surprise, that the emigrant Merino in Saxony excels the parent stock in the quality of fleece and that roundness of form and fineness of bone, which indicate better feeding property. The Spanish shepherd is little changed from what he was in the days of Cardinal Ximenes or Philip IV., with much practical knowledge of his business, but never dreaming of improvement; his knowledge strangely blended with prejudice as ancient as the pedigrees of his sheep, running back to the period when Spain was a Roman province. He is not the owner of the sheep under care, but the ill-paid servant of a titled family or religious order, who, in nine cases out of ten, is no more disposed or more competent to carry out a system for the improvement of their flocks, than himself. And finally, the Spanish custom of putting their sheep during the entire season in large flocks without enclosures to render the necessary division practicable, entirely prevents that adaptation to each other of the male and female selected for breeding; that counterbalancing of the defects of one parent by the marked excellence of the other in the same points, which exhibits the skill of the modern breeder. In Saxony, and in other States of Germany, the case is far otherwise. The electoral flocks—the parent stems—are under the direction of commissioners, appointed for their intelligence and knowledge of the subject; and the noted private flocks employed the first agricultural skill of the Saxon land-holders.

In 1834, the best Spanish wool sold in the English markets at 2s. 6d. to 4s.; the Saxon at the same time commanded from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per pound. In the United States, where less difference, and very unjustly, is usually made, the fine blooded Saxon sells for about one third more per pound than the Merino. The fleece in good fleece averages about two and a half pounds, and often, grown sheep were only included, would rise high as three. But this is far from the standard of many flocks in the United States, called a doubtless believed by their owners, to be genuine Saxons. This brings us to a most painful part of our subject, and one which we would willingly pass over in silence, were not our obligations to the public paramount to any considerations for the feelings of individuals. In disclosing the fraud practiced on the American public, we are compelled, for the purpose of doing justice to the innocent and the guilty, and also for the information of those who have been the purchasers of the imported sheep, to go into a minuteness of detail which would be otherwise uninteresting, and perhaps be deemed censurable.

The following statement was submitted to the committee [of the N. Y. Agric. Soc.?] by Mr. Grove:

"The first importation of Saxony sheep into the United States was made by Mr. ———, a merchant of Boston, at the instance of Col. James Shepherd, of Northampton. They were but six or seven in number. In 1824, Messrs. G. & T. Searl of Boston, imported 77 Saxon sheep. They were selected and purchased by a Mr. Kretschman, a correspondent of the above firm, residing in Leipzig and shipped at Bremen on board the American schooner Velocity. I was engaged to take charge of the sheep on the passage, and I also shipped on my own account. I am sorry to say, that a many as one third of the sheep purchased by Kretschman, (who shared profit and loss in the undertaking,) were not pure blooded sheep. Th

ewes were sold at Brookline, as 'pure blooded Saxon Saxons,' and thus unfortunately in the very outset, the pure and impure became irrevocably mixed. But I feel the greatest certainty that the Messrs. Searle intended to import none but the best stock; the fault lay with Kretschman. In the fall of 1834, I entered into an arrangement with the Messrs. Searle to return to Saxony, and purchase, in connection with Kretschman, from 160 to 200 electoral sheep. I was detained at sea seven weeks, which gave rise to the belief, that I was shipwrecked and lost. When I finally arrived, the sheep had been already bought by Kretschman. I was informed of what the purchase consisted, protested against taking them to America, and insisted on a better selection, but to no purpose. A quarrel ensued between us, and Kretschman even went so far as to engage another to take charge of the sheep on their passage. My friends interposing, I was finally induced to take charge of them. The number shipped was 167, fifteen of which perished on the passage. They were sold at Brighton, some of them going as high as from \$400 to \$450. A portion of this importation consisted of grade sheep, which sold as high as the pure breeds, for the American purchaser could not know the difference. It may be readily imagined what inducement the Brighton sale held out to speculation, both in this country and Saxony. The German newspapers teemed with advertisements of sheep for sale, headed 'Good for the American market'; and these sheep in many instances were actually bought up for the American market at five, eight and ten dollars a head, when the pure breeds could not be purchased at less than from \$20 to \$40. In 1836, Messrs. Searle imported three cargoes, amounting in the aggregate to 513 sheep. They were of about the same character with their imports—in the main good, but mixed with some grade sheep. In the same year, a cargo of 221 arrived, on German account, Emil Bach, of Pzig, supercargo. A few were good sheep, and pure blood; but taken as a lot they were miserable. The owners sunk about \$3000. Next came a cargo of 210 on German account; Wasnes and Multer owners. The whole cost of these was about \$1,125, in Germany. With the exception of a small number, procured to make a flourish on, in their advertisements of sale, they were sheep having no pretensions to purity of blood. In 1837, the same individuals brought out another cargo. These were selected exclusively from grade stock of low character. On the same year, the Messrs. Searle made their last importation, consisting of 182 sheep. Of these I know little. My friends in Germany wrote me that they were like their other importations, a mixture of pure and impure blooded sheep. It is due, however, to the Messrs. Searle to say, that as a whole, their importations were much better than any other made into this country.

I will now turn your attention to the importations made into other ports. In 1825, 13 Saxons arrived at Portsmouth. They were miserable creatures. In 1826, 191 sheep arrived in New York, per brig William, on German account. A portion of these were well descended and valuable animals, the rest were grade sheep. In June, the same year, the brig Louisa brought out 173 on German account. Of more than one third of them had the least pretensions to purity of blood. Next we find 158, shipped at Bremen, on German account. Some were diseased before they left Bremen, and I am

happy to state, that twenty-two died before their arrival in New York. All I intend to say of them is, that they were a most curious and motley mess of wretched animals. The next cargo imported arrived in the brig Maria Elizabeth, under my own care. They were 165 in number, belonging to myself and F. Gebhard, of New York. These sheep cost me \$65 a head, when landed in New York. They sold at an average of \$50 a head, thus sinking about \$2,400! I need not say that they were of exclusively of pure blood. A cargo of 81 arrived soon after, but I know nothing of their quality. The next importation consisted of 184, on German account, per brig Warren. With a few exceptions they were pure blooded and good sheep. We next have an importation of 200 by the Bremen ship Louisa. They were commonly called the 'stop sale sheep.' They were of the most miserable character, some of them being hardly half grade sheep. The ship Phoebe Ann brought 120 sheep, of which I know little, and 60 were landed at Philadelphia, with the character of which I am unacquainted. Having determined to settle in America, I returned to Saxony, and spent the winter of 1826-7 in visiting and examining many flocks. I selected 115 from the celebrated flock of Macheras, embarked on board the ship Albion, and landed in New York, June 27, 1827. In 1828, I received 80 more from the same flock, selected by a friend of mine, an excellent judge of sheep. I first drove them to Shaftsbury, adjoining the town of Hoosic, where I now reside. On their arrival they stood me in \$70 a head, and the lambs half that sum."

It should be remarked that the above statements were made by Mr Grove with the greatest reluctance, and only at the earnest solicitation, or rather requisition of the committee, who conceived it their duty to place the whole circumstances before the public.

It will be inferred from the facts above stated, that there are few Saxon flocks in the United States that have not been reduced to the quality of grade sheep, by the promiscuous admixture of the pure and the impure which were imported together, and all sold to our breeders as pure stock. This accounts in a satisfactory manner for the different estimation in which this breed of sheep are held in Germany and this country, and for the degeneracy of the pseudo-Saxon of the United States.

In its general habits and characteristics, its docility and patience under confinement, as well as its deficiency as a breeder, and its slowness in arriving at maturity, the Saxon bears a close resemblance to the Merino. It consumes about the same amount of food, and is equally remarkable for its longevity.

To Cook Cucumbers.—Pare off the rind, then cut the cucumbers into slice, lengthwise, dust both sides of these slices with corn meal or wheat flour, pepper and salt them to please your taste; this done, fry them brown, and you will have one of the most delicious dishes that you can imagine, combining in their flavor those of the oyster-plant and egg-plant. Of their healthfulness, thus cooked, there can be no question, and of their palatableness, it is only necessary that you try them, to say with us that they are exquisite.—*Fitchburg Sentinel.*

The usual crop of wheat in the Genesee valley does not exceed 20 bushels to the acre.—*Gen. Far.*

The Famous Cow "Blossom."—We had the pleasure of seeing this splendid animal a few weeks ago, at the residence of her owner, near this city, and high as our expectations had been raised by all that we had heard of her while owned by our friend, Mr Samuel Canby, who reared her, they were more than realized. *Blossom* is now seven years old, vigorous and healthy, and although it is six months since she dropped her last calf, she is giving seven gallons of milk per day, and that of the richest quality. This year, in the beginning of the fifth month after calving, she gave as high as 35 quarts of milk in a day, and ranged from 34 to 35 for several days that her milk was measured; and from her milk of that week were made 15 3-4 lbs. of butter, not weighed till it had been well worked. It is believed by her owner that *Blossom* would have done better than this, if she had had free access to water; but she was in a pasture where there was none, and consequently depended for what she got upon the unreliable attendance of a servant. *Blossom* is now supposed to be in calf by Mr Canby's fine imported short-horn Durham bull, "*Washington Irving*," by whom she has now a splendid heifer calf six months old, with her.

The present owner will part with *Blossom* at a price which we deem very moderate. We hope that some of our liberal breeders will secure her for Maryland. We should like to see her grace our Baltimore County Agricultural Fair. If her owner does not part with *Blossom*, we learn he will sell her fine heifer calf which we have mentioned.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Vegetable Weather Prophets.—The corollas of the Germander Speedwell, are all securely closed at the approach of rain, and they are surely open again when the storm is over-past. The Pimpernel also called "the Poor Man's Weather-glass," closes its tiny but brilliant flowers many hours before the occurrence of rain; its delicate flowers "go to sleep," or close up, soon after twelve, and expand again at seven in the morning. Thus by this simple monitor, can we ascertain both the hour and also foretell the weather. The common and despised Dandelion, a word evidently a corruption of the French translation of the word Dent de Lion, is one of the most correct sun-dials or rather "dial flowers," closing at five in the afternoon, and opening again at seven in the morning. If the Siberian Sowthistle shut at night, there will generally ensue fine weather on the next day; if it open, the weather will be cloudy and rainy. If the African Marigold remain shut after seven, P. M., rain may be expected. If the Trefoil contract its leaves, thunder and heavy rain may be expected.—*Selected.*

Good Speculation.—Major Raybold, who owns a splendid peach orchard near Delaware city, contracted with some New Yorkers to deliver ten thousand baskets of peaches this season. The product of this peach orchard appears incredible, yet it is nevertheless true. The peaches were contracted for at \$2 50 per basket, so that the owner will realize twenty-five thousand dollars.—*New Jersey paper.*

"Are them peaches fit for a hog to eat?" asked a soap-lock dandy of a grocer. "Try one and see," was the reply. Dandy cut dirt.—*Hartford Times.*

"The cause of public happiness is public virtue."

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Board of Agriculture have the pleasure to state, that liberal and extensive arrangements have been entered into for a Plowing Match, an Exhibition and Sale of pure blood and other Cattle, and a Horticultural Show. The attention of farmers, stock-breeders and horticulturists is respectfully requested to the following regulations:

Plowing Match.

The Plowing Match will take place at East New York, on Long Island, about five miles from the city, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October. For the best plow, *silver cup*. For the second best plow, *silver medal*. The following premiums will be awarded for the best plowing, performed within one hour, on one eighth acre of green sward: Best plowing, *silver cup*, value \$8. Second best plowing, *silver medal*. Third best plowing, *diploma*.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, N. Y.,
ALLEN PUTNAM, Mass.,
P. SCHUYLER, N. J.,
Committee on Plows and Plowing.

Exhibition of Pure Blood and Native Cattle.

The committee have again secured the extensive premises at the junction of Broadway and Union Place, which will be completely arranged with suitable sheds, stalls and pens, for the ample and safe accommodation of the various kinds of stock presented. Messrs. Whitney, Poole, Choules, Schuyler, and Clark, the Superintending Committee, will have the entire control of the arrangement of the Cattle exhibition. Feed of every description will be provided on the ground at the cheapest possible rate, for those who wish to purchase; and as no entrance money for cattle will be required, and exhibitors may bring their own feed, the expenses of the occasion will be greatly reduced. Careful and experienced men will be in attendance to assist in taking charge of the animals.

List of Premiums on Cattle.

Bulls.—For the best bull, of an improved breed, 2 years old and upwards, *gold medal or silver cup*, \$15. For the second best do., of an improved breed, 2 years old and upwards, *silver medal*. For the best one year old do., of an improved breed, *silver cup*, \$10. For the second best do. do., *silver medal*. For the best bull calf, do., *silver cup*, \$8. For the second best do. do., *silver medal*.

Cows.—For the best cow, of an improved breed, 3 years old and upwards, *gold medal or silver cup*, \$15. For the second best do. of an improved breed, 3 years old and upwards, *silver medal*. For the best one year old heifer, *silver cup*, \$10. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best heifer calf, *silver cup*, \$8. For the second best do., *medal*.

Native Stock.—For the best bull, native breed, 2 years and upwards, *silver cup*, \$10. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best bull calf, do. do. For the best cow do., 3 years and upwards, *silver cup*, \$10. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best heifer calf, do.

Working Oxen.—For the best pair of working oxen, *gold medal or silver cup*, \$15. For the second best do., *silver medal*. Fat cattle will receive discretionary premiums. For a method of working oxen without the use of the common yoke, which, in the judgment of the committee, shall be deemed an improvement, *silver cup*, \$10.

Sheep.—For the best buck, *silver cup*, \$8. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best ewe, *silver cup*, \$8. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best wether, do. For the best yearling, do.

Swine.—For the best boar, *silver cup*, \$8. For the second best do., *diploma*. For the best sow, *silver cup*, \$8. For the second best do., *diploma*. For the best shoat, do.

Horses.—For the best stud horse, *gold medal or silver cup*, \$15. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best brood mare, *gold medal or silver cup*, \$15. For the second best do., *silver medal*. For the best colt, not exceeding two years old, *silver cup*, \$8. For the best Jack, do., \$8.

Mules.—For the best pair of working mules, *silver cup*, \$10.

To avoid the confusion incident to exhibitions of this kind, the owners and exhibitors of cattle are urgently requested to observe the following

REGULATIONS.

1. All entries of stock must be made, either verbally or in writing, at the office of the Secretary of the American Institute, in the Park, rear of the City Hall, on or before Monday, the 17th day of October, with full pedigrees of the animals, their breed, ages, owner's names, &c., and with such observations as to their food, thrift, constitution, milking, or fattening qualities, as they may see fit to append. This is absolutely necessary, that the Secretary may be able to prepare a catalogue in time for the use of the Examining Committee; and neither the Secretary nor the Committee will be responsible for the omission of any animal on the catalogue, if this rule is not complied with.

2. All animals must be upon the ground by 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, attended by their owners or keepers, for the inspection of the Examining Committee.

3. The Judges upon Stock, will meet at Niblo's Garden, at half-past 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th day of October, to organize and proceed immediately to the discharge of their several duties. On the completion of their awards, the committees will append to each prize animal a certificate designating the particular premium awarded.

4. No animals can be removed after entry, without the consent of the Superintending Committee.

5. A public sale of pure blood cattle will take place on Friday, Oct. 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when an auctioneer will be provided at the expense of the Institute, for the disposal of the same, and it is particularly desired that they may be specially designated as for sale on the catalogue.

6. All animals will be admitted on the ground designated for the exhibition, on the presentation of a ticket, which the owners or proprietors will obtain from the Secretary at the time of entering the same.

7. The rule in force at former Fairs, of excluding animals which have already taken prizes at the American Institute, is now abolished, and the premiums are now open for competition without reservation.

Judges on Cattle.—Francis Rotch, N. York; L. F. Allen, do.; B. V. French, Massachusetts; David Hagerston, do.; G. M. Geddings, Ohio.

Judges on Horses.—Charles Henry Hall, New York; Wm. T. Porter, do.; James Bathgate, do.; Wm. Jones, do.; Wm. Gibbons, N. Jersey.

Judges on Swine.—Richard L. Allen, N. York; Caleb N. Bement, do.; A. De Russey, New Jersey; Wm. Cooper, do.; Wm. K. Townsend, Conn.

Judges on Sheep.—E. P. Prentice, N. York; John B. Taintor, Conn.; Francis Rotch, jr., New York; Jonathan A. Taber, do.; Charles Blackburn, do.

Judges on Agricultural Products.—Henry Conant, New York; Eli Ives, Conn.; Francis Price, New Jersey.

Judges on Dairy Products.—Luther Tucke, New York; John E. Hoyt, Conn.; Charles Stetson, New York.

The Committee on Horticulture, in conjunction with the Agricultural Board of the American Institute, have, after mature deliberation, concluded that as autumn, (the time of holding the annual Fair is not the most propitious season for an exhibition of the choicest specimens of Flowers, the objects the Institute will be better promoted, by not confining their premiums to any selected species or varieties, but to offer inducements to all Horticulturists and Florists, professional and amateur, to turn daily supplies of the flowers of the season to the decoration of the Horticultural Rooms; and thus stimulate their fellow-citizens in general, to pursue that most healthful and enchanting of all recreations, the cultivation of flowers.

It is proposed to set apart the second story the north wing of the Saloon in Niblo's Garden expressly for the purpose of exhibiting Agricultural and Horticultural productions, and the room will be so fitted up, that their contents can be easily visited to the best possible advantage, without risk of despoliation. A skillful gardener will be engaged to receive and arrange all the field and garden products, such as vegetables, grain, fruit, flowers, or whatever may be committed to his care, and the Horticultural Committee will be in attendance daily, to superintend that particular department, to see that every contributor in the Horticultural Show is fully and fairly represented, by a name being attached in legible and uniform characters, to every article he may offer for exhibition, and to record every transaction for the government of the Judges at the time of deciding the premium when the quantity as well as the quality of the flowers furnished will be duly considered, and the names of all contributors to the Ornamental Department, entered on the annals of the Institute.

The Board of Managers of the last annual Fair having awarded several copies of agricultural and horticultural books, as premiums for superior specimens of garden and field productions, and the present Board being of opinion that mental acquisitions are the most enduring memorials, have been constrained to follow so wise and noble an example. Competitors are hereby assured, that each volume will be embellished with a tablet, containing the name and object for which it was awarded, so as to render it a truly honorable memento, in the following form:

AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At their 15th Annual Fair, 1842,

To A. B., as a Premium for Superior Specimen of Garden Product.

Competitors for premiums are informed that the act of the Legislature of this State, of May 5th 1841, requires that "before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same, or to whom the same may be awarded, shall deliver it

writing to the President of the Society, as accurate a description of the process in preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, or in feeding the animal, as may be, and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of increase in value of the animal, with the view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop, or feeding or fattening the animal."

Competitors are respectfully requested to furnish such description to the Clerk, at the time of entry.

JAMES TALLMADGE,
President of the American Institute.

THE WONDERS OF CULTIVATION.

The following are extracts from a speech by Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute, at the last annual Fair:

"Every thing in this country (said he) has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak climate, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered a native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the south, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the husk and braided several of them together, for the next year's crop.

The pumpkin, brought from Spain, was first planted in Rowley, Mass., and it was several years before it came to a hard knotty shell, which marks the true Yankee pumpkin, such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop: it was then sown in the fall, grew under snows in winter, and catching the warmest growth of spring, yielded its increase by mid-summer.

Asparagus, which is now the delight of all, as an early vegetable, and for which many millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the seaboard—this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

The history of the potato is a singular one. Rees' Encyclopedia states that the potato was brought from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland. The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Sir Walter had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard bulbous root was said, by the natives to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer.

The potato in its native bed, was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it, by either process, excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon become in a measure, a substitute for bread when the harvest was scanty.

The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland before it was thought so little of in England. It grew into favor by slow degrees, and it was so

little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the new world. It was not until 1710 that the Irish potato reached the country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New-Hampshire, brought the root with them. This people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was generally known among the yeomanry of this country. Long after they were cultivated in New-England, they were held in contempt, and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me that he had raised nine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices; but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased: he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty-six bushels;—the neighbors started—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

About this time, some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus by degrees a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates instead of impoverishing the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called the "bread of nations." Still the country from which it was taken has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years. Now the lights of science are chasing away the long deep shadows of the Andes.

Rice was brought from India in 1792, and was cultivated by way of experiment in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was for many years the staple article of that State.

The cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumption of it in the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense."

SEEDING GRASS LAND.

The hay crop, in this vicinity, being the most profitable one, it certainly should be the aim of the farmer to adopt that method in seeding his land, which will be the most likely to ensure him the earliest and the largest quantity of hay. We have bestowed some considerable attention to this subject, the last two or three years, and have come to the conclusion that the old method of seeding down to grass in the spring or fall with the grain crop, is not the best. For the last two or three seasons this method, owing perhaps in a measure to the extreme dry weather in the fall, has entirely failed in many instances—the consequence of which is, our hay crop this season is very much diminished. In seeding down with the grain, either in the spring or fall, the grain starting first, the grass must necessarily grow in the shade, and of course slender and feeble; then as the grain crop is taken

off, the grass is exposed to the parching sun of dog days, and unless the weather is wet, ten chances to one if it is not entirely killed, which, as we before said, has been the case for two or three of the last seasons.

Our method is this:—after the grain is taken off in the fall, plow in the stubble, harrow the ground, sow your grass seed, harrow again, and pass the roller over the field to leave it smooth and even, and you will be pretty sure of a good crop of hay the next season—allowing the land is rich.

Another method to increase the grass crop, which we have tried, is to plow such mowings as are too wet to plant and hoe, in the fall, as soon as can conveniently be done after the hay is off, and give them a top-dressing of manure and sand; sow the grass seed, harrow and level the field smooth, and a good crop will be the result. We tried a piece of ground in this way last fall and have cut a decent crop of hay—say a ton and a half to the acre, with the prospect of a second crop.

Another error amongst most farmers in seeding the land is, they do not put on so much seed by at least one third, if not one half, as is profitable, in our humble opinion. Seed is expensive, we well know, but if you wish a full return, do not neglect to apply a sufficient quantity of seed.—*Kene (N. H.) Sentinel.*

Health of Children.—The hot suns of noonday and the damps and chills of evening, at this season, are trying to most constitutions. Children and adults both suffer from the almost daily changes of temperature from warm to cool. The abundance of fruits which now comes in the children's way, increases the dangers of disease. Ripe fruits are as wholesome as any food, if taken regularly; and our observation teaches that children who eat fruit quite abundantly, if they only get it daily, pass through the early autumn, with less sickness than those that are debarr'd the pleasure of feasting regularly upon apples, pears, &c. We choose, where fruit is abundant, to let the healthy children eat when and as much as they like. Some constitutions perhaps will not bear this—but most will. Where fruit is attainable by the children only occasionally, and as a luxury, much care and moderation are needed to preserve them from suffering.

Another cause of sickness at this season, is the chills to which we are exposed at evening. Keep the children warm when the sun goes down.—*Ev. N. E. F.*

Cholera Morbus and Cholera Infantum.—At this season of the year, when cholera morbus and cholera infantum daily carry off scores of children, we apprehend we shall be doing the public an acceptable service in promulgating the following efficient remedy for those prevalent and fatal diseases. The antidote is a sure one, and will not hurt the most delicate infant, if judgment is used in prescribing the quantity:—Take a handful of peach leaves, put them in cold water, and steep them about ten or fifteen minutes, without boiling; then sweeten the liquid with loaf sugar, and give it in small draughts, as the patient can bear it—a table spoonful at a time, once in two hours, to an infant of six or eight months old, or oftener, if the extremity of the case requires.—*Selected.*

The mahogany tree does not attain its full growth till it is 200 years old.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1842.

TRIAL OF PLOWS AT CATTLE SHOWS.

Several agricultural societies in the country offer premiums for the best plows that shall be presented for trial. This is well:—the importance of the plow in husbandry entitles it to this marked attention. All farmers wish to be able to turn their grounds well, and this with as little draft upon the strength of the team as possible.

The importance of correct decisions in regard to these implements, is perhaps greater than in regard to almost any thing else that is submitted for trial or inspection. The best animal has not his like precisely, and one farmer only can possess the best at any given time. But the plows from our best manufacturers are so much alike, that each of an hundred or a thousand plowmen may at one and the same time be using implements that are scarcely distinguishable from each other.

Most of our farmers too have no good opportunity to compare the plows from one factory with those from another, and are greatly influenced in their choice by the judgments of committees. Probably no other implement can be named, to which this last remark so fully applies as to the plow.

We have made these remarks, hoping that they may influence those who are to pass judgment upon plows, to try such as are presented, with as much care as possible. A fair trial cannot be made without much time, nor without attention to many particulars. Large plows that cut a wide and deep furrow, have an advantage over small ones in draft, if you measure by the number of square inches turned over. The power required to force the cutter or coulters through, is little if any greater where the furrow is 15 inches wide than where it is only 10 inches. In most soils the resistance of grass roots is greater at 6 inches below the surface than at 8 inches. The weight of the plow itself is the same, and the force required to draw that weight, the same, whether the furrow be wide and deep or narrow and shoal. The plowman, too, may make a very considerable difference in the power required by the team. By shoving and throwing the pressure much upon the wheel, he may cause the plow to move easier;—by bearing upon the handles and holding back, he may increase the labor of the team.

The texture of the sward often varies much in a field that is apparently uniform. Where the grass roots are most abundant, especially where there are patches of couch grass, the dynamometer will instantly show that the team exerts a greater force than in other spots. Some plows which work well at the depth of six or seven inches, though large, are so constructed as to work but poorly at a greater depth.

Committees should examine well the ground to be plowed, and take proper account of its variations in texture; they should try every plow at various depths; they will do right by the owners of the plows in letting them furnish plowmen of their own choosing, for a few furrows; but they can but very unsatisfactorily judge of the instrument if they do not also put their own hands to it. We should be reluctant to pass judgment upon a plow until we had seen it turn nearly one-eighth of an acre—a strip 5 rods by 4. Each plow should have its separate land; its work should not be mixed up with the work of others. And that the trial may be fair, a field should be chosen that is as uniform in soil and texture as can be any where found. To make the trial perfect, each plow should be used on level land, free from obstructions, and also on land that is uneven and

rocky. But all the labor that this would require, will be attended to by few committees. The best that can be hoped for, under such arrangements as are usually made, is an approximation to a fair and full trial. But no effort should be spared to make the approximation as near as possible.

CUTTING CORN-STALKS.

The usual time for taking the tops from the corn-field has arrived. We believe it a well established point that *very early* cutting is unfavorable to the corn. Whether the enhanced value of the stalks counterbalances the injury to the corn, is not so well settled. Our opinion is against early topping, where that process is resorted to.

The boys must be careful, when doing this work, not to let the knife pass through the husks; for if it does, the corn where it is cut often moulds, and is much injured. In stooping the stalks, do not put them where the grass is thick, for such grass obstructs the circulation of air and is unfavorable to curing the stalks well. The decaying grass too, sends up into the stock unfavorable gases.

Our preference is to let the corn stand untopped until eight or ten days later than the usual time of topping, and then put the knife at the bottom. We shall treat our own in this way, because we have compared the two processes several years, and believe that we get more corn and better stover. As far as we remember published accounts, all fair trials have shown that the corn is larger when thus cured than when topped at the usual time. But this point is not established to the satisfaction of farmers generally, and we are not disposed to speak harshly of the old way. We hope those who can, will make some limited trials, and ascertain which is the more economical process.

We have no fears from atoms, fogs or frosts, after the corn is once stooked. We do not say that these cannot injure it then; but we have for years seen the corn escape harm entirely from these causes. We have never seen it injured by them after it was well stooked. The process of curing in this way, we gave last year, and it is unnecessary to repeat it now.

NITRATE OF SODA.

This article which is now coming much into use in England as a fertilizer of the soil there, we have tried on a limited scale. In 1841, we sowed a little of it up on various crops and found that timothy, redtop, couch grass and June grass, i. e. the upland spear grasses, were all benefited by its application. But upon clover, grain, and the wet meadow grasses, it seemed to be inert. The present season we applied it, and obtained, as far as the eye could determine, the same results. Wherever it was used upon the spear grasses, they very soon put on a deeper green, and shot up more vigorously. We sowed, about the first of June, 6 quarts upon about 30 square rods of land, or at the rate of one bushel per acre. About the middle of July, we cut one swath of timothy 43 feet long and 7 1/2 feet wide, where the nitrate had been applied. The hay from this, when well dried, weighed 37 1/2 lbs., or 5137 lbs. per acre. We cut an adjacent swath of the same length and width, and the hay weighed 29 lbs., or 3973 lbs. per acre. The increase was 1161 lbs per acre. On other spear grasses the effect was apparently quite as great as here; but upon clover and barley it did no good.

This nitrate of soda, bought in 1841, cost about \$4 per cwt. A bushel probably would weigh near 100 lbs. At this rate it would be a cheap application, were results to be such as we obtained on the measured piece. But we apparently lost so much by putting it where it did no good, that the purchase was not on the whole a

very profitable one. We have corn, carrots, beets, potatoes and ruta bagas upon it, and expect to be able to give the results in a few weeks. These we think now will be rather favorable than otherwise.

The present price of nitrate of soda is 6 or \$7 per cwt, if it can be had at any price. Report says it has been bought up for the English market, where it is much sought after for manure. Others in this vicinity have used the nitrate of soda, and we hope by this account to induce them to give the results. More experiments are needed before the article can be either recommended or discarded.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept 3, 1842.

Belle Lucrative and Beurre d'Amouille Pears, from Col. Wilder—giving evidence of their rank with our best pears.

Tomatoes, of extra size and quality, from S. Butterfield, West Cambridge.

Bartlett Pears, Siberian Crab Apples and Tomatoes, from J. F. Trull, Dorchester.

Egg Plants, from A. C. Hall, Roxbury.

Chemsford Pears, Black Hamburg Grapes, and Bartlett Pears, from A. Bowditch, Roxbury.

Bartlett and Andrews Pears, from Wm. Meller, Roxbury.

Sorpass Virgalieu and Van Mons' Kenrick Pears; Hawthornden and four other kinds of Apples, names unknown, from Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Brookline.

Long Blue French Plum, Diamond and Lombard Plums and Cushing Pears, from Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.

Gravenstein, Early Bough and a Seedling Apple, from Rev. G. B. Perry, Bradford.

Long Blue Plum and a fine Muskmelon, from J. Lovett, 2d, Beverly.

Belle d'Virity and Gross Mignonne Peaches, open culture; Henry Van Mons Pears and Early Violet Nectarine—all fine specimens—from Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline.

Fine large Peaches, from Mrs Bigelow, Medford.

Early Crawford Peaches—very fine—from Nathan D. Chase, Lynn.

Summer Thorn, Bartlett, Julienne, Summer Frank Real, Dearborn's Seedling, and Russet Pears, name unknown, and fruit of the Podophela Peltatum, or May Apple—fine specimens—from Otis Johnson, Lynn.

Bon Chretien Pears, Black Figs, and a specimen of beautiful Peaches, from J. F. Allen, Salem.

Black Hamburg Grapes, from John Cumming, jr., Woburn.

Porter Apples, Julienne Pears, Plums, and the Cornelian Cherry—from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

White and Green Gage Plums, from George Walsh, Charlestown.

Bartlett, Dearborn's Seedling, Hampden's Bergamot, Domina Dall, Chobot and Beurre d'Amouille Pears; Early York and Waters' Early Peaches—fine specimens—from R. Manning, Salem.

Devonshire Quarrenden, Garden Royal and a large Red Apple, name unknown, from B. V. French.

Blue Gage, Purple and White Magnum Bonum, Green Gage and Bolmer Washington Plums—a fine specimen from Mr A. P. Hearl, of Troy, N. Y., for which he has the Society's thanks.

Tyson Pears, from Wm. Oliver, Dorchester. The specimen was fine—promising in its early bearing, to take high rank. A typographical error in the last report, gave credit to its introduction into this Commonwealth, to Dr. Pease;—it should have been to that eminent patron of agriculture and horticulture, Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, who associated himself early in life with the first agricultural society in this country, and who has ever since been constant in promoting its best interests. He sent it to the subscriber in the spring of 1836. The scions were distributed, and are now giving evidence of a strong and thrifty growth of wood.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

NOTICE.

Contributors of Fruit to the coming Annual Exhibition, will please forward their contributions to the rooms early on Tuesday morning next, Sept. 13th.

B. V. FRENCH, Chairman.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North
Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYMN.

BY D. RUSSELL.

TUNE—"From Greenland's Icy Mountain"

From the bright crystal fountain
That flows in beauty free,
From shady hill and mountain
Fill high the cup for me!
Sing of the sparkling waters,
Sing of the cooling spring—
Let Freedom's sons and daughters
Their joyous tribute bring.

'Twas the pure pledge in Eden,
Ere sorrow's notes were heard,
Ere our first mother heeding
The subtle serpent's word—
Forgetting her Creator,
Plunged her long race in woe,
And caused o'er bounteous nature,
The seeds of Death to grow.

From many a happy dwelling,
Late misery's dark abode,
Now the glad peal is swelling—
The hymn of praise to God.
Hear the glad song ascending,
From many a thankful heart:
Hope, Joy, and Peace are blending,
And each their aid impart.

THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER.

Few matters of mechanical ingenuity have excited more wonder than Maelzel's Automaton Chess Player. The following account of it is interesting:

The construction of machines capable of imitating the mechanical action of the human body shows exquisite skill. This, however, has been done; M. De Kempelen, a gentleman of Presburg, in Hungary, constructed an *Androide* capable of playing at chess. Every one, who is in the least acquainted with this game, must know that it is so far from being mechanically performed, as to require a greater exertion of the judgment and rational faculties than is sufficient to accomplish matters of greater importance. That such a machine was made, the public had ocular demonstration. The inventor came over to Britain in 1785, and exhibited his automaton to public inspection for more than a year. On his death, it was purchased by M. Maelzel, who paid this country a visit in 1827, when the invention created as much wonder as ever, notwithstanding the vast progress made in mechanical science.

The room where it was exhibited had an inner apartment, within which appeared the figure of a Turk, as large as life, dressed after the Turkish fashion, sitting behind a chest of three feet and a half in length, two feet in breadth, and two feet and a half in height, to which it was attached by the wooden seat on which it sat. The chest was placed upon four castors, which, together with the figure, might be moved to any part of the room.

On the plain surface formed by the top of the chest, in the centre, was raised an immovable chess board, of handsome dimensions, upon which the figure had its eyes fixed, its right arm and hand being extended on the chest, and its

left arm somewhat raised, as if in the attitude of holding a Turkish pipe, which was originally placed in its right hand.

The exhibitor proceeded by wheeling the chest to the entrance of the apartment within which it stood, in front of the spectators. He then opened certain doors contrived in the chest, two in the front and two in the back, at the same time pulling out a long shallow drawer, made to contain the Chessmen, a cushion for the arm of the figure to rest upon, and some counters; two lesser drawers and a green cloth screen, contrived in the body of the figure and its lower parts, were likewise opened, and the Turkish robe which covered them was raised; so that the construction both of the figure and chest, intentionally was displayed, and the exhibitor introduced a lighted candle into the body of the chest and figure, by which the interior of each was, in a great measure, rendered transparent.

The chest was divided by a partition into two equal chambers; that to the right of the figure was the narrowest, and occupied scarcely one third of the body of the chest; it was filled with little wheels, levers, cylinders, and other machinery used in clock-work: that to the left contained two wheels, some small barrels with springs, and two quarters of a circle, placed horizontally. The body and lower parts of the figure contained certain tubes, which appeared to be conductors to the machinery. After a sufficient time, during which each spectator satisfied his scruples and curiosity, the exhibitor closed the doors, made some arrangement in the body of the figure, wound up the works with a key inserted into a small opening in the body of the chest, and placed the cushion under the left arm of the figure, which then rested upon it.

In playing a game, the automaton made choice of the white men; it likewise gave the first move. It played with the left hand instead of the right,—the right hand being constantly fixed on the chest. This slight incongruity proceeded from inadvertence of the inventor, who did not discover his mistake until the machinery was too far completed to remedy the defect. At the commencement of a game, the automaton made a motion of the head, as if taking a view of the board; the same motion occurred at the close of the game. In making a move it slowly raised its left arm from the cushion placed under it, and directed it toward the square of the piece to be moved. The arm then returned to its position on the cushion. Its hand and fingers opened on touching the piece, which it took up and conveyed to any proposed square. The motions were performed with perfect correctness, and the anxiety with which the arm acted, especially in the delicate operation of casting, seemed to be the result of spontaneous feeling; bending at the shoulder, elbow and knuckles, and cautiously avoiding to touch any other piece than that which had been moved.

On giving check to the king, it moved its head as a signal. When a false move was made by its antagonist, which frequently occurred through curiosity to observe in what manner the automaton would act,—as for instance, if a knight had been moved like a castle,—the automaton smote impatiently on the chest with its right hand, replaced the knight in its former square, and would not permit its antagonist to recover his move, but proceeded immediately to

move one of its own pieces, thus appearing to punish him for his inattention.

It was considered of importance that the person matched against the automaton should be attentive in moving a piece exactly in the centre of a square; otherwise, the figure, in attempting to lay hold of the piece, might even sustain some injury in the delicate mechanism of the fingers. If its antagonist hesitated for a considerable time to move a piece, it tapped smartly on the chest with its right hand, as if testifying impatience at the delay.

During the time the automaton was in motion, a low sound of clock work was heard, as if running down, which ceased soon after the arm was reclined on the cushion. The works were wound up at intervals of ten or twelve moves by the exhibitor, who was usually employed pacing up and down the room; approaching the chest, however, from time to time, on its right side. It was understood that the automaton could not play, unless M. De Kempelen, or his substitute, was near to direct its moves; but it is very certain that the whole mystery lay in the chest, and that there could be no connexion with the floor as the inventor advertised his willingness to exhibit at private houses.

To avoid the obstructions frequently occasioned by the inattention of strange antagonists, in moving the pieces required exactly to the centre of squares, a new arrangement was subsequently made, by which the adversary did not play a chess-board to himself, on which he copied the automaton's moves, and made his own; while a person who attended at the automaton's board copied with due precision, for the automaton, the adversary's moves.

In concluding our account of this extraordinary machine, we must observe that it has been asserted, without contradiction, that although it beat numerous skillful chess players, in different countries, its moves were directed by a boy concealed within the machinery; so that, in fact whoever the boy could beat at the game, was sure to be conquered by the automaton.

[*Art of Legerdemain.*]

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[OL. XL.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1842.

[NO. 11.]

N. E. FARMER.

HOME-BRED STOCK.

If good working oxen are desired, and Herefords or Devons are not to be procured, as you cannot see the precise form or character in either the bull or cow, select such as in their general conformation approach nearest the models required; but such more is to be relied on in using such as being to good working families. A form somewhat relieved from the unwieldiness of the more bulky x, should be selected, with longer legs, lighter carcass, firmer muscle, medium bone, slanting houlder, well knit withers, broad chest; spreading the fore legs well, yet not too deep; ribs well reled immediately behind the shoulders, affording ample room for the heart and lungs to play, and eaching well back and near the hips; a broad level back; and most especially a fine open countenance, with as much intelligence and as kindly disposition as possible. Such an animal, with proper attention and feed, will nearly come up to the horse in capacity and endurance, and when oosed from the yoke, will fatten kindly, and pay the grazier as generously as the plowman. The Devon and Hereford, and their crosses, though unequalled for the yoke are not surpassed for grazing and the shambles.

The pig should have a short fine snout; an eye that will not look you out of countenance—nothing of the vermilion hue; a mouse ear we prefer, though others that prefer a large size may be compelled to take a flop ear with it; a little jaw; a short neck; spacious chest; broad back, a little crowning if very long, or perfectly level if very short; belly well let down; legs short and standing on the toes; broad and deep hams; tail small and well set up, with a kink or two in it; little hair and no bristles; a soft handler; quiet habits, and any color you please. He should mature early, and fatten at any age between nine and eighteen months; eat moderately, and convert into pork on equitable shares whatever food he takes; returning as near one fourth in weight as possible when nutritious, or if coarser and lighter, as much as he can afford.

To all this, the farmer may say, this is a very plausible theory, and we are willing to concede it may be true enough, but unfortunately we are beyond the reach of such improvement; our neighbors have not this fine stock, nor have we the means to go abroad and procure. Well, then, gentlemen, we will advise you what to do. For your breeders, use the very best animals you have or can procure; and if access to a male stock animal of the right kind can be had, do n't button up your pockets when the price is stated, but pay liberally. Every penny thus expended is seed scattered on a fertile soil, that in a few months will return you ten or twenty fold. And when your young stock is produced, do n't sell your best filly because she will bring a few dollars more than an indifferent one; or work her till superannuated, and breed from some crazy jade, because she is fit for nothing

else. Don't take your best calf to the butcher, and raise the others because they are worthless to him; but save your best, your very best heifer, and if your neighbors have not a better bull than your best cow affords, save that for use, though his carcass should be worthless when you have done with him, which it is not.

If your sheep are of the common kinds, any of the improved rams will benefit them; but do not attempt mixing the improved breeds, unless you are a skillful and experienced breeder. They have been brought to their present perfection only by careful and judicious crossing. An unlucky cross may unsettle this nice adjustment; and from two races eminent in their own peculiar excellence, you may get a third with most of the faults and scarcely any of the merits of either. The points of a highly improved breed are like the well-balanced elements in a chemical compound, that are brought together and sustained by their just proportions, scientifically arranged. If another element be presented, or an excess of what is already held in combination, a disturbing principle is afforded, that, by its attraction, resolves the elements into new and mischievous combinations, that successive generations may be required to re-establish. But no danger need be apprehended by crossing on to an indifferent stock; it might be difficult to make it worse, and there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred that it will be made better.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

VARIETIES—SUGGESTION.

A correspondent at Buffalo, "G. P.," has drawn the following portrait of what he calls an enemy of book farming—a class of men once very numerous, but now fortunately quite limited. After noticing the many benefits he has derived from agricultural reading, he says: "The individual I allude to, despised books and papers, saying book farming was fit only for fools; other people could get along well enough without it. His wood yard was in front of his house; the gate was broken down; the windows broken and filled with rags; around his barn roamed numbers of half-starved cattle and pigs, the strongest rushing over the weakest, and twice as many of all kinds as he could keep with profit. And such pigs! They were the true land-pike breed; legs and snouts as long as the rest of their body; and might be seen standing at a rail fence, digging up the third row of potatoes on the other side. Improvement of stock he scorned as he did books; mortgages accumulated, and his farm went under the hammer of the auctioneer."

"I have seen a communication in the Cultivator, in which the writer says he always takes away the nest eggs of hens, and that he has never known a nest deserted in consequence. His experience differs from mine; as I have kept some 20 or 30 hens for several years, and they almost always leave their nest when the nest eggs are removed. My hens are of the breed called Poland hens, excellent layers, and rarely setting until the third year."

"There are many farmers who complain of be-

ing too poor to purchase and pay for an agricultural paper. As I have not seen the thing mentioned, I would suggest the propriety of forming farmers' associations or clubs, to purchase books and papers, relating to agriculture; and having meetings at suitable places to take out books and papers, to relate their experience in farming, and discuss topics relating to agriculture. In this way, by the payment of a very small sum individually, a large circle of farmers might be provided for; and I have no doubt with the most beneficial results."—*Albany Cult.*

WATER LIME—CISTERNS.

Charles Merriwether, of Graysville, Ky., requests some "information as to burning water or hydraulic lime, the best sand to mix with it, and the mode of making cisterns."

Hydraulic lime is burned in the usual manner, but as it will not slake like common lime, it is ground to fit it for use. Hydraulic lime varies so much in quality, that no general rule can be given as to the quantity of sand it will bear in making cement. When good, three bushels of sand to one of lime, will be the proper quantity, although some use more sand. The sand should be sharp and clean. There should be no clay or loam among it; since if these are present, the cement will not have the requisite hardness, or set quickly. The best method of making cisterns, is to dig the excavation of the proper size and depth; then make over the bottom a firm floor of stone, or brick laid in cement, (a single flat stone like those used for paving, that will make an entire bottom, is the best,) and on this foundation build the wall of stone or brick for the reservoir. Whatever may be the material of the wall, it should receive one or two coats of cement on the inside, to insure its being water tight. Some, in making cisterns, place the cement on the earth of the pit, using neither stone or bricks. Where the ground is very dry, and the sides can be made smooth, this method, where two or more coverings of cement are used, may answer; but in general, the best way is to construct a wall as above directed. The cistern when made must be covered so as to be secure against frost. In making the cement, it must not be wet up, or prepared, faster than it is wanted for use, as lying for any considerable time spoils it.—*Ibid.*

Tomatoes a Cure for Scours in Pigs.—Last fall, we had a pig that was taken with the scours badly. We tried various remedies for it with but little effect. One day we threw over to it two or three tomatoes, which it ate readily, and which we found gave it relief. By following this course a few days, it was finally cured.—*Maine Farmer.*

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SEEDING ON GREEN-SWARD FURROWS.

MR PUTNAM—In your paper of the 31st of August, there is an inquiry, in what part of the State the experiment has been made of seeding on green-sward furrows, and how the farmers liked the practice. We are disposed to give "Essex" information concerning our experience and practice, without participating at all in the dispute whether this be old or new husbandry.

Some twenty or twenty-five years since, the writer was told that Mr Z. Estis, of Hanover, practiced plowing sward-bound fields, manuring and seeding with grass, without any intervening crop. The first suggestion of such a course was sufficient inducement to make an experiment, as much fruitless labor and expense had been given in attempts to raise grain crops on cold and clayey soils. Every experiment made has been attended with very satisfactory results. There is no loss of crop in the course, and yet most of the purposes of naked fallow are fully accomplished. The gradual dissolving of the sod prevents the soil from falling into too compact a state, (a common evil on low lands), and imparts nourishment for many years to the new grass. We have a field which was plowed and seeded in August, 1825: it has not been very frequently or copiously dressed with manure, and is still in better condition than mowing fields generally. Another field, seeded twelve years ago, and dressed once in two years, produced this year a very large first crop and a second is now ready for mowing. This practice is worthy of all commendation on land not suited to grain crops. Where Indian corn would be likely to grow well, we should think it a more economical and better course to plow in the spring, apply manure, plant with corn, cultivate with a level surface, and sow grass seed at the last hoeing.

"Essex" seems disposed to blame farmers for neglect in communicating to the public, if the system concerning which he inquires, has been pursued "for a long course of years." Remissness in communication is no doubt an easily besetting sin, and the writer will not deny that it sometimes lies at his door; but on this subject there is no consciousness of any improper reserve on his part;—all suitable occasions have been embraced to direct the attention of farmers to a practice so intimately connected with their interest and prosperity. All practicable publicity has been given to views entertained on the subject. In an account of the cultivation of the writer's farm, which was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x., page 300, this practice was mentioned as part of the system pursued. In the county of Plymouth, the practice has not been extended proportionate to its utility; but we have the satisfaction of seeing a good number of farmers every year adopting it, and where one experiment has been fairly made on a farm, an intelligent owner will be very certain to repeat it.

Pembroke, Sept. 2d., 1842. M. ALLEN.

This communication induced us to turn to the back volume where Mr Allen detailed his modes of farming, and we found a part of his account so full of instruction that may be valuable to many of our readers, that we make no apology for republishing it.—En.

To the Trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society:

"Gentlemen—Situated at a distance from any considerable market town, it would be absurd in

me to think of entering into competition in the aggregate amount of crops, with farmers in the vicinity of the city, where manure is attainable to any desired extent. On the supposition, that the management of farms is judged in reference to local advantages and inconveniences, my hope is founded of sustaining a claim to a premium. There have never been any very great improvements made on my farm in any one year. The object has been yearly to add something more in earthy and vegetable substances to the fields, than was taken from them in the removal of crops. To give a just idea of improvements made, a brief history of the operations may be necessary.

My first purchase of land was in 1802—fifteen acres; the greater part of which was in a very rough state, and, as much of it had been tilled, reduced by severe cropping. The rocks were removed to enclose the lots, and the bushes subdued with the plow, as fast as necessary means could be obtained for accomplishing those objects; the progress was not rapid in the beginning, because, being entirely destitute of capital, I was obliged, in seaman's phrase, to 'work my passage.'

"When the fields were enclosed with walls and the bushes subdued, attention was directed to the plats which had been tilled almost to exhaustion. And the principal means of renewing them within my power, was the incorporation of earths of different qualities. Cold and tenacious soils were dressed with siliceous earth and other materials that tended to open and warm them. Sandy soils were dressed with clay, swamp mud, and alluvions in which sand formed the least considerable part. This course, in seven years, gave ten tons of English hay where less than two were obtained before, and about double the quantity of grain on the acre.

In 1817, another lot of sixteen acres, a large portion of it in a similar state with the first, was purchased and managed in the same way. About the same time were purchased seven acres of fresh meadow; on which no other improvements have been made than clearing away bushes, tunnelling and cutting ditches in such directions as would irrigate the whole meadow. Another small lot was enclosed from a pasture in 1820, and has since been cultivated as English meadow and tillage. Four acres of the above lots are light sandy soils; six acres hazel loam, suitable for grain or grass; five acres dark friable soil; fifteen acres argillaceous; and ten acres of irrigated fresh meadow. Seven acres were planted with Indian corn the present year—three acres of loam and four acres of sandy soil. On one acre of the loam about six cords of barn manure were spread and plowed in; on another acre, where in other years meadow mud had been applied, six casks of lime were spread; on the other fields, which produced rye the preceding year, there was no application. The corn was planted in drills: this method has been in practice on the farm more than twenty years, and is in my judgment preferable to any other. The corn was harvested between 20th September and 20th October. Weight of the whole crop, 22,381 pounds—298 31-75 bushels. The same field the preceding year, produced 120 bushels of rye. The present year there were only about two acres in rye, and the produce was 25 bushels.

"There are nine acres in tillage, alternately planted with corn and rye, excepting once in five or six years each field is planted with potatoes, beans, or some other vegetable considered favorable as a change from the ordinary course. The

stubble of rye is plowed in, immediately after the removal of the crop, and some kind of seed applied to produce herbage to be plowed in as green dressing. Potatoes this year were planted only on the borders of cornfields, under trees, and in other situations where not much produce could be expected—eighty bushels were gathered. From two hundred to three hundred has been the average crop in the last four years. No other roots are cultivated except in the kitchen garden. Thirty-two acres are mowed, twenty of which have been plowed and will produce good English hay in common seasons, with liberal manuring; but a succession of wet seasons has introduced on a part of it so much wild grass, that the hay is not now suitable for the market, though good stock hay. There are ten acres of irrigated land, as above mentioned, and two acres of fresh meadow over which the water does not often pass. The hay was located before the offer of premium was published, in such manner that it is impossible for me to ascertain with accuracy the quantity. Some of it was placed in barns with old hay, and some of it sold in the fields. The crop of hay has varied very little for four years yet supposed to have gradually increased. In 1827, the whole crop was measured in the mow in September, after it was thoroughly settled. Four cords of English hay were considered equal to a ton, and five cords of fresh. According to that measurement, there were thirty-three and three quarter tons of first quality, or good English hay; ten tons of second quality; and fourteen and two fifths tons fresh hay. Five acres then mowed are now in tillage. From two to three tons of second crop are annually cut, in situations where it is not convenient for cattle to feed.

"Compost manure, made with reference to the quality of the soil where it is to be applied, is every year spread on the mowing land. Sand is made a principal ingredient of compost for clayey soils, and swamp mud or clay for loose soils. From three to five hundred loads, forty bushels in the load, are made in a year and applied chiefly in autumn, not so much for choice as necessity, there being no other season of sufficient leisure to accomplish the work. In laying down tilled land to grass, I choose to sow the seed about the last week in August and put no grain with it; but any time in the month of September will do better than either of the spring months; and if sown with winter rye, it will do better than with spring grain. The clayey soils which are not suitable for grain, I sometimes turn over with the plow immediately after the grass is cut, roll down the furrows, and put on a dressing of manure and seed again. In this course cultivated grass is renewed without the loss of any crop. I use chiefly herds grass seed, and put one fourth of a bushel on an acre.

"I have forty acres of pastures of a light soil, and in the possession of other owners, it was alternately tilled and pastured in so quick succession, that only very small crops of corn or rye can now be obtained. The number of acres discouraged me from attempting to renew it in my usual way of mixing soils; and therefore a plan is formed to renew it in the operations of nature. Last spring, a field of between two and three acres was fenced, plowed, and sowed with the seed of the yellow locust tree. The seed came up well, and the most thrifty of the young trees are now three and a half feet high. If the worms should not oppose me, there will probably be a very flourishing grove, which in a few years will effectually recruit the

oil. In this connection, it may not be amiss to mention, that I have this fall sowed five acres of common land with the seed of white pine, and am now planting several acres with acorns, which it is intended to protect against cattle with a fence."

SOWED CORN.

to the Editor of the New England Farmer:

It may amuse, and perhaps be of some advantage to the agriculturists of the country, to be correctly informed to what extent of production the soil may be relied upon or referred to. This is especially important to those who have but little land to cultivate. My attention having been drawn, in past time, to this subject, I this year (1842) appropriated a piece of ground for the purpose of sowing in broadcast (so called) a quantity of Indian corn. Relying on the prevalent saccharine matter thought to be therein contained, I took what is commonly called sweet corn. It came up well, though its growth was not comparable with that planted in the hill. At the first appearance of the spindle, a portion of the lot of average appearance was cut, and two careful persons were my assistants in weighing the product (August 22.)

The production was as follows: 272 1-2 square feet or one rod, gave at the rate of 13 tons 1225 pounds to the acre. It may be well here to observe, that after spindling, at several subsequent periods, there was a decrease of weight.

My next experiment was made with Southern flat corn. This was scattered in rows. The growth was rapid, favored by the season. This too was taken as the spindle began to appear, and the production was calculated in like manner as in the preceding case, and was a little over 21 tons to the acre (Sept. 2d.)

In both cases these crops were fed out in aid of the pasture.

The result in both these experiments, would seem to give great force to the system of soiling, well thought of and recommended by so many agriculturists.

I am, sir, yours,

JOHN WELLES.

Natick, Sept. 6, 1842.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP IN WINTER.

Extracts from a paper by L. A. Morrell, Esq., in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society:

"It will readily be acknowledged by all who have had the least experience in sheep husbandry, that winter is the season, in our latitude, when the skill of the sheep-master is most severely tested; and that in the ratio of his attention or neglect, is his profit or loss.

The first important point which will be discussed, connected with the winter management of sheep, is *protection*, in support of which greater space will be required than is wished. The strong and inveterate prejudice entertained by thousands of farmers against this necessary matter in sheep economy, is truly surprising; the grounds of which are, that it enervates the constitution and induces disease, and consequently deteriorates the quality and diminishes the quantity of the fleece. It will be my endeavor to prove that these conclusions are the very reverse of being true.

It is now many years since I embarked in sheep husbandry. My original purchase amounted to about 500, the half of which were from the then

celebrated Merino flock of General Wadsworth, of Genesee; and the residue the best common wooled sheep that I could procure. I commenced crossing with these, and steadily pursued the policy, even to the present time, of improving their quality by combining fineness and closeness of pile with as much regard to size and vigor of constitution as possible. A judicious course was adopted during the season of pasturage, by changing the flocks often from one field to another, feeding an abundance of hay and grain during winter, but heavy losses, varying from nine to twelve per cent.—and let this be noted—would occur yearly, in despite of these efforts. It was not, however, until about the year '35, that my eyes were opened to the cause of this mortality, so sensibly felt in the purse, and revolting to humanity; it was the necessity of protection. Accordingly, I forthwith erected a number of barns with sheltering apartments—hereafter to be ascribed—which proved an immediate remedy to these misfortunes. Since that event, on reference to my sheep records, it appears that my loss has not averaged, annually, to exceed one and a half per cent. with regard to number, and if comparative value were the standard, not the half of one per cent., inasmuch as the deaths were confined to small and late lambs, and ewes inclined to age; whereas exposure cut down good as well as indifferent. But to make my limited loss, during the season of foddering, appear still more striking, I will state the fact, that last winter, out of two thousand, sixteen only died of the age of two years and upwards, (several of these through casualties,) and the residue that died were small lambs, ten from bad nursing, and the number about twenty. If this statement is contrasted with the per centage before the resort to protection, it will readily dispel the delusion that it tends to enervate the constitution of sheep.

Although philosophy enters largely in support of the position that sheltering of sheep in our vigorous climate, is a counteracting cause of disease, yet it is deemed necessary to state only a simple fact to overthrow the prejudice heretofore stated in reference to this point. When my flocks were exposed, the diseases to which they were subject were *scab*, *pell-rot*, *scours* or purging, and an excessive discharge of mucus from the nose, and many died from apparently no other disease than sheer poverty. But since protection, no epidemic has prevailed, and disease of any kind is rare indeed, only occurring in individual cases. From this result, whatever may be the conclusion of some, it must at least be clear to every unprejudiced mind, that warm shelters are the preventives of disease, rather than the inducing cause.

That protection will deteriorate the quality of the fleece, of which very many seem quite sure, nothing is more groundless; a mere delusion, and like every thing else of this character, originating in ignorance. This class of farmers say, that the Saxons, which yield a finer wool than any other variety, and possessing more delicate constitutions, live in a colder climate than ours, and hence conclude that exposure is necessary here, to prevent deterioration. That the climate of parts of Germany, where the pure Saxon abounds, is colder than this latitude, is very true; but the fact it appears, is not known, that there protection is of the utmost necessity, and is most rigidly practiced. Ignorance of this is the foundation of the fallacy which so generally prevails.

With the statement of one or two facts, I will

close the discussion of this point, although it could be made stronger by other illustrations. The first clip shorn after my flocks were sheltered, their wool (stapled at the Middlesex manufactory, Lowell,) sold, sorted, three cents per lb. higher than the previous one, which arose not from selling the coarsest sheep during the interim, having parted with only about fifty of this class. And again, my wool, previous to that period, was harsh, weak in fibre, and to use a technical term, *dead in feeling*; since then, it has been distinguished by *lift*, *softness* and *elasticity*, and *great strength of fibre*. This is always a natural and sure consequence, when sheep are kept in vigorous and healthy condition.

The next point I shall notice is, that *protection will increase the weight of the fleece*. All farmers are aware that in fattening swine, or other stock, *mildness of temperature* is of paramount importance to hasten the process—and why? Because the *comfort* of the animal is thereby promoted. And it is asked, will not the same cause produce a similar result with the sheep, when its comfort is thus consulted? Surely this will not be questioned. And who will deny that a sheep in good condition will shear a larger amount of wool than one in very ordinary flesh. But I will leave theory, and resort to stubborn facts spread before me in my sheep records, which will place the point in question beyond the cavil of the most sceptical. Before protection, the average yield of wool per head was from 2 lb. 7 oz. to 2 lb. 9 oz.; and this too, when the flock partook more of the 'old fashioned Merino' characteristics than at present; and provided the same means had been adopted to secure their health and condition as now, the produce would have exceeded 3 lbs.: of this there is not a doubt. The first clip that followed protection, the average per head was 2 lb. 10 oz.; the second, 2 lb. 11 oz.; third, 2 lb. 12 3-4 oz.; fourth, 2 lb. 10 1-2 oz.; and the last clip, 2 lb. 12 oz. The disparity in these averages is in part to be attributed to the difference in the number of yearlings, but mostly to the seasons, which in an unaccountable manner affect sometimes the weight of fleece generally. I shall not go into further particulars, but state that the aggregate increase of five clips, as above, amounts to seventeen hundred pounds, which at the prices sold, would cover the interest of the whole flock for five years, valuing them at one dollar and fifty cents per head! This is submitted as one only of the *solid* arguments in favor of the policy of protection. The legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the above premises is, that sheep kept in good condition will yield a larger quantity of wool—*ergo*—the necessity of protection, as one of the means to promote this condition.

Increase of lambs, is another sure result of protection. It is almost superfluous to tell an intelligent, practical farmer, or the animal physiologist, that in order to produce a healthy and vigorous offspring, the sire and dam should possess sound constitutions, and *good condition during pregnancy* is of the highest importance. By means of great attention to these important particulars, together with skillful crossing, may be ascribed all the improvements which have been made from time to time, in domestic animals."

For Cramp in the Stomach.—Warm water sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, taken freely, will in many cases remove the cramp in the stomach when opium and other remedies have failed.

THE KENTUCKY CORN CROP.

We copied, some months ago, an account of a crop of corn raised by a Mr Young, of Kentucky, which was stated to have averaged 195 bushels to the acre. We expressed at the time our opinion that the crop must have been measured in the cob, but it appears by the following article, copied from the *Dollar Farmer*, (a paper issued from the office of the Louisville Journal,) that our opinion was erroneous:—

WALTER C. YOUNG'S CORN CROP.—We perceive that some of the Eastern editors, in speaking of Mr Young's corn crop of 195 bushels to the acre, say that they presume, of course, that it was not shelled corn. When we said that Mr Young produced 195 bushels of corn to the acre, we meant corn. If it had been 195 bushels of corn and cobs, it would not have been so extraordinary. Mr Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Ky., had previously produced 167 bushels to the acre; but Mr Young's crop goes far beyond even that, and it was precisely because it did so far transcend the highest recorded crop, that we deemed it of such vital importance to make Mr Young's method known.

That Mr Young did produce 195 bushels to the acre, we feel just as certain as that we now hold a pen in our hand. It was measured by as respectable gentlemen as any in Jessamine county—gentlemen appointed for the purpose by the Jessamine Agricultural Society. And let it be remembered that this was no first experiment on a single acre. The corn was planted and cultivated according to the method long adopted by Mr Young, and his whole crop was pronounced equal to the five acres measured. This extraordinary crop was produced in 1840, a year very favorable to corn; but we are told by Mr Young that in the driest years he does not get less than 100 bushels to the acre.

Here then is not "book farming," but a method of cultivation practiced for years by a plain, practical, but intelligent farmer. Here then is actual experience for a course of years, the very thing the farmer says he must have before he can be convinced. But, reader, are you convinced? No. You cannot get round the experience, provided it was experience, and you will take a short way of evading the matter by simply saying that you do not believe a word of the whole story.

Strange as it may seem, these worthy farmers that go so strong for *facts and experience*, and who yet deny all facts and all experience that do not tally with their own notions—these very farmers are fond of arguing, and like mightily to have the reason or *rationale* of things explained; and many a one of them will yield to a *theory* who will not listen to a *fact*. Well, then, let us look into the theory of Mr Y.'s practice. Hear him:

"My universal rule is, to plow my corn land the fall preceding the spring when I plant; and as early in the spring as possible, I cross-plow as deep as circumstances will permit; and as soon as this is done, I commence checking off—the first way with my large plows, and the second with my small ones; the checks three feet by three, admitting of working the land both ways. And then I plant my corn from the 20th to the 25th of March—a rule to which I adhere with scrupulous exactness; planting from eight to twelve grains in each hill, covering the same from *four to six inches* deep, greatly preferring the latter depth. So soon as my corn is up of sufficient height, I start the large harrow directly over the rows, allowing a horse to

walk each side; harrowing the way the corn was planted; and on land prepared as above and harrowed as directed, the hoeing part will be so completely performed by this process, that it will satisfy the most sceptical. Then, allowing the corn thus harrowed, to remain a few days, I start my small plows with the bar next the corn; and so nicely will this be done, that when a row is thus plowed, so completely will the intermediate spaces, hills, &c., be lapped in by the loose earth, occasioned by this system of close plowing, as to render any other work useless for a time. I thin to four stalks upon a hill, never having to transplant, the second plowing being performed with the mould-board towards the rows of corn; and so rapid has been the growth of the corn between the first and second plowings, that this is performed with ease; and when in this stage, I consider my crop safe—my general rule being, never to plow my corn more than four times, and harrow once. My practice is, to put a field in corn two successive years, then grass it, and let it lie eight years—a rule from which I never deviate. Now, I do not pretend that the labor bestowed upon a sod-field to put it in a state of thorough cultivation, does not meet with a fair equivalent from one crop; but I presume no farmer will doubt when I say the second year's crop from sod land is better than the first, with not more than one half the labor. The best system of farming is to produce the greatest amount of profit from the smallest amount of labor."

Now, what are the essentials of this method?

First—Fertility of soil, kept up by his system of manuring and grass, of which we shall not speak.

Second—Early planting. In consequence of this, the corn matures before the dry season commences, and every farmer knows that plenty of rain will make a good crop of corn in almost any soil. They all know that the essential thing for corn is rain, and that there is generally plenty of rain till about the 1st of July. Mr Young might plant his corn considerably later, and have it come up as early, and grow off more rapidly, by soaking it in a solution of saltpetre. Thus would the effect of frost and chilly mornings be in a degree avoided, while we feel confident from our own experience, all injury from the cut-worm would be avoided.

Third—Close planting. Every farmer must know that, to produce the heaviest possible crop, a certain number of stalks must be upon the ground. It is often observed that the great sin of American agriculture is too thin sowing. Grass is nearly always sowed too thin, and the same is true of small grain. In England they sow four and five and sometimes six bushels of oats to the acre; in this country generally not more than a bushel or a bushel and a half. Hence in England they yield three or four times as heavy as in this country; while in this country we never hear of an extraordinary crop where less than three or four bushels to the acre were sown. Now, we venture to affirm that no very large corn crop was ever grown unless it was planted more than usually thick. In the crop of George W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, the corn was planted in rows two feet apart, with a stalk every foot in the rows. This crop produced 167 bushels to the acre. But there is another important advantage of close planting. The corn very soon becomes so dense that the ground is shaded, and the growth of the grass is prevented, and the moisture retained in the soil. By this method of cultivation, no grass is ever al-

lowed to absorb the moisture from the earth, or to take up the nutritious gases which ought to be appropriated exclusively to the corn.

Fourth—Deep planting. This probably operates favorably by giving the roots a bedding where the soil is always moist. Another advantage may be that the roots are thus not so liable to be broke by the plow in cultivation. But it must be heretofore noted, that by Mr Young's method, the corn is 'laid by' before the roots are so extended as to be liable to much injury from the plow.

Fifth and last.—It will be observed that, by Mr Young's method, the soil is kept very friable and loose, and that to a considerable depth. This may be considered the all-essential point in husbandry. One of the chief advantages of all manures is, to divide the soil as to make it that the atmosphere from which plants derive their principal nutriment may freely penetrate to the roots of the plants. In such a loose soil, too, it is well known that much less rain is requisite than in a stiff, cold, close soil. For this reason, gravel, sand, or saw-dust is often the best manure that can be put upon a stiff soil. In the fall of the year, Mr Young turns down very deep a thick-rooted sod of eight years standing. The vegetable matter in the sod will obviously keep the soil very loose for a year or two by mechanical division, as well as by the slow fermentation of this matter in the soil. But this is not all. The soil is deeply broken up before planting; it is harrowed thoroughly as soon as the corn comes up, and then there is a rapid succession of plowing, until the ground is shaded by the corn, and plowing is no longer possible or necessary. No doubt the plow is preferable to the hand-hoe or cultivator in the case of Mr Young; for it makes the soil loose to a greater depth, and we have already explained that, according to his method, the roots of the corn are not exposed to injury from the plow.

Having explained Mr Y.'s method, we must now caution our readers that they must by no means pass as close as he does, until they plant also as early, and observe his other essential rules. Indeed we do not desire all our readers to adopt his method at once; but we do desire that they may understand that they cannot raise a large crop without leaving a certain number of stalks on the ground, nor without observing the other important conditions of which we have spoken.

Steaming Bread.—Not steam for making bread, good lady, but steam for making old bread into new. It is well known by every housewife, who has a family, that in baking a large batch of bread, some of the loaves will get dry and hard, before it is all used. In the first place, fill your porridge-pot about half full of water, and as quick as it boils have some short sticks or rods to lay in across the pot, close to the water; then put in your loaf, shut down the cover, and let it remain about fifteen or twenty minutes. However, you can try it with a fork, and when it is done put it on the table; and if you do not say it is as good as new bread, if not better, (and more wholesome withal,) then you may set me down as a false prophet. L. DURAND.

Derby, Conn.

[Albany Cult.]

Corn soaked in ley, perseveringly used, has cured the disease in swine called kidney-worm, in numerous instances. A neighbor of ours succeeded with it in a very bad case. If breeders would give their hogs plenty of salt and brimstone, they would rarely be troubled with diseases.—*Dollar Farmer*.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

MICROSCOPIC.

Sometime since, I saw in your Visitor a statement that apple-tree lice were logged animals. Dr. F. Fisher, of Kennebunk, I believe, was the one who made the discovery. I have a small double glass, that magnifies but 10 linearly, 100 superficially, and of course 1000 in magnitude.

What is commonly called apple-tree lice, are at their bulk or houses, and never move from any house. It contains from twenty to forty eggs, which look very much like the pismire's egg, but 1000 times smaller. They begin to hatch out the first of June. After they are out of their shell and bulk, they look much like their eggs. They have many legs, and eat through the bark into the wood; and when there are many of them, kill the tree, and sometimes the whole tree.

Scraping their houses off, and washing with strong lye or lime, soap-suds, or many other things, will kill them. The best time to examine with a microscope is a little before sundown, letting the light strike on what you are observing.

It is stated in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that the mite takes five hundred steps in a second of time. I know not what mites they mean; but the mite on old cheese is a very slow walker for so small a thing; five steps instead of five hundred, would all he can make out, and his steps are easily counted. The mite on the outside of figs, and the weevil in rye meal, and grain, are about the same size of those in cheese; but they have more legs, and take more steps—perhaps twenty or thirty in a second of time. This is the extent. They all appear very much like cabbage lice, only one thousand times smaller.

This same Encyclopedia says also that the gnateridge moves his wings two thousand times in a second. Now the heron, and eagle, which weigh about ten pounds, move their wings but twice a second—the crow twice—the swallow three or four times, (which weigh about an ounce)—the humble bee forty—the honey bee sixty—the musquito one hundred—the gnat about two hundred. The partridge, which is larger than the crow, moves its wings oftener, on account of a heavy body, compared with her wings—probably ten or twelve times in a second. So as to bees, they move their wings faster than flies, because their bodies are heavier in comparison.

It has been said that every pebble is peopled with animalcules; and that all fluids are filled with them. I think not so. True, in vinegar and other nucleaginous liquids there are many, and sometimes so large as to be seen with the naked eye, but distilled vinegar or pure water has none. I have not been able to discover but two or three kinds in water; one looks like an eel, another, which is very small, like a toad or frog. In most flowers two or three kinds also can be seen; the smallest is very like the red lady-bug, or garden spider, only a thousand times smaller. You will see the same on rocks, especially where there is new and very fine moss. Their step is not over thirty in a second.

I have seen by the solar microscope, a louse magnified as large as an ox; but in a drop of pure water thus magnified, nothing was to be seen but water, or perhaps a little dust. Therefore I do not believe in these millions of animalcules. Indeed, if there were as many as some pretend, I could see them with "my" microscope, even if were they one

hundred times smaller than the red bug in flowers and on the moss of rocks, or the frog-looking creature in water, which is the smallest I have been able to see. These are sufficiently minute and curious for me, but some people are like my aunt Sally, who could not think of mediocrity, but everything was the very biggest, or a "leetle the leetlest she ever did see," and her last cold was always the worst.

I wish some one could tell how to destroy the powder bug on vines. I have tried many ways to no effect, except catching them and knocking their brains out.

The wind was east when I wrote the above.

H. F.

EARL OF LEICESTER.

We observe with regret, by the late European news, that the Earl of Leicester died recently in England in the 91st year of his age. This illustrious man was better known in this country by the name of *Mr Coke, of Holkham*, a name which he had ennobled while he bore it, by the practice of every virtue which lend a charm to human actions, and dignity man in the walks of life. It is only since the ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne, that Mr Coke would receive title, having refused it from the hands of the late William IV., and we believe also, from those of George IV.; but when again presented him by the young Queen, the old man could no longer resist a boon coming from the hands of his sovereign, and that sovereign the daughter of his old friend and associate, the Duke of Kent. To have refused under such circumstances, would have been doing a violence to former friendships and the promptings of gallantry, and he consented to have restored, in his own person, that title which, in a former century, had belonged to his forefathers. In receiving this distinguished mark of favor, it was admitted on all hands, that title imparted no dignity to Mr Coke, who as the representative of his county, had won more honor in the House of Commons by his patriotic and generous bearing, than could be conferred by all the titles within the gift of the crown. To be called, and to deserve being called, the *Great Commoner of England*, was, indeed, enough to fill the measure of any man's ambition.

But however high this good man stood as a British statesman, his claims to public gratitude rested on a more exalted basis—he was, in the broadest sense of the term, an *agricultural benefactor*. No man ever lived who had done more to advance the cause of enlightened husbandry, or to elevate the character of the tillers of the earth—to him, as much as to any other individual, is England indebted for the present improved state of her agriculture. He was not a mere *theoretical talker*, but an *actor*, and his own estates are evidences of the truth of what we say. Many portions of those estates, which, when they came into his management, were *floating beds of sand*, have not only been improved, but changed in the very texture of their soil. By the addition of *clay and marl*, he converted thousands of acres of such sands as we have described, into *productive loams*—lands which fifty years ago, would bring nothing but peas, are now among the best wheat soils in the kingdom. He was, too, among the most zealous improvers of stock, and to his munificence is our country mainly indebted for the introduction, within the last thirty years, of those beautiful Devons, which are now to be found every where over our wide-spread domain,

most of them having proceeded from a present of six, which he made to our accomplished countrywoman, the Marchioness of Wellesley, and by her to her venerable father, and late father-in-law, both at the time, and one of them now, residents of our city.

During the whole of our revolutionary struggle, Mr Coke was the firm and consistent friend of America, and from that period to the hour of his death, he was as warmly attached to our country. At Holkham our countrymen ever found that welcome, which an English country gentleman knows so well how to give, and now, that he sleeps with his fathers, we feel that this notice is due to his memory.—*Baltimore Farmer*.

Destruction of Moles.—The following recipes for destroying moles, we extract from an English work by Charles Fothergill, of Salisbury, England.—*Amer. Farmer*.

"1. Make a paste with powdered hellebore roots, wheat flour, and ground glass; place it near their holes to eat, and you will soon destroy them.

"2. Make a mixture of brimstone, rosia, and turpentine; put them into a horn with a narrow neck, first enveloping the same in tar; set fire to the tow thus prepared; then insert the mouth of the horn into the burrow of the mole, and he will soon be suffocated to death."

Manure.—Put on your land all the manure that can be scraped from your premises, or that you are entitled to from the road. Leave not a particle in the barn-yard. It matters not how coarse or long it is if you can plow it in. All you can get from it before another season, is clear gain, for it will lose but little more under the ground with a crop over it, than exposed to the action of the sun and rains in the yard. If it cannot be used, place it in heaps and cover it two feet thick with earth, which will inhale and retain most of its enriching gases till wanted.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Preservation of Grain.—A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet says, that "in a late visit to a branch of the Cooper family in New Jersey, he observed that the grain of different descriptions was stowed away in large strong iron-bound casks; and in these the wheat, &c., was preserved for any period, no matter how long, without fear of the weevil, grain-worm, vermin, damp or mouldiness. The grain is introduced by a funnel through the bung-hole; and when full the cask is carefully closed, and made air-tight, and kept in that state by occasionally driving the hoops. The casks are laid on sleepers so high that a bushel measure can be placed under them, when it is necessary to draw the grain."

Education is a companion which no misfortune can repress, no climate destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave—at home a friend, abroad an introduction; in solitude a solace; in society an ornament; it chastens vice; it guides virtue; and is the grace of genius. Without it what is man? A slave.—*Selected*.

Frazer says—"I certainly blame no lady who has been accustomed to the ordinary elegancies of life, for refusing to marry a poor man; but must beg my sweet friends to recollect, that though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money, is still poorer."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1842.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Today commences the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables, in the rooms of the Horticultural Society. The exhibition is to be continued through the two following days. We hope that there will be a full attendance at the rooms, and that a generous public will, on this only week in the year when admission fees are taken at the door, flock to the exhibition and contribute to the funds of the Society. At all seasons of the year, when any thing worth exhibiting can be found, the Society's rooms are open, and the fruits and flowers may be seen there every Saturday morning, by any one disposed to call.

There the finest specimens of every beautiful flower, of every choice fruit, and every valuable vegetable may be seen. There the flowers and fruits from one garden may be compared with those of another. There cultivators can compare processes and results, and mutually assist each other in their good works. There a generous spirit of emulation is engendered and kept up: there fruits can be identified and their names learned. There the desire to excel in making the earth furnish the loveliest and most perfect flowers, or the most beautiful and delicious fruits, is created and fostered. There too, weekly, the eye of the mere visitor may feast on the beauty, the delicacy and the richness of the best flowers from many a fine garden and green-house. There the mouth longs to be better acquainted with the rich, ripe fruits that load the table.

This Society contributes largely to the innocent and desirable pleasures of the city, while it sends its stimulus and gives instruction to gardeners and farmers not in the immediate vicinity alone, but far abroad over the country.

The well formed opinions of its members in regard to fruits are made known to all who will take the trouble to inquire, and they are passed along, more or less modified, from mouth to mouth, and from farm to farm, until they have a favorable influence upon many cultivators in their choice of fruits. The action of the Society in introducing and improving varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, and smaller fruits, and also its benefits to flowers and vegetables, cannot be very definitely defined, and yet there can be no doubt that our flowers are fairer, our fruits more delicious and our vegetables more valuable for what this Society has done.

Its members deserve encouragement and approbation. They were not many in their infancy, but they were faithful and persevering. They have gone on doing, for their own pleasure, a good work, the benefits of which, hundreds and thousands share. We trust that the partakers of the good will visit the rooms this week, and thus encourage their benefactors to go on. The show itself will unquestionably be very fine—well worth seeing.

At the dinner on Friday evening, Champagne and Madeira will be missing—but Misses and Madams will supply their places.

Cranberries.—As far as we can learn, there are few—very few—cranberries in this vicinity. Did the vines over-bear last year, so as to form no fruit the present season, or did the frost about the 10th of June, destroy the fruit—or was the cause something else than either of these?

SOWNED CORN.

The article in another column from Hon. John Welles upon the weight of his fudder corn, is worthy of attention. The article bears on its face, to us, evidence of the fairness of the trial; and the result is not greater than can be often reached by any farmer. At least we should so infer from the facts that several years since, the editor's father weighed the produce of one square rod of rich land sowed with Southern corn in drills, and obtained about 37 tons per acre; and last week, his brother in Wenham weighed the stalks from one square rod, similarly planted—but the land less rich—and obtained at the rate of between 21 and 22 tons per acre. A gentleman from Worcester county, recently stated to us that he has this year obtained a much larger result than either of the above. We hope he will take the hint and give us a statement.

How much of this will stock ordinarily leave uneaten when it is given to them green?—how much will they waste when given to them dried?—how much does it shrink in curing?—these are questions which we must ask experimenters to determine.

Another question has been in our mind for some weeks past. The Southern corn gives a greater yield than Northern; but we fancy that our cattle like the stalks of the Northern best. And our question is, which will produce the most palatable food at the same expense? We are in doubt, and should be happy to have the doubt removed by any one who can furnish facts, or the results of accurate observations.

CATTLE SHOWS, FAIRS, &c.

Mass. Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition at Boston, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany, Sept. 28 and 29.

American Institute, at New York, Oct. 12, 19 and 20.

The Rhode Island Agricultural Society have postponed their Cattle Show for the present year. The election of officers will take place at the Society's Hall in Pawtuxet, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Berkshire Co. Society, at Pittsfield, Oct. 5 and 6.

Essex Co. Society, at South Andover, Sept. 28.

The time of the exhibitions of the other County Societies not ascertained.

WEEDS—WEEDS.

The wet and warmth of the weather generally for the last six weeks, have caused the weeds to get the upper hands in very many fields. It is not well to let them shed their seeds upon the ground. If you can possibly find time to cut them off or pull them up, do it.

POTATOES.

How is the yield to be? Some farmers—and those not grumblers—tell us that the crop is less than the vines indicate—that there are but few in a hill.

☞ We thank Rev. G. B. Perry, of Bradford, for a Seedling Apple, which to our taste is equal to the Porter. A handsome fruit.

☞ Keep the operatives in your manure manufactory well supplied with the "raw material"

☞ In fattening your hogs this fall, make some experiments to determine the value of cooked and uncooked food—and, mind ye, send us the results for publication.

☞ Don't withhold from publication the result of any experiment merely because it is unfavorable. Failures should be made known as well as successes.

☞ This is a glorious world for the happy, and the most of us might be happy could we summon courage to be innocent.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept 10, 1842.

Crawford's Early Peaches, measuring 10 inches round and weighing 8 oz.—of superior flavor and beauty—from N. D. Chase, Lynn.

Thomas's Plum and Bleeker's Gage, from Wm. Thomas, Boston.

Bartlett, Valle Franche and Harvard Pears, from J. Brown, Lynn.

Red Rarieripe and Early George Peaches, from Samuel Tufts, of Lynn—very fine specimens.

Moore Peach—fine specimens—from Thomas Hings, East Cambridge.

Five dishes of fine Cushing Pears, from Samuel Pon Bonaparte Peach, introduced by the Count Surville; and the Crawford Peach—fine specimens—from W. Kenrick.

Andrews and Julienné Pears, from Otis Johnsoe Lynn—fine specimens.

Williams' Seedling, Jalousie, Seckel, and Pears from Parris, Me.; and Peaches—fine specimens—from George Brown, Beverly.

Bartlett Pears—beautiful; from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

Three varieties of Pears, seedlings, desirable kinds—from Joshua Wilder, Hingham, presented by Professor Russell.

Bartlett Pears and Hamburg Grapes, from Azel Boxditch, Roxbury.

Porter Apples, Lemon Clingstone Peaches—two varieties of Seedlings, Teton de Venus, Red Rarieripe George IV. and Grossa Mignonna do. from J. L. L. Warren.

Henry Clay Peach, a large handsome seedling—flavor rather austere—from F. W. Lincoln, Canton.

White Hamburg or Nice Grapes, from J. O. Frost.

Orange, Common Red, and Cuba Tomatoes; Hen Van Mons Pears; Smyrna, Napoleon, and Green Mincas Melons—fine specimens—from Dr. J. C. Howard Brookline.

A fine specimen of Peaches from Col. Perkins, Brookline.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

N. B.—The President of the Society has received a acknowledgement from one of our most esteemed citizens, of the receipt of a basket of fruits, which was in the name of the Society, by some individual unknown to us at the time. The fruit is represented as being of excellent quality and a timely present. If the fruit had been indifferent, it would have been to our discredit. It will appear evident that the act was done without due reflection, and we trust will not be repeated hereafter without the knowledge of the government.

B. V. F.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 3, 1842.

Dahlias, from the President of the Society, J. Cadnes (of the Public Garden); H. W. Dutton, A. Bowditch and S. Sweetser.

Cactus Triangularis—from Messrs. Winship, Brighton; Gladiolus florabundus—from A. H. Hovey.

Roses—Agrissina, White Tea, Blush and Yellow Ter Triumph d'Luxemburg, Yellow Noisette, &c. Seedling Verbenas. A beautiful flower of the Aloe. Floe Drummond; Gladiolus Natilness—from S. Sweetser Woburn.

Balsam, China Roses and German Asters—fine—from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

German Asters—good—from A. C. Hall, Roxbury.

Verbenas, from Thos. Mason, Boston.

Double Sunflower, from Mr. Everett, Wrentham.

From J. F. Trull, Dorchester—Dahlias, in great variety; Asters and Cut Powers.

Bouquets and Cut Dahlias, from Wm. Meller, Roxbury.

Roses and Bouquets, from Wm. Kenrick, Nonantum Hill.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. E. Carter—Dahlias; a Seedling Phlox, white striped (beautiful)—Bignonia grandiflora, Magnolia glauca, and Bouquets.

Dahlias and Asters, from Parker Barnes.

Twelve Bouquets, from Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline.

Dahlias and Bouquets, from Hovey & Co.

Dahlias and Bouquets, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

ORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont w. (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of agriculture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th of September, and will retain the specimens sent submitted to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented, is respectfully requested.

By order, **SAMUEL WALKER,**
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Aug. 31 3w

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Society's rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of \$200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes, and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Society's room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, on, or before Thursday, the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Society's room at 10 1/2 o'clock the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums. All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. **C. M. HOVEY,**
Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded shelter exposure, for the week ending Sept. 11.

Sept.	1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	5	61	72	69	S. E.
Tuesday,	6	53	67	60	N.
Wednesday,	7	49	73	61	S. W.
Thursday,	8	54	72	58	W.
Friday,	9	64	56	53	E.
Saturday,	10	50	61	53	E.
Sunday,	11	49	66	64	S. W.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 650 Beef Cattle, 900 Stores, 3800 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Former prices for second and third qualities were not sustained. We quote a few extra 5.00. First quality, \$4.50 a 4.75. Second quality, \$3.75 a 2.50. Third quality \$3.00 a 3.50.

Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 20.

Sheep.—We notice lots sold for 75, 88cts., 1.00, 1.25, 33, and \$1.42. Wethers, \$1.25, 1.50, and 1.75.

Swine.—Good lots to peddle 2 3/4 for sows and 3 3/4 for Barrows. Old hogs, 3 cts. At retail from 3 1/2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2.50 to 3.00 per bushel. Red Top, 0 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 0 to 12c.—Southern, 0 to 10c. Flax Seed, \$1.50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 cts. per lb. Canary Seed, \$4.50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

During the past three days, there have been sales of about 10,000 bushels yellow round and flat Corn, the former at 61c. and the other, 58c. per bushel.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 63 to 65—Southern, round

yellow, old, 60 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, 58 a 60—do. do. white, 60 a 55—do New Orleans, 60 a 60—Barley—a —Rye, Northern, 70 a 75—do. Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 26 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Iran, 20 a 22.

FLOUR. The sales of Genesee have been very extensive, most of the receipts have been via Railroad, and have been taken at the depot on arrival at 1 57 a 3 for good common brands, and fancy 6 06 a 6 18 per bbl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$3.50 a 0 00 —do. wharf, \$3.25 a 0 00. free of garlic, \$3.00 a — Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$3.12 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low'd 4 mos. \$3.12 a 5 25 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —e 00 a — Georgetown, \$3.37 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, \$3.00 a 0 00 —do. City, \$3.00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side \$3.00 a 0 00 —do. Country \$3.00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$3.12 a 0 00 —do. fancy brands \$3.18 a 5 25 —Ohio via Canal, \$3.00 a 5 25—do New Orleans, cash \$3.00 a 0 00. Rye, \$3.00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2.75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. In Beef and Pork, there is but little doing beyond the wants of the trade and for vessels' use, one or two parcels have been taken of the former for exportation, at quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 1/2 new bbl. \$9.75 a 9 00—Navy—\$3.00 a 0 00.—No. 1, 6 25 a 6 75—do Prime 4 00 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 1/2 new bbl. \$11.00 a 10 00—do Clear \$10.00 a 10 50 —do. Mess, 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime \$3.00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States, —a —do Prime do do \$5.00 a 5 50 —do. Cargo do. a 0 00.—Clear do do \$10.00 a 10 50 —Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unsalted, 6 a 10—do dairy, 14 a 16.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 8 —do South and Western, 7 a 7 1/2, Hams, Boston, 6 a 7 —do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's 4 and 4 meal, 3 a 4—do new milk, 5 a 6 1/2.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

The transactions in both fleece and pulled have been to a fair extent, without any material change in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 35 a 37—do. 3 4 do 32 a 35—do. 1 2 do 30 a 32—1 4 and common do 25 a 28 —Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent. There have been none of the new crop inspected, and prices are not yet established.

1st sort, Mass. 1842 per lb a 0 —2d do do do 0 a 0.
HAY. per ton, \$16 to 18 —Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16
CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 12 a 16.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Arthen Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer: fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$4 per hundred.

Honey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is the great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per dozen. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants: new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston. Aug. 10. 3w.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *bury the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Protry & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty feet and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned, twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, and side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new land, this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cotter, \$20 extra.

For above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 61 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose the man who has the most mode adapted to his land, and the cradle will become as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK, & CO.** No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

TYPE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These Chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK, & CO.**, No. 52 North Market st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, in answer to their customers, and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Spaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
2 1/2 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
60 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Tree Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
300 Grain Cradles.	100 " Drift do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

LACTOMETERS.—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOFT HANDS.

There are false ideas of dignity, politeness and beauty in the world, as well as false ideas on almost all subjects. A small key unlocks a large house. So the expression of one thought will give us insight into a large region of mind. "Why don't you wear gloves?" says a gentleman to a lady with whom he is walking. "I dislike the feeling of them," says the lady. "You should accustom yourself to them." "Why?" "Because your hands would be much more soft and beautiful." Granted—they might be to some; but there are different ideas of beauty—false and true. Let us think a little about these soft hands: A certain amount of physical exercise is necessary, to secure health of body and mind. Where are intellectual giants found? Are they found in the families of kings or nobles? No. Thrones have been filled by idiots, and monsters not unfrequently. Empty titles have descended on empty heads, and the nobility and gentry, the rich and inefficient, are often well *mindless*. Look at society as it is at present. See our men of business, racked with ten thousand cares, torn by ten thousand fears, suffering daily martyrdom, with no time to cultivate their intellectual powers—their minds running to waste, their moral powers often vitiated, and a noble soul degraded even to fraud—and for what? Because they must *get, get, get*. They have perhaps a wife and half a dozen daughters, with *beautiful soft hands*, hanging upon their single arm. The wife cannot make home happy and desirable without servants, because it will spoil her *soft hands*. If sickness enters the dwelling, (and where healthful activity is wanting, sickness is a frequent guest,) the daughters are inefficient. The father's heart is not cheered, his cares are not lightened, nor his hearth made cheerful by his daughters' timely labor. Why? They must have *soft hands*. They may have intellectual capacity, ability of a high order—but without exercise—active physical exercise—these cannot be developed. Study and labor must be combined, else there is listlessness and ennui: the mind sympathizes with a diseased body. There is often—perhaps always—a disease, a morbid development of the animal propensities, and in the words of another, "the heart eats itself out." This is never the case where there is mental culture combined with bodily labor.

If men wish to be chained to the oar for life, to support useless lumber in mind and body, in those women who hang dead weights upon them, let them encourage the growth of *soft hands*, and they may rest assured that by next generation, *soft heads* will be added to the hands.

Men are unjust to themselves, when they labor so as to make life an intolerable burden, merely to supply artificial wants, or gratify a foolish taste, which results in making those depending on them helpless and sickly. They do not wish to spend their own lives in misery, or make those they love miserable, but in gratifying this silly taste for *soft hands*, they do both—and so, it is to be feared, will they continue to do, till industry is ennobled and made attractive and honorable.—*Bost. Times*.

Wanted.—Girls want good husbands; young men want prudent and sweet tempered wives. Dandies and fashionable ladies who screw their waists to resemble a wasp, want common sense.

"Halloa, you man with the pail and frock!" said a British officer, as he brought his fiery steed to a stand in front of Governor Chittenden's dwelling—"Can you inform me whether His Excellency the Governor of Vermont resides here?"

"He does," was the response of the man, still wending his way to the pig-stye.

"Is His Excellency at home?" continued the stranger.

"Most certainly," replied the man of the frock.

"Take my horse by the bit, then," said the officer, "I have business to transact with your master."

Without a second bidding the man done as requested, and the officer alighted and made his way up to the door and gave the panel several hearty taps with the butt of his riding whip—for be it known, in those days of republican simplicity, knockers and bells, like servants, were in but little use. The good dame of the house answered the summons in person; and having seated the officer and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining that the officer had made a *hitching post* of her husband, she immediately returned and informed the officer that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not well wait upon his Honor and his horse at the same time. The predicament of the officer can be better imagined than described.—*Selected*.

Causes of Death amongst Women.—The mortality of English women by consumption may be ascribed partly to the in-door life which they lead, and partly to the compression of the chest, by costume. In both ways they are deprived of free draughts of vital air, and the altered blood deposits tuberculous matter with a most fatal facility. Thirty-one thousand English women annually die of this incurable malady. Will not this impressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their countrywomen right in the article of dress, and lead them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders, and has an unquestionable tendency to implant hectic malady in the frame? Girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys.—*English Register*.

The Olden Times of England.—The records of the Corporation of Canterbury for the year 1535, contain the following items: "Paid for bringing a heretic from London, 14s. 8d.; for a load and a half of wood to burn him, 2s.; for gunpowder, 1d.; a stake and staple, 8d."

English Grammar.—"Did it rain tomorrow?" asked the Dutchman. "I guess it was," replied the Frenchman.

Quite an animated discussion is going on among ornithologists down east, upon the following question:—"Which is the mother of the chicken—the hen that laid the egg or the hen that hatched it?"

Franklin says that "seven hours sleep is enough for a scholar, eight for a laborer, and nine for a hog." Who flutters?

"Can you tell me the way to the penitentiary?" asked a stranger. "Yes, sir—pick the first man's pocket that you meet."

"How do you do, Mr Smith?"

"Do what?"

"Why, how do you find yourself?"

"I never lose myself."

"Well, how have you been?"

"Been—been where?"

"Out upon your nonsense! How do you feel?"

"Feel of me and see."

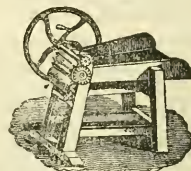
"Good morning, Mr Smith."

"No, 't is n't—it's a confounded wet and nasty morning."—*Western pap.*

It is very agreeable when making a call upon a friend, to be met at the door by a large growling ugly barking dog.

When is a man over head and ears in debt? Until his hat is paid for.

Why are a lawyer and a lover alike? Because they go to court.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston.
May 18.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1842.

[NO. 12.]

N. E. FARMER.

TO HOP GROWERS.

As I have recently heard complaints from brewers and purchasers of hops, that there was not sufficient care taken in picking them, and that the consumers of the article suffered much loss from stems and leaves, and the grower has lost also from the same cause by the lower marked quality of his hops, I would respectfully suggest to growers, that great care should be taken to have their hops as free from stems and leaves as possible. Too early picking also is injurious to the strength and quality of hops. The following are communications which I have received on the subject from the principal brewers in Philadelphia and New York.

BENJ. FARNSWORTH, *Inspector.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 24th, 1842.

BENJ. FARNSWORTH, Esq.—Sir—The undersigned, brewers of the city of Philadelphia, having been informed of your appointment to the office of Inspector of Hops for the State of Massachusetts, feel encouraged to address you briefly on the subject. For some years past, the hops grown in the Eastern States have seriously declined in character. We believe this to be owing chiefly, if not solely, to gross carelessness, to say no worse, on the part of the grower, at the time of gathering, and not to any deterioration in the quality of the land. Vicious habits of picking have been fostered by a careless system of inspection. Hops are annually shipped from Boston and other Eastern ports, as first sort, and purchased by the consumer at the highest prices, which upon examination are found to contain such large quantities of stems and leaves as to render them unfit for the brewers' use in manufacturing the finer qualities of liquor. In this way the purchaser not only suffers positive loss in weight, but the effect of those extraneous substances, when applied to manufacturing purposes, is detrimental in the highest degree, and not unfrequently the cause of irretrievable injury. It is to these abuses we would invite your attention, for we feel assured that any reform must originate in a nice distinction of quality on the part of the Inspector. As long as the producer is offered a premium for mismanagement and neglect, by having his inferior article passed current as prime, it seems evident that remonstrance alone will not have much effect on his conduct. The ultimate policy of this system may well be questioned, however advantageous it may seem at first sight; indeed its effects are already visible in the increasing demand for hops raised in western New York, and the advance in price which they generally command. This preference, we think, is in some measure attributable to the care bestowed in the picking, and the superior condition in which they are brought to market. The benefit resulting from a more rigid system of inspection, would not be confined exclusively to one branch of trade; a gradual approximation in quality to the English standard might reasonably be expected, as the nat-

ural tendency of judicious reform; and in time of foreign demand, the interests of the merchant and exporter would evidently be promoted and permanent advantages finally accrue to the grower. Believing a simple statement of facts and their more obvious results to be the most judicious appeal to a candid and honorable mind, we respectfully commend our cause and its merits to your favorable construction.

Yours, respectfully,

M. L. DAWSON & CO.,
FRANCIS & WM. S. PEROT,
FREDERICK GAUL & SONS,
WM. C. RUDMAN,
ABBOTT & NEWLIN,
GRAY, WHITE & CO.,
SMITH & SECKEL,
R. R. TAYLOR.

New York, Sept. 7, 1842.

BENJ. FARNSWORTH, Esq.—Sir—It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that you had lately received the appointment for the Inspection of Hops for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, they would respectfully suggest to you whether, on entering upon the duties of that office, the character of Boston inspection cannot be re-established. The general complaint made within a few years past, of the inspection of Eastern hops, you must be aware has not been made without foundation.

The advantage to be derived from a fair and uniform inspection, is not only advantageous to the consumer, but it will also be readily seen that it is equally so to the grower, and must be to the mutual advantage of each, as a good and uniform inspection, when known in a foreign market, will be inquired for, when those that cannot be depended on would be entirely neglected. It should also be borne in mind, that the hops of the State of New York are now as well cured, and better picked, than those of New England, and that while the general character of the former has been improving, that of the latter has been deteriorating.

URI BURT,
SADGERHURY & SHERWOOD,
M. P. READ & BROTHERS,
M. VASSAR & CO.,
ALEX. McLACHLAN,
C. S. MILBANK,
BILSBORROW & BULLOCK,
DAVID JONES,
WM. B. & A. MILES,
ALEX. M. GREGORY,
J. BURIDGE & CO.,
JOHN TAYLOR,
EGLESTON, PUTNAM & CO.,
NASH BEADLESTON & CO.,
GEORGE ROBINSON.

We are indebted to Mr Blanchard for a copy of the above articles, and would thank him for some statistics showing the amount of hops inspected in Massachusetts. We know generally that the business is so extensive that hops are an important item of agricultural produce in the Commonwealth; but of the particulars we are not informed.

If it be true, as the above memorials imply, that our hops are decreasing in price, because of careless picking, growers should be informed of the fact, and all possible efforts should be made to render our hops as good as those from any other section of the country.—ED. N. E. F.

From the Albany Cultivator.

SETTING GATE POSTS.

Messrs. Editors—As I was about setting a gate post, the Cultivator came from the office; I sat down to peruse it, and cast my eye on an article giving directions how to set posts. The writer says: Dig your hole something larger than your post; then take water lime and sand, make it into mortar, pick up small stones throw them into it, set down your post, take a shovel and throw in your mortar, fill up the hole and let it stand until it gets hard before using. It struck me that it was an improvement; but after a little reflection, I thought I could improve upon it. I therefore set down my post, which was 8 by 10 inches, gathered small stones, filled up the hole with them, made my mortar so that it would pour, filled the hole a little rounding with it, so that no water could stand near the post, smoothed it off, let it stand two or three days, and hung my gate, where it has been two years, as firm as the tree before it was cut down, in a solid body of cemented stone, two feet square. As water lime is an article that but few people keep by them, I would say that I have no doubt but mortar made of common lime and sand would be a great improvement in preserving the post as well as keeping it firm.

P. OTIS.

Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

COOKING CORN AND CORN MEAL.

We think there can be no safer position assumed in the economy of feeding stock, than that *quantity* as well as *nutriment* is essential to their preservation in a healthful condition. If this point be conceded, then it follows as a corollary, that both corn and corn meal should be cooked before being fed. This will appear the more manifest when we state these facts: *Corn*, by being boiled or steamed, will increase in bulk two hundred per cent.; while *corn meal*, by the process of boiling, is increased three hundred and fifty per cent. To make ourselves more distinctly understood, we will remark, that a bushel of corn after being boiled will measure three bushels; and that to cook a bushel of meal, it requires five bushels of water to make it into the consistence of *mush*, so that every pound of meal in its raw state, will give 4 1-2 pounds of cooked food, with a volume correspondingly increased. These facts should, we think, go far to point out to the observing farmer the advantages to be gained by cooking whatever meal he may feed to his cows or hogs.—*Amer. Far.*

The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable object, that keeps awake all our powers.

SORREL APPARENTLY NOURISHED BY MARL.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

My attention has lately been called to a fact, which has surprised me very much, so much indeed as to make me very desirous to hear your opinion on the subject, as well as that of some of your correspondents who have most experience in the use of marl. The fact is this: my nephew, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, has been marling his land for two years past, to a considerable extent, and nearly all the piles deposited during the winter and spring months, were covered by midsummer with a luxuriant growth of sorrel! This has happened both years on each of his two farms, although the field on one of them, upon which the marl was deposited this year, has no sorrel on the greater part of it, except upon the marl heaps.

The universal opinion, I believe, is that marl will kill sorrel; but here is a fact which has been witnessed by many, that appears directly and undeniably to disprove it. Can it be possible that the same substance can produce and nourish a particular species of plant, the seeds of which must either have been blown upon the mass by the winds or deposited therein from time immemorial; and yet destroy these plants when plowed into the earth wherein they previously grew? To me the matter seems altogether incomprehensible. The fact admits of neither doubt nor contradiction; it is absolutely certain; for there were the piles of marl, hundreds of them to be seen for weeks together, covered with luxuriant sorrel, which continued to spread and flourish until the marl was spread and plowed in. Do let us hear what you think of this matter; and continue to believe me

Yours, very sincerely,

JAMES M. GARNETT.

[As we had given an answer to a similar inquiry formerly, which has been forgotten by our correspondent, and never seen by much the greater number of our present readers, we beg leave to republish it, together with the inquiry and statement of facts which drew it forth.—*Ed. Far. Reg.*]

Williamsburg, Jan. 15, 1833.

* * * On a recent visit to my farm, one fact struck me with considerable surprise, as it seemed to be inconsistent with one of your leading principles respecting calcareous manures. The marl which I am now using is very strong, supposed to contain 75-100 of lime, and is in heaps of from four to five bushels. On these heaps I observed sorrel was growing in bunches of considerable size. Will you have the goodness to account for this fact? It seems to me that I can never get clear of sorrel by the use of marl, *since it grows on a marl bed*. Your experience, however, may explain this effect, and assist my future use of the manure. * * *

Answer by the Editor of the Register.

* * * My own experience, more than ten years ago, furnished me with several opportunities of observing facts similar to those you describe—and like yourself, I was alarmed at first, at what seemed to be a positive contradiction of my previous opinion, that calcareous manures in sufficient quantity, rendered a soil incapable of supporting the growth of sorrel. But further observation served to remove these fears, and even afforded additional proof of the general position before assumed. Where I found sorrel growing on heaps of marl, it was under these circumstances: the loads

had been dropped on *acid soil* (subject to produce sorrel) and had remained without being spread, perhaps twelve months. By carefully removing the marl from the plants, I found that they had sprung, not from the marl, but from the acid soil below; and that the communication between the soil and the air, where the leaves opened, was through a single tap-root, which merely passed through the heap of marl, without drawing any sustenance from it. The plants were usually where the marl was thin, near the edges of the heaps—but one of the roots which I examined was of the remarkable length of nine inches: it had thrown out a few horizontal fibres of about an inch in length, as if in search of nourishment, but which were then (some time in June) quite dead. The few plants then observed, though full of the coverings for seeds, yet were quite destitute of the seeds which should have been within: but this remarkable abortion, though often to be seen under like circumstances, is not general.

Calcareous earth alone is insoluble in water, and can in no way affect growing plants except when mixed with and acted on by other substances in soils. A load of marl dropped on the surface of the land and left undisturbed, can have no more effect than so much silicious sand or any other substance of like insolubility, weight and texture, though perfectly worthless and inactive as manure. Marl, if thinly spread though left on the surface, in the course of time would have all its finer parts carried down into the soil by rains; and thus ultimately would act as a manure. But even this slow effect would be prevented by the thickness of a cartload of marl, which would shelter the covered soil from rain, except what it could imbibe slowly by absorption. By thus calling to your mind the existing circumstances, and the insoluble quality of calcareous earth, you will see that in no way could your marl exert its chemical power of neutralizing the acid quality of the soil; by which means only it destroys the growth of sorrel. The germination of the seeds at such depths, and the rising of the plant through such a layer of dead earth, (as marl is in such cases,) proves the remarkable hardness of sorrel; but its growth in such situations furnishes no proof whatever that marl when acting as a manure is not destructive of sorrel. To produce this effect, it only requires that a sufficient quantity shall be applied, and equally and thoroughly mixed with the soil by tillage. If plants of sorrel are found on a field that has been sufficiently marled, and the soil well stirred by cultivation, it only proves that from careless spreading, those spots were left without their share of the dressing. But should my reasoning be not entirely satisfactory, you may rely on the testimony of my experience, which pronounces that sorrel will never be found plenty enough to be injurious after even a moderate marling, and that after a proper application, the soil is found not only cleared of sorrel, but incapable of producing it.

☞ This article reminds us of a fact we noticed on our own field in June. Last year, in the month of August, we brought to the field an hundred bushels of barilla ashes and deposited them in one heap near the border of a small piece of reclaimed meadow land, upon which they were to be spread. In September they were used as intended—but the bottom of the heap was not very thoroughly cleaned up. In June of this year we noticed much sorrel and no other plant growing where the heap had

been formed. This led us to look for sorrel where the barilla had been spread, but we there found little if any. We knew not how to account for the fact. Mr. Ruffin's account above of the action of marl, lets us suppose that the barilla heap kills the other plants, but not the sorrel. We have no necessity then of supposing that the barilla produced sorrel. Indeed our own observation of fact had deterred us from such an inference; for we had two other heaps of barilla of the same size and form, on other parts of the farm, where there was no sorrel on the surrounding land. One of these heaps was spread out in September—till other not until May. We have seen no sorrel on these spots. But where the sorrel did appear, was seen also, though not in very great quantity among the surrounding clover.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

LOAM FOR TOP-DRESSING.

Now is the time to prepare the rich loam from the road-side, and excellent manure from holes where the wash accumulates from surrounding hill and uplands, as a top-dressing for swales and low English mowing ground.

One of the best practical farmers we have ever known, for a series of years, top-dressed much of his English mowing ground with nothing but common loam, and he assured us, that years of experience had proved to his entire satisfaction that this practice was very profitable.

Where this loam is thrown out by the plow to the adjoining mowing land, who has not seen its good effects on the grasses?—*Bost. Cult.*

Wild Cherry Leaves.—A correspondent of the Hartford Courant states that two cows died recent in Kensington, Conn., in consequence of eating wild cherry leaves in a wilted state. The business had been cut about two hours, and one of the cows died in about forty minutes after eating, and the other in a little over an hour. The writer says that the leaves in a wilted state are a most deadly poison; and cattle eat them with avidity, being a sweetish taste.

Burns.—A subscriber in Lowell has given the following recipe for the cure of burns:

"Take any quantity of clover blossoms and beat them thoroughly in enough of water to cover the well; then strain off the water, and boil it down to a thick syrup of the consistence of molasses then bottle the syrup up for use, and it will keep for years."

Our informant, who has tried the remedy repeatedly, says that if applied to scalds or burns, it will extract the fire almost instantly.—*Bost. Merc. Jour.*

Manual Labor.—The great Lucke had the right notion of the salutary influence of moderate labor upon the mind. Gardening, or husbandry in general, he says, and working in wood, as a carpenter, joiner, or turner, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business. It is well understood by physiologists that to increase the vigor of the mind we should increase the vigor of the body; not by eating and drinking alone, but by healthy exercise.—*Selected.*

Rightly Served.—Three young men were recently convicted of stealing fruit from an orchard in Worcester, and fined \$10 each.

ON HARVESTING CORN.

To the Editor of the Mass. Plowman:

Seeing a request in the last number of the Ploughman for those who were acquainted with the modern method of harvesting corn, to give the result of their experience showing the superiority (if any) over the old-fashioned way of topping the stalks, I thought I would have the presumption to say a few words upon the subject. Having tried each way for fifteen years past, give me a decided preference for cutting up the corn, by the roots, so soon as the corn is well glazed, which is generally when the leaves and husks begin to turn.

Generally speaking, corn will do to cut up by the middle of September, sometimes before, at which time the fodder possesses most of its pleasant and nutritious qualities. I generally cut from six to eight hills to the bundle, taking two rows at a time, taking good care to lay the butt ends of the stalks even when I lay them down, thereby rendering them much more sun to withstand the winds. I lay two rows of bundles with their butts opposite, sometimes four rows. I then put five bundles in a stack by standing one perfectly erect, then putting the other four bracing or a little leaning at right angles against the middle one. They will be very safe when done in this way and not hurt or mould and will readily cure if the weather be good, if not they will also be "safe in a storm." I have had them withstand the severest gales done in this way. I consider the corn equally heavy when helled, harvested in this way as when allowed to stand out with the tops off, till the under foliage and butts are almost and oftentimes wholly rendered useless as fodder. A man can secure an acre of corn in the stock in this way as soon as he can an acre of stalks, and if the fodder is properly taken care of the cattle will eat the greater part of the stalks or butts, especially if cut with a straw cutter. Corn cut up in this way can be got to the barn more easily and stowed away upon scaffolds, or put in tables with ease, and remain a long time without injury to the corn or fodder. I have taken some three or four acres in at a time to clean a field for plowing or putting in cattle. I, till within the two last years have resided upon Connecticut river, where great attention is paid to the raising of corn and the "modern method" is the prevailing one and much preferred by all that try it. Some have adopted the method of leaving one hill uncut and yielding as many around as a man can gather in his runs at a time, and tying the top with suckers to the standing hill, taking care to keep a straight line or the stalks. But this method is by no means a good one to preserve the fodder, as it leaves it very much exposed. But when harvested by the above method it has a quicker chance to dry the ears, if the corn be late. I am always particular to turn the top of the stalks down to where I tie them, which renders them impervious to water and makes them stand firmer. I have frequently filled a shed 10 by 20 feet on the scaffold as close as it could be stowed or stood up—as also underneath on the ground floor, and not have it harm; I am, however to advocate for doing thus except when circumstances demand it.

If it be desirable to sow the land, the bundles can be drawn off with a sled and stood upon grass ground or otherwise. If stowage is an object, you can make the fodder take much less room by binding some half dozen bundles when you are husking into one. The time taken to unbind the corn and bind up the stalks is well paid for, by saving all the

corn in the bundle and rendering the stalks quicker stowed away, and more easily and better got at in foddering time.

AN ANDOVER FARMER.

P. S. In short I consider the *new* method by far the most expeditious of any—as well as preferable in every particular.

Remarks.—There can be no doubt that the fodder from the corn cut up in the fore part of September and put in shocks, is worth a vast deal more than it is when allowed to stand out through a part of October. All the improvement that we then need is to cut up the fodder so short that the cattle can get it into their mouths.

This season is so wet and the corn is so backward, we expect to hear that much of it is nipped by September frosts.

We advise those who have not cut their stalks, and whose corn is not ripe to cut up the whole together and put it in shocks where frosts will not do it much injury.—*Ed. Plowman.*

From the Maine Farmer.

WHAT CROPS WILL DO WELL AFTER RUTA BAGA?

In the July No. of your paper, under the inquiry "Is Barley a suitable crop to follow potatoes?" The call was made for more facts in regard to the question of rotation. To one remark there made, I purpose to speak at the present sitting. "Indian corn does not do well after Ruta Baga." Allow me to introduce the subject by asking *what crop does do well after Ruta Baga?*

I have given some attention to rotation and noted effects till I have resolved that Ruta Baga are from this time forward 'rotated,' out of my catalogue.

The latest facts I have to record, and such as I shall *show* up on this occasion are simply as follows, and simply told. In June, 1840, I plowed half an acre of exhausted mowing land, and in the fall gave it a dressing of about 40 loads of yard manure, and plowed it in. It is a dry, slaty soil, inclining to the South. In the spring of '41 my intention was to make the most of it with a crop of roots. We commenced operations at the south end of the piece, and planted ten or more rows of early potatoes.—Next in order we planted 1-8 of an acre of Sugar Beets; then a piece of carrots, then 1-8 of an acre of Ruta Bagas; and finished the piece with Christie potatoes. The whole received ample justice from the hoe, with some plaster and ashes.

The drought affected the crop severely. The potatoes gave us a yield at the rate of more than 500 bushels per acre; the Ruta Bagas not more than one half of the rate of the potatoes, the Beets not one fourth of that rate, and the carrot seed nearly all failing, its part in the matter stood nearly at 0. The present season I sowed the piece with Flax. The ground was well prepared for the seed, and after sowing was rolled smooth. I find my interest in sowing flax every year, as much as in raising wheat, and in this instance I expected a fine crop. But, Mr Editor, I am disappointed. I have been *cheated*. I accuse no man of being an accessory to the mischief; but these rascally roots that you have been "cracking up" for so many years, have treated me, in this case, as they ever have me and my neighbors. Soon after the flax came up, it told a tale that should forever put to silence the advocates of ruta bagas. That I might not be obliged to testify alone in this case, I called some of my neighbors to view it at different times. All

were surprised at such results. The potato ground at each extreme, and where the carrots were sown in the middle of the piece, alike threw up a luxuriant crop, while the intermediate spaces, occupied before with the beets and ruta bagas appear uniformly sickly and pale, the flax at any time no more than one half the size of the other, till the larger had attained the height of four feet. I have hitherto been an advocate for beets, considering them worth something after they were grown; but in this case they cost more than twenty times as much as they were worth.

This is a case in evidence against ruta bagas plain enough in point, but not more so than others that might be cited in this vicinity. There may be cases in which a farmer may find his interest in raising ruta бага. But in my humble opinion it is only with such locations as unavoidably receive the wash from buildings, and where the most exhausting crop may be taken with impunity.

Yours, truly,

C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Stoop a little.—The following story related by Dr. Franklin in a letter to Dr. Mather, has been often told, and is well worth telling again:

"The last time I saw your father (says Dr. Franklin), was in 1724. In taking my leave, he showed me a shorter way out of the house, through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam over head. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning towards him, he said hastily, '*Stoop! stoop!*' I did not understand him till I felt my head hit against the beam. He was a man who never missed an occasion of giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, 'You are young, and have the world before you: *stoop a little* as you go through it, and you will avoid many hard thumps.' This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me; and I often think of it when I see pride mortified and misfortunes brought upon people by carrying their heads too high."

Caution against Poisons.—Housekeepers should be cautious about using glazed earthen vessels for holding confections, either preserved in acids or liable to undergo acetous fermentation. The lead used in the process of glazing is deadly poison. It is disengaged by the action of the acids, and diffuses itself through the entire contents of the vessel from which it is corroded. Many persons, not aware of this fact, preserve pickles and sweetmeats in glazed earthen jars, and from the deleterious change which the confections undergo in consequence, lose their health, if not their lives, without ever suspecting the cause. Stone or glass jars should be used.—*Selected.*

Slander.—"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again! She has been telling the awfulest lies you ever heard: why she railed away at you for a whole hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, after this just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander; one to tell it and one to listen to it."—*Selected.*

By a recent act of Congress, the value of the pound sterling is fixed in our currency at four dollars and eightyfour cents.

From Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.

ASHES AS MANURE.

The value of ashes in agriculture, depends upon its being a combination of salts, derived from plants, all of which have a powerful and decidedly beneficial effect. The question is often asked, what is the relative value of spent or leached and unleached ashes? It may be answered by reference to the analysis of ashes.

Burning reduces these constituents to two classes—ashes and volatile salts. The last are found in soot. The ashes are formed of salts and silicates. These vary in quantity and quality, not only in different plants, but, as is well known, in different parts of the same plant. Let us take oak, beech, basswood, birch, as the types of the composition of hard wood ashes, yellow pine (*pinus abies*), as the type of soft wood ashes; and wheat straw as the type of the ashes of the grasses.

The average quantity of ashes from 100 parts of dry oak, beech, birch, &c., is 2.87. Ashes are divided by the simple process of leaching, into two parts, soluble and insoluble in water. 100 parts of hard wood ashes thus afford—soluble, 13.57; insoluble, 86.43.

100 parts of the soluble contain:

Carbonic acid,	22.70
Sulphuric acid,	6.43
Muriatic acid,	1.82
Silex,	.95
Potash and soda,	67.96
	99.86

100 parts of the insoluble contains:

Carbonic acid,	35.80
Phosphoric acid,	3.40
Silex,	4.25
Oxide of iron,	.52
Oxide of manganese,	2.15
Magnesia,	3.55
Lime,	35.80

Pine, (*pinus abies*)—100 parts dry wood afford only .0083 of ashes; of which 100 parts afford soluble, 50; insoluble, 50.

100 parts of the soluble contain:

Carbonic acid,	13.50
Sulphuric acid,	6.90
Silex,	2.
Potash and soda,	69.70
Water,	7.90
	100.

100 parts of the insoluble contain:

Carbonic acid,	21.50
Phosphoric acid,	1.80
Silex,	13.
Magnesia,	8.70
Oxide of iron,	22.30
Oxide of manganese,	5.50
Lime,	27.20
	100.

Wheat straw—100 parts yield .044 of ashes; 100 parts of which afford, soluble, 19; insoluble, 81.

100 parts of the soluble contain:

Sulphuric acid,	0.2
Muriatic acid,	13.
Silex,	35.6
Potash and soda,	50.

100 parts of the insoluble contain:

Phosphoric acid,	1.29.
Silex,	75.
Oxide of iron,	2.50
Lime,	5.80
Charcoal,	15.50

Peat ashes abound in carbonate, sulphate and especially phosphate of lime. Free alkali may be always traced in peat ashes; but alkali exists in it rather as a silicate, as in leached ashes. Anthracite coal ashes contain carbonate of lime, alumina, and oxide of iron. It is good so far as those abound.

The above are calculated on the analyses of Berthier, who has detected soda in the ashes of many plants. The elements are stated singly; because we have thus at one view, the amount of each, and it is the base chiefly which acts. The agricultural value of ashes may be determined by reference to these tables. In what state these elements may be combined in plants, we can only determine theoretically. Thus the phosphoric acid, by its affinities, would be united in the hard woods as above, with the lime and iron, forming in each 100 parts of the insoluble portion of ashes, phosphate of lime, 5.40; phosphate of iron, 1.86.

The composition of the insoluble part of ashes gives nearly the constituents of leached ashes. If the soapboiler's process was as perfect as that which the chemist employs, still his leached ashes would show more lime than the above tables, because he always employs a portion of lime to make his ley caustic. This is a variable portion; whatever it is, it adds so much to the value of the leached ashes. Besides the soapmaker always leaves a portion of alkali, which is combined with the silex. Exposure to air decomposes this, and then the alkali can be extracted by water. This is one great source of the active power of leached ashes.

A bushel of good ashes contains about 5 1-2 lbs. of real potash. In leaching ashes, generally about one peck of lime is added to each bushel of ashes, and as it loses no bulk during the operation, a cord of leached ashes contains about the following proportions, allowing the usual proportion to be leached out, or 4 1-2 lbs.

Phosphoric acid,	117 lbs.
Silex,	146 "
Oxide of iron,	17 "
" of manganese,	51 "
Magnesia,	119 "
Carbonate of lime, including that added in leaching,	3072 "
Potash combined with silica,	50 "

Spent ashes, therefore, belong to the class of carbonates.

STALL FEEDING.

Directions to Stall-feed Cattle—read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, June 1, 1842, by James Mease, M. D., Vice President.

1. The subjects on which it is intended to lay an extra proportion of fat, must be in good condition when put up—otherwise they will not pay for the cost, feed and care.

2. Give one handful of fine salt three times weekly to each beast.

3. The hay must be of the first cutting, (if clover) and well cured—that is, not left before cutting in the field, until the stems are deprived of all nutritious moisture, the leaves and blossoms turned

black, and when cut, turned day after day in making, until they fall off from age, and exposure to the sun, and probably a rain or two. These consequences (the last excepted) are the invariable result of sowing timothy with clover seed; for the first grass does not attain its full growth until two weeks after the latter is fully ripe, and farmers almost always refuse to cut the crop until timothy is fit to mow. The union of orchard grass with clover, does not admit of the objections to which the first combination is liable, for both progress equal to maturity, and if cut when in full blossom, and not kept too long in the field, make a hay which cannot be exceeded. Hay should be given thrice daily, and no more put in the rack at a time, than the animals will eat before their next allowance, as they become fastidious by confinement, and will refuse their hay upon which they have often breathed, and which is also impregnated with the confined air of the stable. At night, enough must be given to last until the morning, and the remains of the former supply at all times taken away, to give place to a fresh one.

4. Water is to be given twice a day, and, if convenient, the animals may be walked to the spring, creek, or pump. The exercise will amuse them, promote their appetites, and aid of course the object in view.

5. After their hay is eaten, give from 10 to 16 quarts of Indian corn and oats ground together, to each head three times daily during ten days; then half a peck of boiled mashed potatoes, with a handful of corn meal sprinkled over them. The water in which the potatoes have been boiled must be thrown away, as I know it to be hurtful to animals. In a week, a change may be made of chopped pumpkins, or sliced swedish turnips, or sugar beet for the potatoes. The new food will invariably encourage appetite, unless in the event of any aversion to some one article, for which no cause can be assigned. Indian corn meal, with or without oats, must be the never-failing accompaniment of any other food.

6. Great care must be taken to watch the appetites of the animal, so as never to cloy it; other wise time will be lost. He must on no account be over-fed—and to avoid this, during the occurrence of an increase of temperature in the air (or "a warm spell") which takes place almost every winter, the usual allowance must be diminished. The farmer should take the alarm the hour that he sees the animal leave any of his usual allowance in the trough or rack, clean out both, and by a daily walk extra carding, and, if necessary, a dose of Glauber salts, try to restore the appetite.

7. The food, other than hay, should be given in a box and in the trough alternately, which should be daily washed or dry scrubbed, and scraped, to prevent the remains of a former mess from turning sour, which will infallibly disgust the ox. This was the uniform practice of that first rate farmer, Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, who urged its adoption upon the writer, as one with the importance of which his own ample experience had fully impressed him.

8. Flax-seed jelly, with corn meal, is of service occasionally to soften and loosen the skin, and produce that "kindly feel" in it which the great English improver, Bakewell, ranked as an essential point in the choice and feeding of cattle; meaning thereby a "mellow, soft feel, yet firm to the touch, and which is equally distant from the hard dry skin

peculiar to some cattle, as it is from the loose and lumpy feel of others."

9. Carding the animal thrice daily with appropriate cards, is an all-essential part of the process. The operation is highly grateful to the animals, and its effects eminently salutary. It promotes the action of the small vessels on the surface, and the muscular fibres, which sympathize and act indirectly upon the stomach. Medical men are well acquainted with the intimate connexion subsisting between the state of the human corporeal surface, and the stomach and viscera connected with digestion, and the same connexion is observed in the ox when feeding.

10. Regularity in the hours of feeding and watering, is essential.

11. Cut straw, free from mould or smell, may be given once a day, by way of a change, slightly sprinkled with corn meal and salt. It will be eaten freely. The stable should be well ventilated, if possible—for the more pure the air, the more keenly will the animals eat. The utmost attention must also be paid to cleanliness. The animals must not be permitted, when leaving the stall to trink, to walk through a yard covered with wet manure, and to return to their stall with the clefts of their feet filled therewith—for, owing to the acrimony of the liquid, a sore therein will be the almost certain effect, with a consequent loss of appetite. This cleft must be occasionally examined in both oxen and sheep, and if found sore, should be washed with soap and water, when the application of a dossil of tow, dipped in spirits of turpentine, morning and evening, for three or four days, will remove it.

12. Clean bedding is a point obvious to all.—*Philadelphia Sat. Cour.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF MILK.

Milk is a well known, white, opaque fluid, secreted in peculiar vessels by females of the mammiferous class, which, of course, includes those of the human species, of quadrupeds, and of cetaceous animals. Its principles, so far as they have been chemically examined, are essentially alike by whatever animal produced; yet these are so modified by the different proportions in which they exist, as to constitute a peculiarity that distinguishes the milk of one animal from that of every other. The milk of animals was, doubtless, designed by the Author of nature for the nourishment of their offspring. But man has extensively appropriated his admirably adapted nutriment to his own use; and in this, as in numberless other instances, has asserted that superiority over the brute creation which was originally conferred by the Sovereign Creator, who in giving him dominion over every living thing that moveth upon the earth, appointed him lord of this lower world.

The milk of the cow (*lac vicinum*) forms a very essential part of human sustenance, and for several reasons is deserving of special consideration. It is the best and most palatable aliment for the young; it is suited to nearly every variety of temperament; and is adapted to the nourishment of the body in every age and condition. In order to arrive at a competent knowledge of its nature and properties, we propose to confine our observations and analysis chiefly to the milk of the cow. Previous, however, to a chemical investigation, there are a few particulars appreciable to the senses, which deserve a passing notice.

1. *Color.*—Milk fresh drawn from the cow, should be of a beautiful white color, slightly tinged with yellow. It has the deepest color at the commencement of the period of lactation; but this is often varied by the seasons and by food without materially affecting the nutrient and healthy properties of the milk. The juicy herbage of the pastures in the spring brightens the yellow tint, which gradually fades as the fields become arid and the season advances; and the dry fodder of winter produces milk comparatively white. The ruminants, or butter-cup, with which some pastures abound, impart not only an unusually deep color to the milk, but also an acid property, which is extremely pernicious. The milk of cows which are fed on distillery slops, brewers' grains, the refuse of kitchens, and similar food, owing to a deficiency of the oily and albuminous principles, is generally of a pale bluish color, and comparatively innutritious; as is also the milk of cows confined in pens, although supplied with proper herbaceous aliment. The white, opaque appearance of milk, is obviously owing to the curd or albumen which it contains; for when this substance is perfectly separated from the milk, the serous residuum becomes colorless and transparent as water.

II. *Smell.*—Although taste and smell are different senses, and employ different organs, they are so closely connected, that the impression made on the one, in many instances produces a corresponding excitement in the other. It is thus with milk, which may be said to smell as it tastes. Good milk has a peculiar animalized aroma, which is very pleasant, especially when new. By exposure to the atmosphere, it loses this odor in some degree, but the application of heat will restore it. The grateful and savory smell of milk is often destroyed by certain kinds of food. In the case of cows confined in stables, and fed with the refuse of the distilleries, the milk is generally rank and nauseating.

III. *Taste.*—The taste of milk is peculiar, slightly saccharine, and of a rich agreeable flavor. But this, of course, is affected by particular descriptions of food. Rank grass, noxious weeds, acid apples, sorrel, a plant of the genus *rumex*, which is found in many pastures, turnips, cabbage, wild-garlic, distillery slush, fetid water, &c., when taken by the cows, impart their peculiar flavor to the milk; as will also impure utensils and the atmosphere of filthy rooms or pens where it is milked and allowed to stand. Milk of inferior quality is insipid, often somewhat acid or bitter, and unpleasant to the palate. In autumn the decayed leaves, particularly of the ash tree, communicate a rank and bitter taste to milk. The poisonous quality of the leaves of the yew tree, should prevent its growth in or even near to such grounds as are used for pastures.

IV. Good milk is slightly *alkaline*. This is too important a characteristic to pass unnoticed, and we are not aware that it has been observed by any previous writer. This quality is not perceptible to the taste, but is readily discovered by litmus paper, or any other vegetable blue which will detect accegency. If the color of the paper remains unchanged when dipped into fresh drawn milk, it has alkaline properties; but if the paper becomes red, the milk has a predominance of acidity. We would not hastily deduce conclusions from, perhaps, too limited a range of experiments. But personal observations have induced the conviction that the alkaline property, in some degree, is essential

to healthy milk, and is the unfailing characteristic of the fluid secreted by animals that are in healthy condition and properly kept. On the contrary, where the natural conditions of the cattle have been reversed, the milk, as shown by appropriate tests, was as uniformly acid. We have not known an exception to this rule. It would appear, therefore, that these results could scarcely become general, except on the supposition that they happen in accordance with established laws.

The characteristics of good milk are thus summarily described in a valuable English work recently published: Good milk should be quite liquid and homogeneous; not viscid; and should contain only spherical transparent globules, voluble in alkalies and ether; should not become thick when mixed with ammonia; and should form a flocculent precipitate with acetic acid, but not be coagulated with heat.—*Hartley's Essay on Milk.*

COMPOST.

But there is still another form in which this artificial manure (peat) may be prepared—that is by the addition of ammonia, the real Simon Pure of cow-dung. Take

3 cords of peat,
61 lbs. sal ammoniac,
1-4 cask, or about 61 lbs. lime.

Slack the lime, dissolve the sal ammoniac, and wet the peat well with the solution through every part. Then shovel over, mixing in the lime accurately. We have here then, 3 cords of manure, at a price as follows:

3 cords peat,	\$4 50
61 lbs. sal ammoniac, at 1s.,	10 17
61 lbs. lime,	0 27

3) \$14 94 (\$4 98

It will be observed that three cords are used in these calculations, because the quantity of salts used are equivalent to the ammonia in a cord of dung, and that is supposed to be composted with 2 cords of loam, or meadow mud. Whether the estimates are correct, each one will determine by the value he may place on his peat and manure, and can apply his own estimates. When a cord of stable or barn-yard manure is usually estimated worth \$4, the price of a cord of clear pure cow dung will not be thought high at \$17. In fact, it probably, when mixed with the usual proportion of litter, straw, stalks, and the usual loss by waste of its value, would become worth only about \$5. But these questions do not affect the principle, that from alkali and peat as cheap a manure may be prepared, and as good, as from stable dung; for let that be called \$5 00—then adding two cords of peat,

3 00

3) \$8 00

\$2 66 per cord.

—*Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.*

Bells for Sheep.—We happened to be in a hardware store the other day, when a farmer came in and inquired for *sheep bells*. He stated that the only way in which he could protect his lambs against the depredations of the foxes, was by putting bells on a few of the sheep in his flock; when this was done, the lambs were safe. We thought the hint worth remembering, and have put it down here for the benefit of our readers.—*Far. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1842.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last week, was gladdening to the lovers of good fruit and fine flowers. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens and the rich autumnal flowers, and the tables were completely covered with the fruits of the season. Our friends in the country can have but faint conceptions of the variety and richness of pears, peaches and apples to be found in the vicinity of this city, unless they occasionally call at these rooms.

The show of fruits this season was better, in point of variety, than in past years. The season having been wet and cold, the fruits were less ripe than last year: the late pears were not in the best condition for exhibition. But the fruits and flowers generally were fine specimens of their kind, and the show was superb. The weather was very unfavorable, and consequently the visitors were less numerous than usual. We regret this, because a full attendance is gratifying and encouraging to the contributors, and also because the individuals who see the rooms enjoy a rich treat. We hope soon to get the reports of the committees, and as we shall publish those in full, we shall not preoccupy the ground by our individual opinion of the beauties and richness of contributions from the several cultivators.

FESTIVAL OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, after the Society's exhibition was over, a charming festival was held at Concert Hall. The tables were beautifully ornamented with flowers and richly loaded with the finest fruits of the season. They were surrounded also by beauties fairer than Flora ever gave to earth. The presence of the ladies gave a purer and happier spirit to the meeting than was ever generated by the gifts of Bacchus. All seemed delighted with the exchange, and all speak in raptures of the enjoyments of the evening. The speeches from the President of the Society, from the Mayor of the city, from invited guests, and others, were appropriate and happy. Next week we hope to give them to our readers in better form than this week will allow us to put them into.

BUTTER.

What shall we write about?—(said we, in the way of chat, to a friend who knows nothing about farming?)—What shall we write about this week? "Write," said he, "to the farmers' wives, and tell them how to make good butter." No wonder, thought we, that you are so ready to give that answer; for we have not had the good fortune to find any good butter at any one of the many tables in and around the city at which we have sat for the last four or five weeks. Were we to put our question into the mouth of the city crier, and direct him to ask in the streets—What shall the editor of the Farmer write about?—we should expect an unanimous and instant response from side-walks, from behind counters and desks, from parlor and from kitchen—*Butter! Butter! Butter!* Write about good butter.—Yes, ye farmers' wives and daughters, if ye knew the half that is said, or the fourth that is thought of the buttered salt, and plastered up buttermilk, that is sold and used for butter, you would blush, and wear as many colors on your cheeks as the knife discloses when it severs your pound lump.

Keep your pails and pans and churns, and all your dishes clean and sweet. Keep your cellars cool and well ventilated;—use none but the best salt—rock salt—and not too much of that; and work out all the butter-milk. And when you have done all this, not more than half of you will make decent butter. On some farms the cows, too many of them, will furnish white and poor cream: throw every where is far from sweet: some of the cellars are unavoidably warm and poor: and some of you have hands too warm to put to the butter.

So much we will whisper in the ears of the citizens in your defence—and will say to them also, that the weather for the last two months has been of the worst for your business. But when we have said all this, we shall not be able to satisfy either the good people of Boston or ourselves, that you are all entirely blameless in this matter. If you do not reform—(the guilty only we are speaking to)—then we shall be under the dire necessity soon of uttering the fearful wish that you may yourselves be obliged to eat the stuff, when a week old, which you sell in the market for butter.

ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION AT CATTLE SHOWS.

The Fairs of the many Agricultural Societies benefit the cause of husbandry by bringing together, where thousands can see them, the good productions of the stall, the field and the garden. No farmer can attend such an exhibition without seeing or hearing something that will be instructive or that will enkindle his zeal. Though one cannot lay his finger upon this animal or that; though he cannot name this farm or that, and say that its peculiar excellencies are the effects of an Agricultural Society's exhibitions or premiums; yet it is not probable that the effects can be other than great and good. Hundreds and thousands are annually stimulated by them to make efforts to excel. Those who succeed, make known the result; others have tried—have learned something—and have become more interested in their pursuit, though they say nothing of their design to have been competitors for premium, had their animals or crops grown better. The stimulating leaven works more generally than is supposed by those whose opportunities for observation are limited. The influences of the shows are great and good.

But we have often thought that many men's opinions as to what kind of articles are most suitable for exhibition and most deserving of premiums, are not correct. If one has a very large calf, because of the size alone the calf will be entered for premium. If there grows in the garden a huge hybrid squash, that must be exhibited; a few overgrown sugar beets, too coarse to be good for any thing, are brought to the hall for show. There is no harm in exhibiting these monstrous; but the articles most deserving of the Society's rewards are, such animals as are usually preferred for profit—being of fair size, good form, good eye, good skin, &c.; and such vegetables as are a fair sample of the whole growth upon a field that has been cultivated with care and economy. No valuable lesson can be learned from a squash or beet that happens to be very large, nobody knows why or how. The fairest and best articles of fair size, are more useful than the coarse though very large ones. In the case of animals and vegetables, premiums should not be awarded for curiosities, merely as such, but for excellence attained by perseverance in well-directed effort. Committees in awarding premiums and bestowing gratuities, are in danger of letting size influence their decisions more than they would if purchasing animals or vegetables for their own use. We have often thought that size was considered the greatest excellence; but very extraordinary size in animals and vegetables is so often

connected with coarseness, and is so often a mere accident, that we are not ready to look upon it as very important, or as possessing any peculiar claims to reward. The best, not always the largest, deserve favor.

Where no oven are, the crib is clean.—SOLOMON.

You may have the barn clean when you keep no cattle in it. The house may be clean when uninhabited. Every tool on a farm may not only have its place, but may be kept in its place if but little work is done. But the text implies that where work goes on briskly and successfully, there will be clutter and dirt. This is true; and if we could say a word teaching that over nicety and order are unfriendly to the dispatch of business—if we could say it without giving encouragement to slovenly and unorderly habits, we would speak.

More farmers are in fault for neglecting order and neatness, than are for excessive regard to these. Yet we now and then see a place where so much attention is given to appearances, to neatness and to order, as to be satisfied that labor cannot be prosecuted vigorously and profitably there. The crib is clean—but there being no oven at it, it yields no income. The tools are in place, but this being because they are seldom taken out for use, they give but little profit. The yards, and fences, and avenues are neat, because the work of the fields is postponed till they are attended to. Neatness and order in their excess, may be pardoned in the affluent, but will not do for those who are to earn a living from the soil.

But do not think we are advising you to neglect them; they both are proper and profitable to a considerable extent—to a greater extent than most farmers in the country practice them.

CATTLE SHOWS, FAIRS, &c.

New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany, Sept. 28 and 29.

American Institute, at New York, Oct. 12, 19 and 20.

The Rhode Island Agricultural Society have postponed their Cattle Show for the present year. The election of officers will take place at the Society's Hall, in Pawtuxet, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Berkshire Co. Society, at Pittsfield, Oct. 5 and 6.

Essex Co. Society, at South Andover, Sept. 28.

Hampshire Society, at Northampton, October 12 and 13.

Worcester Co. Society, at Worcester, October 12.

Plymouth Co. Society, at Bridgewater, October 12.

Middlesex Co. Society, at Concord, October 5.

Bristol Co. Society, at Taunton, October 13.

To be satisfied with the acquittal of the world, though accompanied with the secret condemnation of conscience, is the mark of a little mind; but it requires a soul of no common stamp, to be satisfied with its own acquittal, and to despise the condemnation of the world.—LACON.

Some reputed saints that have been canonized, ought to have been canonized; and some reputed sinners that have been canonized, ought to have been canonized.—*Ibid.*

The earth, indeed, is doubly grateful—inasmuch as she not only repays forty fold to the cultivator, but reciprocally improves its improver, rewarding him with health, strength and vigor.—*Ibid.*

Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality, and the blindest thoughtlessness of expenditure has not destroyed so many fortunes, as the insatiable lust of accumulation.—*Ibid.*

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Societies' room, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of \$200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Societies' room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, on, or before Saturday, the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Societies' room at 10 o'clock in the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums.

All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. C. M. HOVEY,
Chairman.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

An Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, the first of October next, at 11 A. M., or the choice of officers for the ensuing year, viz:—A President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Professor of Etymology, Professor of Horticultural Chemistry, an Executive Committee, and standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, Library, and Finance.

EBEN WIGHT,

Sept. 21 2w Recording Secretary.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded or newly exposure, for the week ending Sept. 17.

Sept.	1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
unday,	12	68	85	77	N.
uesday,	13	63	75	60	S. E.
Wednesday,	14	56	64	58	S. E.
Thursday,	15	54	60	51	N. E.
Friday,	16	55	67	60	N.
Saturday,	17	48	68	56	W.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 700 Beef Cattle, 875 Stores, 3200 Sheep and 1125 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with st week, viz. a few extra \$5 00. First quality, \$4 50 to \$4 75. Second quality, \$3 75 to \$4 25. Third quality \$3 00 to \$3 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 20.

Sheep.—A little quicker without much advance. We notice lots sold for 75 cts., 1 08, 1 25, 1 33, and \$1 50. Others, \$1 25, 1 02, and 1 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 2 1-2 for sows and 3 1-2 for arrows. Old hogs, 3 cts. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 00 to 10c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Wary Seed, \$4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market, in view of expected arrivals, has barely sustained the late quotations.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 u —Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 00—do. do. white do. 00 a 54—do New Orleans, on 00—Barley a —Rye, Northern, 65 a 67—do. Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 26 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel, 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 20 a 22.

LOUR. The market acquired a little more firmness at the close, owing to a temporary scarcity, but as large supplies are now daily expected, no improvement in prices is looked for.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 87 a 00—do. wharf, \$4 75 a 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 00 a —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 75 a 87—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 mos. \$4 87 a 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —a 00 u —Georgetown, \$5 00 a 00—Richmond Canal, \$4 75 a 00—do. City, \$0 00 a 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 00—do. Country \$4 50 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 37 a 00—do. fancy brands \$5 00 a 00—Ohio via Canal, \$4 62 a 4 75—do New Orleans, cash 30 00 a 00. Rye, \$0 00 a 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The transactions at private contract comprise 600 lbs. Mess Pork, and 200 Prime. Lard is in steady demand, and prices improving.

Beef—Mess 4 100. new hbl. \$3 75 a 900—Navy—\$0 00 a 00—No. 1, 6 25 a 75—do. Prime \$4 00 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. hbl. \$11 00 a 00—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, 7 mo 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States, a —do Prime do do \$5 00 a 5 50 do. Cargo do. 0 a 00—do Clear do do \$10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 14 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7 1/2—do South and Western, 7 a 7 1/2—Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 3 a 4—do new milk, 5 a 6 1-2.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

Sales of pulled and fleece in moderate quantities have been made without any material advance from former prices.—Sales of 300 hales foreign coarse at improved prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—do. 34 do 32 a 35—do. 1-2 do 30 a 32—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

There have been none of the new crop inspected, and prices are not yet established.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16 CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 12 a 16.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Ken's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Melven Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer: fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding all and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very good bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$4 per hundred.

Honey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, fine bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 c. per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Aug. 10. 3w.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the building and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Plough & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, again write Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are quite the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become as much used as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

TYPE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
160 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Smiths,
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cuts	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Trunk do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halter do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stumps.	1000 Yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

[NO. 13

N. E. FARMER.

THE HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The Courier, of Friday morning, contained a full account of the proceedings at the late annual festival of the Mass. Horticultural Society. As we cannot give the proceedings entire, occupying as they would the whole space of one number of this paper, we must content ourselves, though reluctantly, with an imperfect abridgement.

The festival was held at Concert Hall, on the evening of the 16th inst. The hall was decorated with the most splendid contributions from various gardens in the vicinity, and the tables literally oppressed with the weight of the grapes, peaches, pears, apples, cakes, pastry, custards, ice creams, and other delicacies—luxurious but innocent, exhilarating but not intoxicating. A tablet placed over the cornice at the upper end of the hall, bore the inscription, "The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society." Opposite to this, at the other end of the hall, was another tablet, with this inscription—

"The world was said—the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled."

The members of the Society, having assembled in the adjoining apartments, with their guests, passed an hour in agreeable, social intercourse, and exchanging congratulations, suggested by the novelty of ladies being invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion. At six o'clock, the doors of the supper room were thrown open, and the company—more than two hundred in number—took seats at the tables. The hall being brilliantly lighted, the spectacle was truly magnificent. Enlivened by music from a band in the orchestra, embellished with the most glorious specimens of floral agency, and dignified by the presence of female grace and loveliness, the scene was altogether unparalleled, and seemed as much to outvie in splendor and taste the entertainments of the Arabian Nights, as in reality it exceeded the magnificent entertainments of the East in moral sublimity.

The Rev. Mr Winslow invoked the blessing of the Creator upon the bounties he had provided for his offspring, and upon his creatures, who were there to participate in their enjoyment. After a short time spent in partaking of the refreshments, the President of the Society, M. P. WILDER, Esq, rose and said:

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Another period has in the course of time elapsed, and assembled us together to celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society—to exchange mutual congratulations on the success of our past efforts, and to crown the year with rejoicing.

On our last anniversary, I had the pleasure of briefly adverting to the flourishing condition of the Society, and to the progress of the science whose object it has been to promote. And I am now happy to state that there has been no diminution of the zeal and interest so universally felt in the cause of horticulture.

During the past year there has been a greater accession of members to the Society than in any former one since its disconnection with the Mount Auburn Cemetery. The increased number of contributors, the improved character of the productions exhibited, and the anxiety to possess trees and plants, give the most gratifying evidence of the rapid advancement of the art, and the high rank to which it has attained.

The patronage of the community has also been so much augmented, that the Society feels itself straightened in its present location, and have in contemplation, at no distant day, to erect an edifice suitable in elegance and convenience to the importance of the subject.

The love of gardening, in which is comprised the science of Horticulture, seems, to be an innate and natural principle of the mind, congenial to, and connected with, our ideas of happiness. From the earliest ages, it has in all civilized nations held an honorable and distinguished rank, and to which man has looked, not only as a source to which he might apply his industry, but for amusement and gratification.

Solomon says, "I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted in them trees of all kind of fruits;" and Cyrus, one of the Persian kings, we are informed, boasted that he had not only laid out and designed his own garden, but had planted many of the trees with his own hands.

At the present time, there is a spirit of enterprise hitherto unknown, pervading the world in the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture. Men of talents and influence are more than ever giving their attention to the subject, and enrolling their names as its patrons; and there are few, if any pursuits, so generally held in high esteem, and no anniversaries or exhibitions so decidedly favorites with the public, as those of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. That these have had a happy and powerful influence in disseminating a love for these objects, I think cannot be doubted. A writer many years since remarked that the London Horticultural Society had accomplished more since its formation, than China had done in a thousand years; and as an illustration of the popular favor, allow me to read you an extract from a journal giving some account of the patronage bestowed on this Society at their exhibition in May last.

"As early as four o'clock in the morning, the notes of preparation for the Horticultural Society's Exhibition were sounded in completing the arrangement at the gates. Then succeeded great numbers of carts, wagons, vans and other vehicles, bringing multitudes of the finest flowers in the world to the show.

"As the day drew on, mounted and foot police began to gather; carriage after carriage slowly dropped into line, which was extended to five miles in length, and until seven o'clock, the arrival of visitors was incessant. The three gates of admission were choked up; the greens, the lanes, the roads, and every field that had an authorized inlet, became crammed with horses, and all sorts of carriages, and, at last, thirteen thousand five hundred

and eighty-two visitors had passed into the Garden."

But I will not trespass further upon the time, which I am aware will be so much better occupied with remarks and sentiments from our friends present. Allow me, gentlemen, however to observe, and to which I know your feelings will respond, that it is a matter of the highest gratification that we are honored with the presence of the ladies on this occasion, and that woman, with her bright smiles and cheerful looks, has come up to participate with us, and to chasten and refine this Feast of Fruits and Flowers. She it was, who was placed in the principal garden to help dress and keep it, and who has ever been, from the most elevated ranks of society, to the humble cottage girl that ornaments her window with a few favorite plants and flowers, the distinguished patroness of the science.

Gentlemen of the Society: Permit me to congratulate you on the harmony and good feeling that exists among us, and on the success which has crowned your efforts thus far. Let this excite and encourage you to attain to a still greater degree of excellence; and let us rejoice that we are here assembled under such happy and auspicious circumstances, to promote a cause which conduces so much, not only to our own, but to the comfort and happiness of mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Allow me to propose for your consideration, the following sentiment:

Horticultural Anniversaries—Nature's grand Festivals; at which she opens her storehouse of plenty and crowns with rich profusion the labors of her sons.

The President then proposed the following sentiments:

Our Country—A favored spot of earth, where Liberty has taken root, and its fruits surpass in value the "Golden Apples" of antiquity.

The Orator of the Day—Whether in the field, in the laboratory, among the flowers of the garden, or in the academic grove, he is equally at home.

To this sentiment J. E. Teschemacher, Esq, replied:

The liberal cultivation of reciprocal esteem and friendship among nations—It is sure to produce the blessed fruits of peace.

Woman—A "Floral Lexicon," complete, as follows:

What'er has beauty, worth or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a flower:
WOMAN's a flower—in her we trace,
Some blossom of the mind or face.
Does woman lead the country dance?
We hail the Flower of Elegance.
Does fashion's wreath adorn her brow?
The Flower of Taste woman now.
In woman's mien, in woman's mind,
The twin-born Flowers of Grace we find.
And in her blushing cheek, we see
The Royal Rose of Dignity.
The Lily, symbol of her youth,
Blooms next her heart, the Flower of Truth;
And more, the violet buds express
The Flowerets of her tenderness!

The President remarked that the next sentiment

had been prepared in honor of a distinguished individual, a member of the Society, who feels a deep interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, but who from the inclement state of the weather, was prevented from being present:

Daniel Webster—His laurels are not tinged with blood; the *Vine* entwines the pillar of his fame; the *Myrtle* springs up in the track of his footsteps; and his country delights to repose under the shade of the *Olive* he has planted.

Long and loud applause succeeded this sentiment.

The Mayor of Boston—Worthy to represent a city renowned for public spirit, intelligence, and patriotism.

His honor, the Mayor, responded in his usual felicitous style—expressing his admiration of the scene, and in allusion to the presence of ladies, spoke in a beautiful strain of the elevating influence of Christianity and civilization upon man and woman. He gave as a sentiment,

The Modern Garden of Eden—Where woman shall still be a match for a man, and more than a match for any serpent.

The President then gave:

Harvard University—A fountain opened by the pilgrims: many have drawn of its waters, and thousands are now dispensing them for the refreshment of the souls that thirst after knowledge.

President Quincy, in reply, said, that a response to a sentiment on such an occasion as this, was from him scarcely to be expected; that he came to enjoy and not to display; that the feelings excited by this rich and beautiful exhibition of fruit and flowers, were of a nature not perceptible of description. To attempt it would be obnoxious to a like censure with that which the great English poet bestows on the attempt to paint the lily, or to add another perfume to the violet, of a "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It was impossible that the scene before us should not awaken in his mind reminiscences of times long gone by, when the improvements these fruits and flowers indicate, were unknown, and to the degree here realized, unanticipated. He had been for at least fifty years, an interested observer of the cultivation of the soil in this vicinity, and for several years actively engaged in it, and he could not refrain, on this occasion, from perceiving and acknowledging the striking and beneficial progress of the art.

It was in the year 1792 that the first attempt was made in this city and vicinity to aid and encourage the cultivation of the soil, through the agency of an incorporated society. At that time, some of the greatest men of their age formed and obtained an incorporation of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the precursor and the parent of that most successful society whose anniversary we now celebrate. I need only repeat the names of Lowell, Cabot, Ames, Adams, Lyman, and Strong, not to mention others, to awaken in every contemporary mind, the recollection of their worth, their greatness and their patriotism. These gentlemen, with their associates and successors, labored for twenty years in endeavors to improve the agriculture of the country. But do you think, Mr President, that they sought to introduce, or even indulged in imagination, the hope of the glorious results we at this time are witnessing? Did they dream of raising peaches under glass, and grapes in green houses, for sale in the market, or for agricultural

profit? They would have as soon thought of making a voyage across the Atlantic, as is now done, in twelve days, by the power of steam. How to improve the flesh and fleeces of sheep, how to raise the best breed of hogs, how best to manage pasture or grass lands, how to enlarge the quantity and improve the quality of manures, and the like, were the labor of their thoughts, and the objects to which their useful and patriotic influences were directed. As to "Horticulture," it was a term not known, practically, in their nomenclature. The culture of fruit trees—peaches, apples, pears, and even grapes, in the open air, is, indeed, occasionally mentioned in their publications. But it was not, I think, until the year 1815, that any very active measures were taken to excite our farmers to a scientific and systematic attention to fruits and trees. The term "horticulture" was still, in a manner, unknown to us, in a practical sense. Nor was it until the year 1821, that a regular and urgent notice was taken in their publications of "the Science of Horticulture." And what did they then say on the subject? Why, that in this country "we are yet infants in horticultural science;" that "we have not yet brought into use all the common culinary vegetables;" that "in the cultivation of fruits, and in the management of trees and grapes we are, in point of skill, half a century behind Dutch and English gardeners."

This state of things continued, with some gradual improvements, until 1828, when the spirited, enterprising and patriotic gentlemen who laid the foundation of this Horticultural Society, obtained that charter of incorporation, under whose influences, and by whose example, these noble results were effected, the fruits of which we now witness and enjoy.

While rejoicing in the present, it was impossible for me to refrain from recollecting the past, the days of humble but honorable endeavors, in the same field now so happily improved. Nor could I refrain from doing honor to those great men, who in times less happy, prosperous and advanced, first set the example of exciting and directing our farmers in the cultivation of the soil, and were the remote, but among the efficient causes of the noble improvements now made and advancing in both agriculture and horticulture.

Lord Bacon says, somewhere, that "God Almighty first planted a garden;" from whence he deduces that there is something elevated in its labors, and something divine in its creations and results. He adds, that it is "the purest of all pleasures, and the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man."

Borrowing the language of this great man, I propose the following sentiment:

Horticulture—The purest of all pleasures, and the greatest refreshment of the spirits of man.

The next toast was

The Clergy—They scatter broadcast that good seed, which shall bring forth thirty, sixty, and an hundred fold.

Which elicited a pertinent response from the Rev. Mr Winslow, who gave:

Paradise Regained—No more in danger of being lost by the presence of her Eve, since the "fruit of the tree" that is "good for food, and pleasant to the eyes," is no longer forbidden.

Several of the clergy being present, the President remarked that he should be pleased to receive sentiments from them.

The name of the Rev. Mr Pierpont resounded

from various parts of the hall, and he rose, and after making a few pertinent remarks, gave

The Gardener—The co-worker with the Creator of all that is beautiful and good.

By Rev. Mr Croswell. The Waters of Massachusetts:

"Though with those streams they no resemblance hold
Whose foam is amber, and whose gravel gold,
Wouldst thou their genuine, guileless worth explore,
Search not their bottom, but survey their shore."

The next sentiment was:

Louisiana—Her sons know how to defend, as well as cultivate her soil. Her products have proved her bulwarks, as they have her support.

The Hon. Mr Conrad, U.S. Senator from Louisiana, responded in some remarks eulogistic of the show, and gave:

The State of Massachusetts—Always the first in the arts of peace, and never behind any in war.

The next sentiment from the Chair was:

Flora and Pomona—To spread our tables this day, these tutelary guardians have emptied their "Horns of Plenty." "In grateful numbers let their names be sung."

To which succeeded an original song, written for the occasion, by Thomas Power, Esq., and sung by Mrs Andrews.

Then succeeded the following sentiments:

Queen Victoria and Brother Jonathan—They each have large families, and land enough for all practical purposes. The Fence Viewers having adjudicated on the lines of division and made lawful record of the same, may they live in harmony till their leases expire.

Maine and Massachusetts—Sister States, whose valuable interests in the *Disputed Boundary* have been so happily secured by their intelligent commissioners.

To which the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, a member of the Society, and one of the Commissioners for settling the Boundary question, replied. He offered the following sentiment:

Rural Economy—May the people of the United States become as distinguished for its cultivation and advancement, as they have been for the establishment of civil and religious liberty.

The next toast was:

Railroads—Modern sources of travel which lessen space, annihilate time, and develop the wealth of nations.

This sentiment called up the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., who made some very appropriate and beautiful remarks, in relation to the festival. Mr Quincy stated that this was not the first dinner party at which the ladies were present, and he would proceed to show that an entertainment of this kind was one of the oldest on record; that instead of being of a novel character, it could claim the highest antiquity. To establish this point, he read extracts from the report of that dinner, as given by John Milton, which proved that the ornaments of the hall, the fare upon the table, the after dinner speeches, and above all, the presence of the other sex, were precisely the same at the last as they had been at the first dinner party. He concluded with the following sentiment:

The first and last dinner party—Fruits and flowers, graced by the presence of the fair. At such an entertainment, well might an angel exclaim:

"Though in heaven the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield nectar; though from off the boughs each
room,
We brush mellifluous dews; yet God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights
As may compare with Heaven."

The President having previously called upon the
adies for sentiments, the following were sent up:
Bachelors—A tribe of plants which occupy much
garden room, but add nothing to the ornament of
the parterre.

The Bachelor's Button—As a flower, simple;
an emblem, dangerous. "*Bachelor's Buttons*"
in never be "*Ladies' Delights*."

The Past and the Present—Our Puritan Fathers
when they lauded from the Mayflower, were
thankful for the blessings of the sand and the seas.
Let their children be doubly grateful for the exotic
of the garden, and the luxurious fruits of our modern
cultivation.

The next sentiment from the Chair was:

Our Young Men—"Just as the twig is bent the
tree's inclined."

"If prone to earth, the infant stalk we train,
Nor height nor glory will it e'er attain;
But if its tender years erect we guide,
'T will be the Garden's or the Forest's pride."

Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of
education, replied to this sentiment in some excellent
remarks, and gave:

Horticultural Improvements—which have exalted
the useless into the useful, have adorned the
elegant with beauty, and purified the poisonous
to the healthful. May they be the emblem and
the augury of similar improvements in the intellectual
and moral world.

The President then gave:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives—
demanding respect by his talents, and enforcing
obedience by his urbanity.

Mr Kinnicutt replied, and gave as a toast:

The Ladies of the Members and of the Guests of
the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—The
chest fruits of our New England soil; the bright-
est flowers of our New England homes.

Hon. J. T. Austin, the Attorney General, being
called upon for a sentiment, preceded the following
with some eloquent and pertinent remarks:

Fruits and Flowers—The poetry of nature.

The President then proposed:

Mount Auburn—The peaceful shades where repose
the loved and lost of earth. When we tread
these unbragging paths, may we not forget to whom
we are indebted for the conception of so interesting
a spot.

A letter was here read by the Chair from Gen.
Dearborn, (the first President of the Society,) who
as prevented from being present. He transmitted
the following sentiment:

A Garden—"Sic illic ad astra." [This is the
way to heaven.]

Next followed this sentiment:

The Bunker Hill Monument—The corner-stone
obscurely speaks the praise of Man: the top-stone that
of Woman. "Let the earliest light of morning
glide it, and parting day linger and play upon its
summit."

J. T. Buckingham, Esq., President of the Bunker
Hill Monument Association, replied, and expressed
thanks to the ladies, in behalf of the Monument

Association, for their noble and effectual assistance
in completing that sublime column. He
concluded by offering as a sentiment:

The Horticultural Exhibition of 1842—The
peaceful triumphs of those active and generous
spirits who propagate the truest wealth and the
most innocent luxuries of the people.

By a Lady. As the first Gardener of Eden in
his solitude soon discovered that an Eve was want-
ing, so our Horticultural friends, by the rapid march
of intellect in six thousand years, have arrived at
the same conclusion.

The following sentiment was then given:

The Gentleman who first successfully advocated
the admission of Ladies to public festivals—In fol-
lowing his example, we acknowledge the good
taste which suggested the source of so much en-
joyment.

The Hon. Wm. Sturgis, whom this sentiment
was intended to compliment, responded, and gave:

The Improvement of Flowers, Fruits, and Man—
Evidence is before us that *flowers* and *fruit* may be
improved and perfected by the care and industry
of *man*: He can be best improved and refined by
the genial influence of *woman*.

An original song, written for the occasion by J.
H. Warland, Esq., was then sung.

The next toasts were:

Wives—The apples of the eye to married men;
sour grapes to old bachelors. May the ladies all
consent to be *paired*.

Flora and Fancy: A Goddess and a Personifica-
tion—We wear the flower-crown of the one, and
acknowledge the supremacy of the other. Under
the influence of *both*, we are this day "making a
worship of the beautiful."

By Rev. J. L. Russell, Professor of Botany, &c.,
to the Society. The Fourteenth Anniversary of
the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has
taught us to listen again to the voice of God in the
stillness of evening, amid flowers and fruit.

By J. T. Buckingham. Importers and Cultiva-
tors of Exotics—They labor to adapt our soil to the
plants, and to make the plants delight in the soil.

By Hon. J. C. Gray, former Vice President. The
Marshfield Cultivator and his American and British
Coadjutors in the Treaty of Washington—Who
have caused the olive to blossom and to ripen its
fruit in the short space of six weeks.

By B. V. French, one of the Vice Presidents of
the Society. Van Mons, the enlightened Pomolo-
gist and Philosopher—His name will be cherished
while the earth continues to bear fruit.

By E. M. Richards, Vice President. The Ladies
who have honored us by their presence on
this festive occasion—If any are skeptical in re-
gard to the permanent influence of *woman*, let
them turn their eyes towards the Monument on
Bunker Hill.

The President then proposed the following:

Horticultural and Agricultural Periodicals—
Birds which scatter the seeds of fair flowers and
fine fruits in gardens throughout the land.

Mr Putnam, Editor of the New England Farmer,
replied to this sentiment, and gave:

Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—
The gardeners whose productions migratory
birds are most pleased to carry to the distant fields
which they visit.

The President also called upon Mr C. M. Hovey,
editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, who re-
sponded, and offered the following:

The London Horticultural Society—The great
parent of all similar associations throughout the
world; whose labors in the noble pursuit of sci-
ence, have strewed our gardens with beautiful flow-
ers, and enriched our tables with the choicest fruits.

Samuel Walker, Esq., Chairman of the Commit-
tee of Arrangements, being called upon, gave:

Flora and Pomona: twin sisters. Their "ways
are ways of pleasantness, and all their paths are
peace."

By Parker Barnes. Our Fair Guests—All hail;
"thrice welcome." Now have we obtained the
priceless gem, to crown the many colored lights of
nature's diadem.

By John Owen. The Memory of Rev. Thad-
deus Muson Harris, one of the corresponding mem-
bers of this Society—A man who, for simplicity of
manners, benevolence of character and purity of
life, as well as for his eminence in natural history,
deserves our grateful recollection, on this our first
anniversary since his decease. Well may we ap-
ply the lines of Thomson, on Lord William Russell,
to our departed friend:

"Bring every sweetest flower, and let us strew
The grave where Harris lies."

From the Chair. The Ladies—"Forget-me-nots,"
when they give no "*Heartsease*" to the "*Cozcomb*,"
though he may live as long as the "*Aloe*."

By John H. Warland, (one of the poets of the
evening.) Flowers—In their bloom the sweetest
symbols of innocence and purity in this world: in
their decay, the loveliest emblems of a resurrection
in the next.

The President having retired, Mr French took
the Chair, and announced the following sentiment:

The President of the Massachusetts Horticultu-
ral Society—Who, to the intelligence of the mer-
chant and the skill of the horticulturist, adds the
liberality of a prince, the manners of a gentleman,
and the virtues of a Christian.

By Dr. Adams. The Chief Marshal of the even-
ing—Who can display such skill in subduing the
wild flowers of the forest, though he himself is
Wilder.

By Geo. Brown, of Beverly. Daniel Webster—
A noble specimen of native growth and self-cul-
ture. Equally flourishing on the granite hills of
New England, or in the sunny climes of the South.
He needs but one more transplanting, to fill the
place he deserves to occupy.

By Otis Johnson, of Lynn. The Cultivation of
the Earth—The most noble employment of man;
in its progress towards perfection, dispensing bless-
ings upon the whole human race.

By Dr. Wight, Recording Secretary of the So-
ciety. Horticultural Societies—May they spread
like the vine, and harmonize like its tendrils.

By H. W. Dutton. Our Buds and Blossoms,
our Banquet and our Bains!—Proud of the one for
producing our festivals, and proud of our fete for
the presence of our children. Let the day we cele-
brate be remembered: let its memory live "*frangens
et perennis*," even as the flowers continue
from everlasting to everlasting.

By J. L. L. F. Warren. The Fair Trio of the
Horticultural Fair in 1842—Our Flowers, our
Fruits, and our Guests. Our Flowers are *fair*,
sweet, *good*; our Fruit, *fairer*, *sweeter*, *better*; our
Guests, *fairest*, *sweetest*, *best*.

By G. B. Jones. The substitution of Women
for Wine—Although it is a species of intoxication
that will not cause the liver complaint, is there not
danger of *heart-burn*?

Gov. Hill, Editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, in commenting upon the Statistical Statement of the Shoe and Leather Business of Danvers, furnished by J. C. Proctor, Esq., and copied into our columns a short time since—has the following just remarks:—

"What would be the prospects of the farmers and producers of New England and of the country, without its manufacturing enterprise and industry? Go to the place where this industry prevails—where half of the population is engaged in some useful manufacture which is sent abroad for sale. You will there see comfortable dwellings and buildings, and where the land will allow of it, very productive gardens and small fields improved as a recreation to the mechanic from the confinement of more sedentary labor. And you will find in the neighborhood of every such community, busy and prosperous farmers, who generally make their lands each succeeding year more and more productive. Such farmers seldom fail to find in their own neighborhood a ready market for every thing they produce; and they find customers who are always able and willing to pay for every thing they raise. In such a community, the farmer is able to hire help and pay good wages, because the purchaser at his door is able to pay him promptly.

"The example presented by a highly respectable citizen, of the leather business in Danvers, is demonstration that every new business profitably pursued, brings new profits and increase to other pursuits in the neighborhood. The interests of the farmer and the manufacturer are mutual: where the latter does not prosper, the former can scarcely expect to flourish."

FATTENING HOGS.

Those who wish to be economical in feeding, should begin early. Every farmer who is fattening hogs, should have a cauldron set in an arch near his pen, in which he can boil pumpkins, potatoes, meal, &c., as it will be found much cheaper to feed with boiled food than raw.

Considering the comparatively low value of potatoes and pumpkins, and their great weight, it is better to make them the principal food in fattening, and save the corn, which is a more valuable and less perishable article.

When potatoes are boiled and mashed, they make excellent feed for hogs; if a proportion of pumpkins are mixed with them, they are still better; and if to both a small quantity of corn meal be added, we do not know of any feed with which hogs can be fattened to more advantage.

We know that it is said that pork which is fattened with boiled food is not as hard, and of course the purchaser will endeavor to take advantage of the circumstance; but let hogs be fed in this manner for the first three fourths of the time they are fattening, the remainder with meal and corn, and we assure our farmers that they will find a ready market for their pork, and at first prices.

A portion of time spent in gathering up those things which of themselves are not so marketable, and converting them into food for hogs at this season, will save much that is more directly so, and will prove equally profitable as that spent in raising such crops—for the old adage says, "a penny saved is as good as a penny earned."—*Old Genee Farmer*.

Our wealth is often a snare to ourselves, and always a temptation to others.—*Lacon*.

MANURING GRASS GROUNDS.

There is scarcely any question on which farmers are more divided, than as to the policy of applying manure as a top-dressing to grass lands in the spring or fall. The reasoning seems to be in favor of spring dressing, and it is supported by many excellent names. But it ought to be known that intelligent farmers near the metropolis, most generally dress their lands in autumn. Grass lands are less injured by carting over them in the fall; it may be added, also, that it is a season of greater leisure; and although it is confidently asserted that the manure is wasted by rains and snows, yet much ought to be allowed on the other side, for the protection afforded by the top dressing to the tender roots of the plants during winter, and ought we not to add something for the low temperature of the atmosphere in winter, which prevents evaporation? Whatever principles of fertility exist in manure, are in winter carried down into the soil. We are fully convinced that a scorching sun, and drying air, are more pernicious to manures, spread thinly over the surface, than any drenching rains can be, unless on declivities, where top dressings are unquestionably of less value than on level grounds. The fact that farmers who grow rich by supplying the great towns with hay, generally adopt the practice of fall dressing their grass lands, deserves weight.—*Deane's Geographical Dictionary*.

From the American Farmer.

MODE OF APPLYING MANURE.

As the season has arrived for the application of manure to wheat lands, the question may very properly be raised—What is the best mode of its application? This is an important question, and one that has been frequently discussed.

Some persons recommend top dressing after the wheat is sown, but the general impression seems to be, that spreading previous to sowing, and turning under immediately, is the most efficient mode of application. An experienced practical farmer in Pennsylvania, of some forty years standing, was in the practice, until some ten or twelve years since, of turning the manure under with as little delay as possible. So impressed was he with the importance of attaining this object, that it was his custom to plow in, if possible, all that was spread on each day. It so happened on one occasion, that the press of other business broke in on his accustomed practice, and the manure after being spread, was left to lay two or three weeks before it was turned under. To his surprise, a marked difference soon appeared in the wheat in favor of the part on which the manure was suffered to lay longest previous to being plowed in. This difference continued until harvest—at which time the latter portion was about one foot taller than the other, with proportionate yield of grain. This induced him to repeat the experiment the following year—which resulted as before. It has now become his practice to spread the manure as soon as convenient and allow it to lay on the surface until seeding time, in some cases for the space of five or six weeks. Now this is practical knowledge—the uniform result of fair and repeated experiment. As to the why and wherefore, I leave it for the scientific readers of the Farmer, of whom I doubt not there are many.

In relation to top-dressing wheat, I may say, that not having quite a sufficiency of manure be-

fore sowing last autumn, I was induced to try the experiment of top dressing a portion of the field. For this purpose I selected short, well rotted manure, which was evenly spread over the surface. Some part in the early, and the balance in the latter part of the winter, the ground being frozen the time of application; though it was decided beneficial, the effect both on the wheat and your timothy and clover was far inferior to that portion of the field where the manure was turned under previous to sowing.

E. P.

Baltimore Co., Aug. 26.

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

Start, I beseech you, with a conviction firmly fixed in your mind, that you have no right to live in this world, being blessed with a hale body and sound mind, without doing work of some sort or other, unless you have ample fortune whereon to live clear of debt. Start with this conviction thoroughly implanted in your mind. To wish to live on the labor of others, is, besides the folly of it, to contemplate a fraud—and to resolve to do so is to meditate robbery.

I suppose you in the middle rank of life. Happiness ought to be your great object, and it is to be found only in virtue and independence. Look not to office for support—look not for success to favor to partiality, to friendship, or what is called interest;—write it on your heart, that you will depend solely on your own merit and your own exertions.

The great source of independence the French express in a precept of three words, "*Vivre de peu*" which I have always very much admired. "*To live upon little*," is the great security against slavery; and this precept extends to dress as well as to other things, besides food and drink.

A great misfortune of the present day is, that too many are, in their own estimate, raised above their real state of life, and strive to win the reputation of "gentlemen" by avoiding the appearance of working for their bread. But we cannot all be "gentlemen" of this sort; (and he is less than most who would wish to be;) there must be a large part of us after all, to make and mend clothes at houses, and carry on agriculture and commerce; and this part are the useful men and the genuine gentlemen.

A young man, some years ago, offered himself to me, as an *amanuensis*. The terms were settled, and I, who wanted the job despatched, requested him to sit down and begin; but he, looking out of the window, whence he could see the church clock said, somewhat hastily, "I cannot stop now, sir; must go to dinner." "Oh," said I, "you must go to dinner, must you? Let the dinner which you must wait upon today, have your constant services then; for you and I shall never agree." He had told me that he was in great distress for want of employment; but when relief was there before him, he could forego it for the sake of getting a his eating and drinking three or four hours, perhaps, sooner than I should have thought it right for him to leave off work.—*Cobbett*.

Children should be taught to respect the aged to feel for the oppressed, and to sympathize with the unfortunate.

God is on the side of virtue; for whoever dreads punishment, suffers it; and whoever deserves it dreads it.—*Lacon*.

From Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS, &c.

Turning in green crops, is returning only to the soil the salts, silicates and geine, which the plant has drawn out of it, together with all the organic matter, the plant itself has elaborated, from oxygen and hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, from whatever source derived. It has decomposed, during the short period of its growth, more silicates and salts than the air only could effect during the same period, which being turned in, restore to the soil from which they grew, salts and silicates in a new form, whose action on vegetation is like that of alkalies. But powerful as are the effects of green crops plowed in, it is the experience of some practical men, that one crop allowed to perfect itself and then die where it grew, and then turned in, is superior to three turned in green. The whole result is explained by the fact, that dry plants give more geine than green. Green plants ferment,—dry plants decay. A large portion escapes in fermentation as gas, and more volatile products are formed than during decay. The one is a quick consuming fire, the other a slow mouldering ember, giving off during all its progress, gases which feed plants and decompose the silicates of soil.

The power of fertility which exists in the silicates of soil is unlimited. An improved agriculture, must depend upon the skill with which this power is brought into action. It can be done only by the conjunction of salts, geine and plants. Barren sands are worthless; a peat bog is little better; but a practical illustration of the principles, which have been maintained, is afforded by every sandy knoll made fertile by spreading swamp muck upon it. This is giving geine to silicates. The very act of exposure of this swamp muck, has caused an evolution of carbonic acid gas; that decomposes the silicates of potash in the sand; that potash converts the insoluble into soluble manure, and lo! a crop. That growing crop adds its power to the geine. If all the long series of experiments under Von Voght, in Germany, are to be believed, confirmed as they are by repeated trials by our own agriculturists, it is not to be doubted that every inch of every sand knoll on every farm, may be changed into a soil in 13 years, of half that number of inches of good mould.

That the cause of fertility is derived from the decomposing power of the geine, and plants, is evident from the fact, that mere atmospheric exposure of rocks, enriches all soil lying near and around them. It has been thought among the inexplicable mysteries, that the soil under an old stone wall, is richer than that a little distance from it. Independent of its roller action, which has compressed the soil and prevented the aerial escape of its geine, consider that the potash washed out of the wall has done this, and the mystery disappears. The agents to hasten this natural production of alkali, are salts and geine. The abundance of these has already been pointed out in peat manure. Next to this, dry crops plowed in; in no matter how scanty, their volume will increase, and can supply the place of that swamp muck. Of all soils to be cultivated, or to be restored, none are preferable to the sandy, light soils. By their porousness, free access is given to the powerful effects of air. They are naturally in that state to which trenching, draining and subsoil plowing are reducing the stiffer lands of England. Manure may as well be thrown

into water as on land underlain by water. Drain this, and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure will convert it into fertile arable land. The thin covering of mould, scarcely an inch in thickness, the product of a century, may be imitated by studying the laws of its formation. This is the work of "Nature's 'prentice hand;" man has long been her journeyman, and now guided by science, the farmer becomes the master workman, and may produce in one year quite as much as the apprentice made in seven.

VALUE OF COW MANURE.

Without violence to chemistry, the composition of cow dung may be stated as follows:

Geine,	15.45
Salts,	0.95
Water,	83.60

In 100 lbs. hardly 1-6 of any value in agriculture! Only about 1-6 of cow dung is soluble geine. The insoluble is converted to soluble by the action of the evolved ammonia.

An important question here presents itself. How much ammonia will 100 lbs. of cow dung produce? The ultimate analysis of this substance, that is, that analysis which gives the proportion of the organic elements, is the following:

In 100 parts of cow dung—	
Nitrogen,	.506
Carbon,	.204
Hydrogen,	.824
Oxygen,	4.818

From these data may be calculated how much ammonia will be formed; for one part of nitrogen unites with three parts of hydrogen to form ammonia, or in the atomic proportions by weight—

14 of nitrogen,
3 of hydrogen, which form

—
17 of real or pure ammonia.

100 parts of fresh fallen cow dung will afford therefore 0.614, or 5-8 of a pound of pure ammonia, or 2.13 lbs., or about 2 lbs. 2 oz. of carbonate of ammonia of the shops, called sal volatile or salts of hartshorn.

Cow dung then, the type of manures, resolves itself into geine, free alkali and salts. The salts, considering the nitrogen as carbonate of ammonia of the shops, will form about three per cent. of the weight of the dung; or a bushel of 86 lbs. will contain, in round numbers, 2-1-2 lbs. of salts of ammonia, potash, soda and lime.

The cow, then, is the great manufacturer of salts and geine, and it is a question of the highest interest, what is the daily produce of her manufactory? In order to determine this, the following experiment was conducted with great care at the barn connected with the print works of the Merrimack manufacturing company, in Lowell. A single cow, being only an average producer of the article in question, was selected from the 50 cows usually kept at the establishment. She was fed as usual and as the other cows were. The food and water were accurately weighed for seven days. She consumed in this period,

Water,	612 lbs.
Potatoes,	87 "
Hay,	167 "

Total, 866 " food and drink,
and voided, free from her liquid evacuations, 599 lbs. of dung.

From the facts which have been now stated, it is evident that one cow prepares, daily, from 24 lbs. of hay and 12 lbs. of potatoes, about one bushel, or 85-57 lbs. of dung. This affords only 14-1-2 lbs. of solid manure, composed of hay so acted on by the digestive organs as to form geine, when united with the ammonia produced by putrefaction. One cow daily forms therefore—

12 lbs. geine,	
1-5 " say 3 oz. of phosphate of lime,	
1-10 " say 1 1-2 oz. of plaster of Paris,	
1-10 " say 1 1-2 oz. of chalk,	

Or per year,

4400 lbs. of geine,	
71 " of bone dust,	
37 " of plaster,	
37 " of lime, marble, or chalk,	
24 " of common salt,	
15 " of sal enixen, or sulphate of potash.	

These are equal to one cow, or a cord of green cow dung, pure as dropped, would be formed, daily, by 108 cows. A cord of dung weighs 9,289 lbs., to produce which requires 108 cows. And one cow daily produces in excrements, salts of lime sufficient for half a bushel of corn.

Multiply the quantity produced by one cow, by the number of cows kept, and it may easily be calculated how much salts and geine are annually applied to soil in this form. This is better done than the estimate by cords or loads. The manure from one cow is a definite, comprehensible quantity, and it may be expressed by saying, that one cow is spread per acre.

Estimating the nitrogen as ammonia, the yearly product of one cow is 153 lbs. of nitrogen, equal to 188 lbs. of pure ammonia, or equal to 550 lbs. of carbonate of ammonia of the shops. A single cow, will therefore give annually, fed on hay and potatoes, 31,025 lbs. of dung, containing

4,400 lbs. of geine,	
550 " of carbonate of ammonia,	
71 " of bone dust,	
37 " of plaster,	
37 " of chalk,	
24 " of common salt,	
15 " of sulphate of potash.	

It is perfectly evident from this view, that the main agricultural value depends on the ammonia or nitrogen, and the geine. The lime in its forms of salts, goes but little way towards this value, yet valuable so far as they exist. It is evident that the lime in the above salts of lime, the annual product of one cow, is sufficient to supply the grain and straw of a crop of wheat, of twenty bushels per acre, on three acres.—*Dana's Muck Manual.*

Lard Oil.—The new use to which hogs' lard has recently been applied, in the manufacture of oil and candles, equal to the best sperm, is one of the most important innovations of the age. The oil can be well afforded at 50 cents a gallon. Factories have already been established at the West, in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville. It is now reduced to a certainty that the hogs will soon supply the whole demand for oil and sperm candles. We say the whole demand, because it is obvious that we can grow land whales far cheaper than we can obtain the sperm whale from the ocean. The whales were becoming quite scarce, and the hogs have timely stepped in to supply the deficiency. The whaling business must ere long be abandoned, and the whales may prepare for a holiday.—*Louisville paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1842.

SLAVERS IN HORSES.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—I send you a small quantity of the grass which I think, indeed I know, makes horses slaver. My horses have had nothing of the slavers for a number of years, and there has been none of this kind of grass in my pastures. This summer they have the disorder again, if it is proper to call it a disorder, and the grass has made its appearance again. It is much more plenty in my mowing land, such as has never been plowed, than in the pastures. One piece is now half that kind of grass.

For proof that this kind of grass does the mischief, I tethered my horse on the last mentioned piece about one hour, and it caused the water to run from his mouth a continual stream.

There is some doubt whether the grass will get to you in so fresh a state as is desirable, for you to give it a fair examination.

I should like to have some chemist make an examination of this grass, to ascertain its property or what it contains that should cause such an effect.

Yours, &c. LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', Sept. 20, 1842.

☞ The sample of grass sent by Mr Peters, came to us in good condition. But it being blades, merely, without roots or flowers, we have some doubts whether we have seen the kind before or not, though we think we have. If so, it is a plant called the *Hypoxis*. It grows in tufts, and has a blade in a slight degree resembling the oat, when five or six inches high, but is thicker and firmer—more velvety to the touch, and of a paler green. If we know the plant, it is one that grows in a cold rocky pasture, where we used to go to "catch the horse," in our boyhood, and where the horse used to catch the slavers. It used then—(we mean the plant that we were acquainted with)—it used to produce a small, bright yellow six-leaved flower—the leaves of the flower quite pointed. We have had no opportunity yet to submit it to the inspection of any skillful botanist.

Mr Peters has on former occasions given good reasons for his belief that this grass produces the troublesome affection in horses which he ascribes to it now. Some have maintained that the evil was produced by lobelia, and others that clover does the harm. No one, to our knowledge, has better supported his opinion by facts and observations than our present correspondent. If others have facts we shall be glad to receive them.

HARVESTING AND STORING POTATOES.

Where the ground is wet and the vines of the potatoes are dead or badly rusted, it may be well to harvest the crop forthwith. But the quality will be better, if they are in dry lands, to leave them undug for three or four weeks, even though now ripe. We say this upon the presumption that, if dug, they will be put immediately into bins in the cellar, and that the air will circulate among them. If the vines remain green and the tubers are yet growing, whether in moist or dry lands, leave them—they are better where they are than in any other place in which you can put them, until it is so late in the season that you fear they may freeze in the ground.

If not wet and coated with dirt at the time of digging, it is best not to expose them any more than is absolutely necessary to the sun's rays. We do not wish to dry off the ordinary moisture upon them. Let them go into

the bins in the state in which you find them, unless the ground or weather is quite wet. When there is unnatural moisture upon them, that may be injurious, and it is well to dry it off.

After they are stored in the cellar, keep them as much excluded from the air as possible. Some who have packed potatoes in casks, filling all the spaces between and around them with loam, or sand or sawdust, say that they retain all their excellence in perfection until they begin to sprout in the spring. Any lover of good potatoes may very easily put up in this or some similar way, enough for his own use.

Pits in the ground for storing potatoes, we have never tried. It is said that they are in fine condition in the spring when first taken from a well secured pit, but that exposure to the atmosphere causes them to deteriorate very rapidly.

RUST.

We mentioned, three or four weeks since, that the onions of Essex county were badly blighted. The evil is not confined to onions: many fields of potatoes—even the long reds, which usually escape—suffer in the same way. And the carrot crop is very extensively affected, especially where sowed early. From this cause the crop of roots generally will be very considerably less than the tops promised a few weeks since.

HARVESTING WINTER APPLES.

Less pains is taken to avoid bruising apples than is desirable. Most farmers we know pick by hand—that is, take the fruit from the trees by hand, and think that is enough. But bruises made by throwing the fruit into a basket, or by emptying the contents of the basket into a barrel, are none the less bruises, and are no less harmful than those made by falling from the tree to ground. Some of the venders of apples in Boston market, line the baskets into which they gather the fruit, with coarse blankets, and are very careful to avoid all bruising. By this care they can keep their fruit until it becomes scarce in the spring, and thus can command an extra price. The owners of orchards farther in the interior, might sell their fruit for more than they now generally get, if they would gather and pack it with extraordinary care.

Most apples will be in as good condition for gathering in a few days now, as at any later time.

INDIAN HILL FARM.

Business calling us last week to West Newbury, we had the pleasure of spending an hour or two at the hospitable home of Mr Benjamin Poore, Indian Hill. The mansion here is unique in its style of architecture, and gives an expression of a curious but good taste in its owner. Differing in all its details as well as in the general form, from any thing that we had seen elsewhere, the mansion was to us a great curiosity. But the barn is equally unique. It is an L in form, is 12 feet high, and about 200 feet in length. The floor, or drive way, is on one side, and the hay is on the other. Immediately under the hay is a basement, or as the Scotch call it, a byer, in which the horses, oxen and cows are kept. All are fed very conveniently from the floor above. The floor of the basement, which is paved with small stones, is on a level with the barn yard, and the whole arrangement, if costly, is comfortable for the stock. The urine is conveyed in gutters to a large reservoir, where it is composted with manure, &c.

Mr Poore has done much at reclaiming wet meadow lands, which he has accomplished thoroughly—and from these lands he now takes immense crops of hay. He

estimates his crop the present season at 150 tons. Recently he has commenced operations upon a meadow c thirty or forty acres, in a very rough state, with the intention of subduing that also. Should he go on for 1 years to come as he has gone for 15 past, he will have farm of immense productiveness. It will become a place of greater interest than it now is, though at present it is labor enough for more than one man, and the best help-meets into the bargain, to act the agreeable and the polite to the multitude of visitors whom his buildings his grounds, and above all, his hospitality draw to his residence.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1842

White Sweetwater Grapes, from R. M. Copeland Boston.

Clingstone Peaches from D. S. Godfrey, Milford, Mass. Orange Quinces, Iron or Black Pear of Worcester and Egg Tomatoes, from J. F. Trull, Dorchester.

White Sweetwater Grapes, open culture, from S. R. Johnson.

From James Monroe, Cambridge—a large Pear, known in some places as Tucker's Winter.

Green and White Gage Plums, from George Walsh Charlestown.

Lady Haley's Nonesuch and Summer Pearmain Apples, from Elijah Vose, Dorchester.

Coe's Golden Drop Plums—the best specimen that has been exhibited of that beautiful and excellent fruit—by Henry Vandim, of Cambridge.

Seek-no-further Apples, from Jairus Lincoln, Hingham.

Lemon Clingstone Peaches, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

Gloria Mundi Apples, from Samuel Woods, Saxonville—(weight 20 1-2 oz.)

Orange Quinces, from Albert Hager Lincoln.

Lemon Clingstone Peaches, from Capt. Wm. Stone, Natick.

Gloria Mundi Apples, from Francis Low, Jamaica Plain—(weight 20 3-4 oz.)

Bartlett Pears, from Otis Johnson, Lynn—fine specimen.

Lemon Clingstone Peaches—fine specimen—from Jno. Hill, West Cambridge.

Ribstone Apples—fine specimen—from Geo. Lee, W. Cambridge.

Porter Apples and Seedling Peaches, from A. D. Weld, Roxbury.

Bartlett Pears and Porter Apples, from Zaccheus Read, Westford—fine specimens.

Bartlett Pears, from Thomas Dowse, Cambridgeport—fine specimens.

Pearmain, (in appearance like pears.) Abingtoncons, (last year's growth—have kept two years,) Rock, Brann, Niles's Sweeting Apples—from Mr N. N. Fyer, Abington.

Loll Apple—a fine specimen—from Lemuel Dana, Dedham.

Bilboa, Belle et Bonne, Beurre d' Isamberg and two unknown kinds of Pears, from Capt. Hooper, Beverly—fine specimens.

For the Committee,
BENJ. V. FRENCH.

☞ We intended last week to insert in the present number, the speeches at length which enlivened the Horticultural Festival, but we find that they will occupy too much space. The remarks of the President of the Society, and of President Quincy, containing facts and reminiscences, we deem it desirable to preserve. These with the toasts are all that our limits will permit us to give, though our abridgement causes us to keep back much that is brilliant and entertaining.

Frost—On the morning of Saturday last we had the first frost of autumn that reached the fields generally and the highlands. It cut down many of the vines, but probably did no extensive injury. Peppers, grapes, squashes, &c., may have suffered some from it.

☞ We have not been furnished with an account of the Premium Dahlia Exhibition of last week.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

An Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Rooms, No. 23 Tremont row, on Saturday, the first of October next, at 11 A. M. For the choice of officers for the ensuing year, viz:—A President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, Professor of Botany and vegetable Physiology, Professor of Etomology, Professor of Horticultural Chemistry, an Executive Committee, and Auditing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, and Finance.

EBEN WIGHT,

Recording Secretary.

Sept. 21

2w

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor^s of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded & sheltered exposure, for the week ending Sept. 25.

Sept.	1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	50	60	53	N. E.
Tuesday,	20	46	61	52	N.
Wednesday,	21	40	61	52	W.
Thursday,	22	40	51	47	N. W.
Friday,	23	37	50	44	N.
Saturday,	24	32	55	60	N. W.
Sunday,	25	41	63	51	N.

LITCHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 750 Beef Cattle, 950 Stores, 3800 Sheep & 1260 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with at week, viz. a few extra \$5.00. First quality, \$4.50 & 4.75. Second quality, \$3.75 & 4.25. Third quality \$3.00 & 3.50.

Stores—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 20.

Sheep—Sales quick, without much advance. Lots are sold at 1,00, 1, 12, 1, 25, 1, 33, and \$1 62. Wethers, \$1.50, 1.75, and 2.00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 2 1/2 a 2 5/8 for sows and 1-2 3 5/8 for Barrows. At retail from 3 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2.50 to 3.00 per bushel Red Top, 10 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 9 to 10c. Flax Seed, \$1.50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Navy Seed, \$4.50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 c. cent.; Oats 20 c. cent.

The market has been very languid throughout the week, & prices somewhat lower.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 61—Southern, round hull, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 56—do white do, 54 to 55—do New Orleans, 50 a 50—Barley a —Rye, Northern, 65 a 68—do Southern, 60 a 62—ats, Southern, 26 a 28—Northern do, 30 to 31—Beans, per shbl 75 a 1.25.—Shorts, per double bush, 3 a —Bran, —.

FLOUR. For the most part of the week there has been brisk demand, for all descriptions, but without any improvement in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr, \$4.87 a 5.00—do, half, \$4.75 a 4.90 do. free of garlic, \$4.81 a 4.97—Philadelphia do, 4 mos, \$4.75 a 4.87—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 os, \$4.81 a 4.87—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — 00 a — Georgetown, \$5.00 a 5.00—Richmond Canal, \$5.00 a 5.00—do, City, \$5.00 a 5.00—Petersburg, South side \$5.00 a 5.00—do, Country \$4.75 a 5.00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4.87 a 5.00—do fancy brands \$5.00 a 5.00—Ohio via Canal, 1.81 a 1.87—do do New Orleans, cash \$5.00 a 5.00. Rye, 1.00 a 1.00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2.75 a 3.00.

PROVISIONS. There is no material change in the market since the last report; a steady demand prevails, and no further sales of Pork and Lard have been made to go out of the market.

Beef—Mess 4 1/2. new hbl, \$3.50 a 9.00—Navy—\$8.00 a 9.00.—No. 1, 6.25 a 6.75—do Prime \$4.00 a 5.00—Pork—

Extra clear 4 mo hbl, \$11.00 a 10.00—do Clear \$10.00 a 10.50 do. Mess, 7.50 a 8.00—do Prime \$5.00 a 6.00—do Mess from other States, — a — do Prime do do \$5.00 a 5.50 do. Cargo do, 6.00 a 6.00—Clear do do \$10.00 a 10.50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 5 a 10—do dairy, 14 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston ms, 7 1/2 a 8—do South and Western, 7 1/2 a 8—do Illinois, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's & meal, 3 a 4—do new milk, 5 a 6 1/2

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad val. and 4 cts. per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb, 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 35 a 37—do 34 to 39 a 35—do 1-2 do 30 a 32-1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—do unwashed, 10 a 13—Lengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do do picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do, do, 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

About 100 bales of Maine and New Hampshire inspection have been received during the week, and sold, part for exportation and residue for Southern markets, at 8c.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb, 7 a 8. 2d do do do. 6.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price \$1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price \$2 per hundred.

Methen Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer: fruit of the largest size. Price \$2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price \$1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very good bearer, and excellent quality. Price \$4 per hundred.

Honey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this seedling variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price \$5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price \$1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Aug. 10. 3w.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 12.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the sythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the husband and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twentythree and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$8.50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 61 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

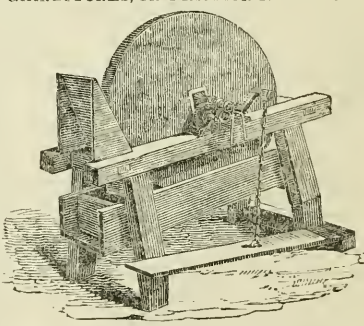
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 61 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Common do. do.	150 " Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Snaths.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair Tree Chais.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 " Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Dralt do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 " Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. Halter do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.
300 " Austin's Rifles.	

March 17.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1842.

[NO. 14.]

N. E. FARMER.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE.

At the late meeting at Bristol of the British Royal Agricultural Society, Mr Smith, of Deanston, the author, as he may be called, of the Improved System of Thorough Draining and Subsoil Plowing, was called upon to explain at large, his views and practice in a public lecture. This was done without writing, and has been reported at large in the agricultural press. We have condensed it from the Mark Lane Express, but have taken care to omit nothing that is essential to a full understanding of the subject. It is full of important matter, and will be read by every intelligent farmer with the deepest interest. The results of this system are beneficial in the most extraordinary degree, and bid fair almost to revolutionize the husbandry of Great Britain.—*Genesee Far.*

LECTURE BY MR SMITH, OF DEANSTON, ON DRAINAGE.

Delivered before the Members of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Bristol, July 13, 1842.

After apologizing for the alteration of the time of lecturing, Mr Smith proceeded:

The dryness of land is of great importance: in fact, the dry condition of the soil is the foundation of all good husbandry. It is beneficial to the working of the soil; to the after growth of plants. There is scarcely any labor of agriculture which is not facilitated by the dryness of the soil. If we find a tree stronger than his neighbor, we shall find that there the soil is deep and in a dry condition. If we see a stronger and darker colored herbage growing on the hill side, there the soil will be found deep, and in a dry condition. There is not one of the various soils of the United Kingdom which will not be much improved by being placed in a dry condition, if they are not so by nature. Even on a subsoil of gravel or sand, the introduction of the thorough-drain system would be beneficial; but as there is only a small portion of that sort of soil in this country, the greater part being super-imposed upon a wet soil, it becomes of the first importance to improvement in agriculture that means be taken to render the soil dry. Many attempts have been made with that view, but until the introduction of the thorough-drain system, there was not the power of draining land, on whatever subsoil resting, and rendering it completely dry. The purpose of this lecture is to illustrate the principles on which this system acts; then, to show the advantages in carrying on the different processes with respect to the various crops; and then to explain the modes employed to render this drainage effective.

[Mr Smith here illustrated by a diagram, his method of thorough-draining; the soil, the subsoil, the drains, &c., being represented.]

In referring to two lines, representing the direction of drains, he had drawn one at a greater inclination than the other, to show the advantage of making the drains deeper than they generally were.

The prevailing practice was to make the drains two feet deep, but he preferred an additional six inches—it was of great importance to allow the water to go off as quickly as possible, and this advantage was secured by cutting the drain to a greater declination. People suppose that at a great depth water would not go off at all; but this was a mistake. Another advantage from a deep drain was, that it allowed the whole bank of soil to become completely dry, and it consequently required a very heavy rain to wet it. The action of the atmosphere too, required to be taken into account. He would not enter upon the chemical question, but it was well known that soils were much improved by the action of the air, and this advantage could only be secured after the water was withdrawn.

To render the field completely dry, a great number of drains should be cut, and they should be laid off in parallel lines beginning at the highest side of the field. This secures a thorough drying. When the lines run parallel, much greater effect is produced than when they are drawn across. When drawn across, the drains may catch the water, but it does not run off so readily.

The distance at which the drains should be placed, will depend on the soil. If the field has been subsoiled, the plow will form artificial channels in the soil below. If it is a stiff soil, it will keep long upon the surface: the more free the soil is, the greater tendency it has to allow the water to pass; so that on a stiff soil, such as the stiffer clays, taking into account the nature of the subsoil and the soil itself, about the same drain will serve on all soils. The distances are generally from 15 to 20 feet: in some soils individuals have put in the drains at 12 feet; but that is, in some degree, throwing away money. From observations which I have made myself on all sorts of soil, I recommend about 16 to 20 feet as the distance from one drain to the other.

The way I usually proceed in draining is, first to find a good bottom-level to run the drain into. In some parts of the country there is difficulty in getting an open level to carry off the whole water of the district; but by a proper engineering it may be accomplished in most situations; because it is found that if proper channels are executed, a larger quantity of water will be discharged with a very small fall. In an endeavor to carry off water, I found that in a drop of four inches in a mile, 30 feet wide and 6 feet deep, I could discharge 300 tons of water per minute; which is much more than would fall in a very extensive district indeed. So that if means be taken to carry off the main level, a fall may be had.

I should make the great main drain, if possible, about four feet deep—three feet six inches will do; but in order to have a drop from the one drain into the other, I make the main drain four feet deep, the receiving drain three feet deep, and the parallel drains two feet six inches. When there is any rise in the ground, or any hollows over which the water cannot very well flow, it is necessary to make

a cad's drain. That should be made about six inches deeper than the other drains which fall into it; then running on, it discharges itself into the main drain.

As to the manner of executing the drains, various modes are recommended, and on looking to land which has been drained a great many years, where the draining has been performed carefully, all the different modes employed for the purpose of keeping the drains open, have been effective. A great deal of the want of effect in the duration of drains, has been owing to bad execution. In some instances fagots have been introduced for the purpose of preserving the openings of the drain, and those have been found to continue and to preserve the openings in a perfect state for nine—in some instances, for twenty years.

In Scotland, the peat-top is frequently used to form the tiles for drains. It does well in clays which are pretty stiff, but not so well in softer soils. In some sandy soils, the sides not being sufficient to resist the pressure of the top, the tile gradually sinks down and closes up the drain.

Another mode of filling drains is by stones broken into the usual size for making roads. Much has been said against the use of this sort of filling, but when properly executed, the work is as durable as can be required. Where stone can be had, and tiles are expensive, I should prefer it to the tiles; it prevents any vermin from travelling in the openings of the drain, such as rats and mice, which do a great deal of mischief. The great point is, to be careful in covering over at the tops. As soon as wet comes, the sand and other materials sifts down into the stones, and they are choked up. I have found drains carefully executed, completely destroyed in the course of a couple of years. If drains are so packed that the water falls down on both sides, the parts overlapping each other, there is no opening whatever for the sand to find its way down. If drains are carefully cleared in this manner, I will warrant their duration for almost any period of time. I have executed myself about 130 miles of drain in this way, and have had them all filled with stones; many of them have been done 15 years, and there has not been a single instance of failure.

A gentleman inquired the nature of the soil in the case alluded to.

Mr Smith replied, both on a gravel and clay soil. Many persons have asked whether or not the drains would be choked up in particular positions. I have always asked them what position they referred to, and have opened it up that they may see; and in no instance have I found a single drain choked up. I have the drains of 100 acres all discharged into one pond, provided for the purpose of seeing how much deposit came from the drain; and although we have had heavy rain, I have never seen the water in the pond tinged as if there was much soil in it. I can, therefore, safely recommend stones as a sufficient drainage; and in many parts of the country it is much cheaper than tiles.

The next filling used for preserving the opening of drains, is the drain-tile. These are usually

made of clay and burnt. They are very handy and useful; and where stones are not to be had they are to be preferred. But there are districts where the clay-tile cannot be procured at any reasonable price. Lord James Hay has recently discovered a method of making them of concrete stones cemented by lime; in most instances they will come considerably cheaper than the brick tile, and, if executed on the ground, where they will not have to be carried far, the breakage will be found to be very little, and they will prove to be durable. The cement made of lime is more lasting when covered up than if exposed to the atmosphere.

There are two other modes of making drains—peat earth has been cut into a shape somewhat like a hollow wedge; and a sort of instrument has been made for the purpose of cutting peat earth into the form of the tile, so as to produce an opening not liable to the objection of the wedge, which frequently sinks and pulls up the opening. A stone is frequently used to lay the concrete tile upon, and prevent its sinking. It is also made of concrete.

Many persons have expressed the opinion that, in some of the very stiff clays, drains of this sort would not be efficacious, and that the application of the subsoil plow after the draining would have no good effect. With the view of showing the beneficial results both of draining and subsoiling, I have brought some specimens of different clays, in order to show what improvement can be made. Here is a piece from the Pass of Stirling. This kind of soil has been cultivated from a subsoil, and has been known to produce excellent crops of Swedish turnips. Here is another very hard clay from Yorkshire.

A gentleman inquired how long after the subsoiling the land assumed a different character.

MR SMITH.—Almost immediately—in the very first year. It requires some years before it comes adapted for a turnip soil. I have a specimen of some soil which twenty years ago was so extremely stiff from the alluvial deposit in the Pass of Stirling, that it required to be broken with large mallets, to reduce, mechanically, the great lumps of soil. Thorough draining or subsoiling was never thought of till about twenty years ago, when this land was first drained; and now they get from it splendid crops of turnips, and in almost any season.

A gentleman wished to be informed of the nature of the soil in Mr Smith's farm.

MR SMITH.—It varies. In some parts it is sandy clay, and in others, clay perfectly impervious to water. When I first began to subsoil, there was not more than three or four inches of active soil, properly so called, for growing plants; after a labor of about fifteen years, I have now an active soil of sixteen inches, and can turn over that now in any part of the farm.

How near are the drains in order to produce that result?

MR SMITH.—Twenty feet. I think a distance of about eighteen or twenty feet from drain to drain, is a proper distance for almost any subsoil. I shall now proceed to detail the application of the subsoil plow.

When I began to cultivate my own farm, although I had put in the drains, I found they were not so efficacious as expected, and I then began to think of stirring up the subsoil, which gave rise to the idea of the subsoil plow. I thought I must construct an instrument which would execute the

work with the least possible power. I made my plow strong, and of that form to which the least resistance would be opposed, at the same time taking care to have sufficient power fairly to stir up the soil.

I will here explain the principle of the subsoil plow. The great principle is, that there are many subsoils, which, though capable of being converted into a good soil, yet if brought up and mixed with the active soil, will so far deteriorate it as to make it for some time sterile. The great point is to stir up the subsoil, still retaining the good soil on the surface. Stirring up the subsoil would, in the first place, very much facilitate the escape of the water in the drains; and in consequence of the passage of the water through the stirred up subsoil and the attendant admission of air, it would be so acted upon as to be converted into good soil, while at the same time, have all the advantages of working the active soil as before.

Upon the application of this principle, I have been successful in every instance. The process of applying the subsoil plow is this: a common plow goes along first, and removes a furrow of the active soil. After that the subsoil plow passes along below, and scarifies the subsoil to the depth of from twelve to sixteen inches, in some instances eighteen inches. This is continued furrow after furrow, the plow going first to lay the active soil on the part already opened up; then the plow comes a second time and takes off a furrow from another part of the soil, and places it on that which is already scarified.

As to the proper period for applying the subsoil plow, in places where the drains have much effect, it may be applied the following year; but in clay soils it is important to give the clay sufficient time to dry, and to have it in a friable state; because, in the application of the subsoil plow, when clay subsoil has been recently drained, and it is not sufficiently dry, more harm is done than good; the clay being worked in a wet state is almost prepared for making bricks. If we once work it in that state, it is a long period before it recovers its friable property again. Therefore, in soils rather free, the subsoil plow may be used the second year after the drainage.

The proper time to execute drains is the summer season; you can then get it much more tidily done, and the drains are prevented from running. In many places there are little sandy veins and portions of running sand, which are very apt to fall in before the drains are covered up. In the winter season this is almost sure to be so; you may be taken with frost, which draws off the adhesion of the earth, so that it falls down and fills up the drain. It is best to execute them in grass land before it is broken up for cropping, otherwise it is too soft. Executing it therefore in the summer season on the lea, produces very little loss, because the growth of the grass in the after part of the season will be so much increased by the execution of the drains, that you will be repaid for the time lost for the use of the pasture during the time the drains were in process of execution. After the drains have been completed, take a crop from the land, and if the land has been pretty good, it will, perhaps, afford two crops; at all events, one crop should be taken; that will pass over one summer before the subsoil is to be plowed. During this season, the earth between the two surfaces has time to dry; it is more friable, and the subsoil plow will be more efficacious in stirring it up. It

often happens that there are stones in the soil which must be removed before you can proceed with good husbandry; and it will be found that, in consequence of the contraction of the soil, they have become in some degree loose, and will be turned out very easily by the subsoil plow. Many instances we have stones exceeding 200 lb weight, which are turned out very easily by the subsoil plow with four horses.

With regard to the direction in which the subsoiling ought to be carried, I should say at right angles with the drains: you thereby form channels from the centre to the side, in all directions. In that manner you form artificial channels from the centre of the ridge into the drain; these may partially close up, still there is an openness given to the subsoil, which will permit the water to pass freely.

Having thus applied the subsoil plow to stir up the subsoil, the after cultivation may be the common rotation of the country, such as the farmer thinks suitable. When agriculturists have subsoiled their land, they should lay down the land flat on the surface, without any ridges or furrows. Nothing is more injurious to the land than ridging it up. In the old modes of draining, it was quite necessary to have ridges and furrows; but now when land is thoroughly drained, there is no occasion for it, and it is hurtful; because when water falls on a rounded-off surface, it immediately begins to sink away to the lower level, and the water which has fallen on the tops and middle parts of the ridges is added to the water on the side, which thus has to bear a great deal more than its own proportion of water; the water carries portions of the soil along with it, and the cracks are constantly filling up by the running of the sand from the higher part of the ridge to the lower part. When a field is laid down with ridges and furrows, especially on stiff land, a great part of the best of the land runs down into those furrows, and is deposited in large quantities at the bottom of the ridge, thereby doing a material mischief. If laid in a flat form you get rid of this evil, and obtain this advantage—that if the water is beneficial to the soil, which it certainly is, you have that benefit equally distributed; every part receives its own water, and the benefit which the water can give.

A peculiar change takes place in any subsoil—it does not matter what composed of—after it is plowed. This change begins to take place immediately, and the soil gradually goes from the state in which it was before to that of a mould. If you examine a soil which has become mould, it is of a peculiar structure. It appears as if all the particles were connected together, and it seems to have some attractive properties, by gathering together in that way. Vacuities for the air are thus formed, and there is a tendency to absorb and retain as much moisture as is useful to the plant. If filled entirely with moisture, it is injurious to the plant, but if a certain quantity, becomes beneficial; and when a great depth of soil is attained, there is great advantage indeed, in either a wet or a dry season. In a wet season the water flows away, leaving the soil in a dry state; but in consequence of the mouldering state in which the soil is, it is retentive of moisture, and there is a great magazine of water preserved in soil for a dry season. Being covered by the active soil, the drought may penetrate a few inches, but in consequence of the lower part of the soil being covered with this upper stratum, it is defended from the extreme action

the rain, and a very dry atmosphere. It will be and that in soil so treated and converted into this dry condition, in dry seasons sufficient quantity of moisture will be retained for the use of the plants, which will grow vigorously when land in some neighborhood is completely dry.

I do not think that it is possible to drain land much, from the fact that the mould becomes an excellent magazine for the retention of moisture. A circumstance took place in regard to this in my district, in 1836—a very dry season. In that year there was so long a period of dry weather, the pond was dried up, and there was a great scarcity of crops. I had a field which had been tilled in the way I have explained, and I had a crop of hay on it. The hay in the country round about did not above half a crop. On this field, which I had deepened to 16 inches, I had a splendid crop. A proprietor of land in the neighborhood, one of the old school, resisted to the utmost in regard to the result of thorough draining and subsoil plowing. A person occasionally employed by me was also engaged in doing work for him. He had asked about this hay, and the old gentleman was rather puzzled at the state of the crop, and exclaimed, that he really thought I had drained and so much that I should have no crop at all. I was immediately after this completely wedded to the system, and from that day he has been vigorously engaged in introducing thorough draining subsoiling all over his estate; and he is now getting a great deal of poor soil, on a very rich and productive estate, treated in the same way. Taking the average of that gentleman's estate, he produces double the quantity of corn that he used to obtain. He now grows potatoes where he did not grow them before; and on the old clay produces regular and large crops of turnips.

An inquiry was made as to whether there was any and where subsoil plowing would be successful without thorough draining.

Mr. Smith.—I am much obliged for that hint. Several persons have thought that plowing the subsoil without thorough draining, but there are a few instances indeed in which that application of power will not be hurtful instead of being beneficial. If you have a retentive bottom which does not allow the moisture to pass away, it must be in till absorbed by the atmosphere; therefore I create the chambers for receiving rain, so that the longer will the land be kept in a wet state.

The practice which now prevails in the shallow clay districts of plowing with a shallow furrow, has arisen from the experience of ages, and I have taught them that on such soils you can cultivate wheat if you plow a deep furrow, because you make just so much the larger chambers to receive water. Even in open soils I would not recommend the application of the subsoil plow till thorough draining had been executed.

A gentleman asked if it was necessary to repeat subsoil plowing.

Mr. Smith.—It may not be essentially necessary to repeat the subsoil plowing, but it is beneficial to repeat the plowing at every shift, every time I turn up my fallow.

It is always done in the same line?

Mr. Smith.—Generally: sometimes I have done it diagonally.

Do you ever try it diagonally?

Mr. Smith.—Yes; perhaps it is better to do it in that way, according to the drop of the land. The plan I had was to use the subsoil plow; then

I thought I might use the trench plow, and that I might, the next shift, turn up the whole soil, so as to have a complete mixture. In some fields, where the soil was of a better quality, and there was more vegetable matter, I had excellent crops; on the poorer soils, I found that by bringing up the subsoil to mix with the active soil, after the first shift, I did a great deal of mischief. I found, especially with regard to grass, that I could not get that growth of plants which I had before; immediately on observing that, I resolved a third time to go over those fields, and that I would again use the subsoil plow; I have now fallen into the practice of doing so every time I turn. I took up at the first shift, perhaps about three inches, even in the poorest field; the next time three inches more; and by that means I gradually attained a thorough depth of soil to the extent of sixteen inches. On my own farm I have a thorough depth of sixteen inches, but that is in consequence of using a trench plow on the second shift; and in some fields that was unsuccessful. If I had then the experience I now have, I would use the subsoil plow at each shift; instead of going down the whole sixteen inches, I would only take up perhaps three inches the first time and three the next, till I had completed the depth of sixteen inches.

A Gentleman.—In draining in the summer season, how do you get the level?

Mr. Smith.—By the spirit-level, of course.

A Gentleman.—The great object would be to get it done cheap; but it would be much more expensive if done in the summer.

Mr. Smith.—No doubt; but if I had the choice of executing drains during the winter, at an expense of 50 per cent. less than the summer, I would prefer doing it in summer. The efficiency is of far more importance than the expense.

A gentleman inquired whether the rocks under the stratification were horizontal or perpendicular.

Mr. Smith.—There was very little stratification at all. I am aware of what has been stated with regard to destroying the pans, such as are placed upon gravel; but thorough draining may be applied with advantage to sand or to gravel; and though in the gravel the opening must be at a considerable distance, and consequently the water will be long in finding its way out, if it gets into the channel it will go off easily. These dry soils retain moisture a great deal too long for agricultural purposes. When agriculturists have determined on draining a field, they should resolve to drain it wholly, otherwise they are only throwing the expense away.

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

What large tracts of land are sometimes tilled in the Western States under the name of farms, may be judged from the following article which is found in the Peoria Press:—

AN ILLINOIS PRAIRIE FARM.—Mr Isaac Underhill, of Peoria, has a farm about 18 miles above this place, at Rome, on the Illinois river, which is the largest, or at least one of the largest in the State.

The first field of this farm that meets your view in approaching Rome, consists of five hundred acres, under what is called a Virginia or worm fence, eight rails high. Three hundred acres of this are in wheat, principally put in last fall, and which was sowed upon the sod, last year for the first time broken up by the plow. From such

ground a full crop is never expected, before the large furrows, which had lain in a solid body of matted roots for ages, are thoroughly decomposed and pulverized, which cannot take place in a few months. The wheat is now (July 9th,) "white for harvest;" and it is estimated that parts of the field will yield twentyfive, and some thirty bushels to the acre, though the whole may not average much over twenty bushels. The difference in the crop is mainly attributable to the time and manner in which the plowing and sowing were done. The balance of the field is in corn and oats.

The second field, which is nearest Rome, and separated from the first named, by the road leading from Northampton to that place, consists of two hundred acres, which is enclosed with a beautiful and excellent board fence. This was done at an expense of \$1265, which was about the cost of the fence around the five hundred acres. This field contains wheat, rye, oats, and corn, and shows what the La Salle prairie can do when under full subjection to the hand of the cultivator. The wheat here presents a scene beautiful beyond description. It overtops the fence, which exceeds five feet in height; it is clean, well headed and even, and must produce thirtyfive bushels to the acre. A description of the rye and oats, would be such as might excite doubts of its truth in the minds of those who have never seen the crops of our prairie State. The corn, though fine, is not so well grown as it is at the same time of the year in ordinary seasons.

The third field, which lies north of the second, will be of mammoth size when completed, which will be in a very short time. Much of it is now under fence, broken up, and a part of it in corn. It will consist of sixteen hundred acres, all under one fence.

The whole farm comprises about two thousand three hundred acres, and has a straight line of fence on one side, three miles long.

Mr. U., expects this fall to be able to put seven or eight hundred acres in wheat. Much of this will be in ground a second year under cultivation, and with an ordinary season the next year's crop of this and the sod wheat, or what will be put in new ground, may reasonably be calculated to yield at least, an average production of twentyfive bushels per acre.

The breaking or plowing of the prairie, cost Underhill \$250 per acre by contract, and wheat sold here nearly all last winter at 75 cents per bushel. We add these prices to the preceding account, that the reader may form some idea, of what can be done in the way of prairie farming in Illinois.

Mr. U. is now building two large barns, 30 by 50 feet, on the bank of the river, at Rome, where there is one of the best steamboat landings on the river. The first of these was raised last Saturday, and the frame of the other will be ready to go up in a short time.

Shoe Blacking.—Perhaps the best in the world is elder berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water; set them in the shade a few days, filling the vessel up with water. After they are cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, and rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.—*Selected.*

APPLE MOLASSES.

Brother Farmers—Will you listen to me a few minutes while I tell you how to provide yourself with a first rate article, and one of prime necessity. You are probably in something of a haste, though I hope you will have your potatoes dug and safe in your cellar, for there are many things a farmer has to do to be ready for winter. It is just about election time also, and every farmer should manage so as to be able to drop in at the poll and give his vote for a good and true man; but do not, as many will, make the privilege of voting an excuse for spending a whole day at the tavern, imbibing "wet damnation."

If you are a married man, as I hope you are, for no other one has a consistent claim to the character of a good citizen, you know, or if you do not, your wife does, that it costs no trifling sum to provide sweetening for the family, while there is no possibility of living without it; and experience has fully shown me, that for many of the purposes of domestic cookery, apple molasses is far preferable to West India, while it is at the same time much cheaper.

I make little cider; my apples are worth more fed to my hogs than for cider; but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink, or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press, and before fermentation commences, that which I intend for boiling is brought to the house, and boiled in brass, to the proper consistence; taking care not to burn it, as that gives the molasses a disagreeable flavor, and taking off all the scum that rises during the process. The quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of apples used, and the richness of the new liquor. Four or four and a half are generally sufficient, but when care is not used in making the selection of apples, five barrels may be necessary, but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold, as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool, and from them transferred to a new sweet barrel, put into a cool cellar, where it will keep without trouble, and be ready at all times.

Molasses made in this way will be pure, and possess a vinous or rather brandy flavor, which makes it far superior to the West India for mince, apple, or tart pies, though where the apples used are very sour, a small quantity of imported molasses may be advantageously used. It is also excellent for making beer in summer, giving it a brisk flavor which common molasses will not. In short, there are but few uses to which molasses is applied, in which it will not be equal or superior to the other. Its cheapness should also be a decided recommendation with the farmer. The cider from which I manufacture my molasses, is worth at the press a dollar a barrel, and it is worth a dollar to reduce it to molasses, thus making the cost of a barrel of molasses, allowing four and a half barrels to be used, \$5 50. The price of common molasses will average about 50 cents a gallon, or sixteen dollars a barrel—making a saving to the farmer, in the use of apple molasses, of about ten dollars per barrel.

TRY AND SEE.

—Farmers' Jour.

For the N. E. Farmer.

REPORT OF SPEECHES AT THE HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—In the Courier of Monday last, is a glowing description of the Horticultural festival of the previous week. From indisposition, I was unfortunately unable to attend it. I am fully aware of the great increase and spread of fruits, flowers and vegetables since the incorporation of this Society, and was somewhat sorry to see by some of the speeches that the credit altogether was given to it for the great variety of fruits now among us, and saying that only four or five kinds of cherries, about as many pears, and as many of other fruits were previously cultivated among us. This is a very great mistake, as will be proved before I close. It will be recollected by many, that Mr Preble, S. G. Perkins, J. Prince, G. Parsons, S. W. Pomeroy, and many others, from 1808 down to the incorporation of this Society, in 1828, had been collecting from all parts of Europe, and our Middle States, great quantities of fruit trees, &c. &c. I have seen lists of some of these gentlemen, in which above one hundred and thirty sorts of apple trees, as many of pears, forty of peaches, thirty of plums, ten of apricots, &c. &c. were in their collection at the latter date. Indeed it must be in the recollection of some now living, that at the very first exhibition of the Horticultural Society, one of the above gentlemen sent fifty-eight specimens of apples, (as will appear by referring to the New England Farmer of that period,) being a larger number than any person has since shown, (except from a nursery, for sale.)

It is very true, since the weekly and annual shows of this Society, all these things have become more circulated abroad. It must be well remembered that Mr Lowell had also received his large collection of pears from Mr Knight, and freely diffused scions from them.

The following named pears were also, before 1810, in high repute and in large quantities: St. Germain, St. Michael, Virgalice, Chaumontel, Colmar, Crasanne, Bon Chretien, Broca's Bergamot. What has become of them? Can any person inform us the cause of their disappearance—or are they well replaced?

Of vegetables, also, it is believed that all now cultivated, were then; but the spread since has been much increased.

It is hoped the preceding remarks will not offend any one: the writer is far from intending to do it: this is only intended that *cuius lang syne* may not be forgotten.

Yours, truly,

N.

P. S.—It is hoped the Courier will copy the above, as it should follow the published account of the festival.

☞ The above communication is anonymous: we know not whence it comes. We should have liked the writer's name; but we shall not withhold it because of our ignorance as to who its author is. We presume its facts are correct, and in the opinion of many they may be an important sequel to the report of the speeches at the horticultural festival; but we supposed that those speeches generally would not be regarded as of much authority or consequence, so far as their facts go;—they, like most speeches on similar occasions, were intended to please the company present, and were not supposed to be full and authentic histories of the cultivation of flowers and fruits among us.—Ed. N. E. F

CYCLES IN THE SEASONS.

There is a belief prevalent among some aged people, that there are cycles in the seasons; by which is meant a return of the peculiarities of each season every nineteen or twenty years. Or, in other words, the season nineteen or twenty years ago, was similar to the present, and that nineteen or twenty years hence there will be also a similar one to the present.

We believe that the exact period is not yet agreed upon by those who are believers in cycles, but it does not vary much from twenty years.

We were reminded of this subject by reading the remarks of "Viator" in the Bangor Whig and Courier, who states that he found such a theory believed by some of the people in New Brunswick.

Some years since, a diary kept by old Parson Smith, of Portland, (Falmouth,) during many years before and after the Revolution, was published. In this, notes of the seasons were made, and we believe there is a summary of the seasons at the end of the book. It is now out of print, and we are not able to procure a copy. We should like very much to see an abstract of this diary, as far as the crops and the seasons are concerned, and venture to set brother Smith, of the Eastern Farmer, the task of making one. He can probably procure a copy of the work. Let us investigate this subject. If the belief is well founded, and it shall be proved that there is such a thing in nature as cycles of the seasons, it will be a valuable discovery. If, on the other hand, facts will not warrant this belief, and it shall turn out upon investigation that there is nothing to found such a theory upon, we shall do good by overthrowing it. The most marked instances of similarity, that can be found within the last forty years, we presume are 1816 and 1836. The former (1816) will always be known as the "cold season."

The year 1836 was not quite so disastrous, but yet it was a cold and comparatively fruitless year. Both wheat and corn came in very light throughout the Union. During the winter and spring following, immense quantities of foreign wheat were imported into the United States, and even a cargo of German wheat was brought up the Kennebec to supply the deficiency in this part of Maine. We do not now remember the particulars of other years so distinctly.

The drought of last year, (1841,) we believe did not have a prototype in 1821. It may be answered however, that droughts do not, as a general thing, affect a large extent of country at a time; that they are more local in their character, and are not felt, like temperature, over the whole length and breadth of the country throughout a whole season. We should be glad to hear from our correspondents on this subject.—Maine Far.

Good Farming.—"Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "O yes, massa luss rate farmer—he make tw'n crops in one year." "How is that Sambo?" "Why, he sell all his hay in de fall and make money once; den in de spring he sell de hides of de cattle dat he for want of de hay, and make money twice."—Selected.

Who can beat this?—Mr Luke Bosh, of this town, has an ox which he has fattened on his farm, that weighs 3000 lbs. We challenge any farmer in New England to produce an equal.—Westfield Palladium.

From the Maine Farmer.

PLOWING.

MR HOLMES:—I have heretofore, and from time to time given my ideas upon the important subject of plowing. One object to be accomplished by plowing, is to pulverize or loosen the soil. However skillful the farmer may be in other respects, and however liberal in the application of manure, if the soil be not properly pulverized, we cannot expect a good crop. One good plowing is better than five plowings poorly done. Let us be cautious that the plow be suffered to run to a proper depth. Let all obstructions to the plow be cleared away if possible, so that a continued unbroken furrow may be turned from one end of the field to the other. And again, we must teach our skillful mechanics that they may lack for patronage if they do not give to the plow its proper shape, construction, length, and turn.

The plowing in of crops to enrich the soil, is a subject that should claim the attention of our farmers. I will just give you Mr Editor, an account of my practice thus far in plowing in crops for manure. Last year I turned over an acre of sward and sowed grass seed (chaff.) I invariably refer chaff, because if it does not vegetate the first year it will the second. This was the case with the acre of sward land above mentioned, the seed did not vegetate the first year but enough grass sprang up the present year, so that I obtained a tolerable crop. At this time the young clovers are to be seen thick enough, which grew from seed sown last year. On the second day of the present month, I turned over one half acre of sward and sowed hay seed (chaff.) liberally, and harrowed with a light harrow lengthwise. While plowing the said field I was under the necessity of employing an unusual amount of patience. By the way I will just inform you that I do not own a breaking up plow myself, and have thought I should delay purchasing till I can find one of the right construction. I hired a plow of a neighbor, who I understand had purchased one of rather a superior quality, but ah! I was disappointed. The field was entirely clear of obstructions to the plow and nearly level, but I could not, although I employed my best skill, to turn the furrows perfectly well, but was under the necessity of employing a hand a few hours with a hoe, to right the furrows which were badly turned.

I shall probably resume this subject again hereafter, and I will endeavor to give you the result of my experiments. J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Sept. 1842.

PROBLEM IN MORALS.

MR EDITOR:—I wish the following problem to be answered. "Do unto others as you would wish to be done by" is the command. A's dog killed B's sheep, which is known to both. B. walked over to his neighbor A's with his gun in his hand, where he found him in the door yard, the dog lay near him on the chips, well gorged with sheep meat. B. says to A., Sir will you be so obliging as to kill your dog? A. says he is a young dog, and I hope he may be broken of killing sheep. B. says, I cannot willingly purchase sheep for your dog's food, and moreover I will not; Sir, will you kill that dog? A. says, no, I think he may be broken of so had a practice, upon which, B. turns round and shoots the dog dead on the spot, and

says to A., now your dog will feast no more on my sheep, and you may help yourself, and went home.

Bid B. do as he would be done by? or, in other words, did he do right?—*Maine Farmer.*

Note.—Neither of them did right. If A. wished to keep his dog he ought to pay B. the full value of his sheep which he killed, and then keep him secure in future. If A. would not do this, the civil law, which is, or ought to be founded on justice and moral right, points out to B. the proper course to pursue.—*Ed. Mr. Far.*

HARVESTING POTATOES.

The potato crop, as far as we have had an opportunity to examine, is very good this year, both as it regards quantity and quality. Care should be exercised in the harvesting, in order to preserve the good qualities that they now have. There is danger of erring or either hand, by digging too early before they are fully matured, or by postponing it until the fall rains have saturated the earth, and the potatoes have become water logged and spoiled.

One great fault, however, is the exposing the potatoes too long to the warm sun. If it be possible, they should not be exposed to the light at all, but as this cannot be avoided, they should be allowed to remain exposed as little as they can be while securing them. Digging and putting them in a hole in the common way, where they can be preserved at a uniform cool temperature until spring, preserves their good qualities remarkably well. In like manner if the cellar be warm, we have found it advisable to place sods over them while in the bin so as to prevent the action of heat as much as possible, and prevent the change which invariably takes place when not kept sufficiently cool.—*Maine Farmer.*

HOW TO BUTCHER A HEN.

A friend of ours, who has been for some years engaged in supplying poultry to the market dealers of that article, in Boston, wishes us to give the farmers, up East here, a lecture on the mode of *butchering* and preparing poultry for the market. And first—the way it shouldn't be done. You shouldn't chase your poultry all over the neighborhood, with boys and dogs, and finally club or stone the fowl to death. Then you shouldn't cut its head off and let it dance all over the door yard until it is dead. Then you shouldn't scald it to prepare it for picking easily. When picked you shouldn't cut the wings off. Then you shouldn't cut a great hole in the breast, in order to get the crop out, and another in the rear in order to get out its intestines and gizzard.

But if you want to prepare your poultry in the nicest manner for the Boston market, so that it shall bring the best price—First, fat them well, then let them go without eating for 24 hours previous to being killed. Then, when you kill them, instead of chopping their heads off, run a small penknife into the jugular vein by the side of the neck, just under the *jowls*. Then hold them while bleeding, and pick them immediately,—picking off all the wing feathers as well as the others, while warm. Then let the head remain on,—let the crop alone, but cut a small hole in the rear just large enough to take out the intestines. Do not remove the gizzard from its place, but if the fowl be very fat, you make a larger opening—turn the

leaves out and fasten them with a small skewer. When prepared in this way, your poultry will be much nicer and entitled to a better price than if dressed in the old way.—*Ibid.*

BUTTER.

The great point in making good butter, and that which will keep, is the freeing it from all buttermilk; and if every thing else is well done, if this point is overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time. The mixture of milk in any degree with the butter, is sure to produce an unpleasant taste to the butter; and the entire freedom from this constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing butter with water incompatible with retaining the rich flavor; but if the water is cold and pure, it is scarcely possible that anything should be washed away, the buttermilk which destroys the flavour of all butter excepted. Besides, the best butter in the world, and that which in all markets commands the best price, viz: Dutch butter, is invariably made in this way; and where the example has been followed by others, it has rarely failed of success. If any, however, doubt the propriety of washing butter, they may use any method they choose, provided the milk is separated perfectly. Perfectly free from the substance that causes it to assume the putrid taste of bad butter, it may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow. Solidity in packing, clean, sweet vessels, and a low temperature, will insure its keeping for any reasonable time. Let no one expect good butter, however, so long as coarse impure salt is used, or a particle of the buttermilk is allowed to remain in it.—*Domestic Annals of Butter.*

Starting Children in the World.—The following extract from the works of a living writer, is replete with sound philosophy and common sense. It is well worth the attention of parents.

"Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will loose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it, that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better."

Tar for greasing wagons, we think an absurd article. In the hottest weather it soon gums up and becomes adhesive, and in cold weather is always so. Wherever iron axletrees are used *black lead* mixed with greese is best; or *flour* mixed with *lard*.—*Selected.*

An American Aloe, said to flower but once in one hundred years, is now in full bloom at Hardden Grange, Yorkshire, the seat of W. B. Ferrard, Esq., M. P.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1842.

ESSEX COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

This was held at Andover on Wednesday last, and in most departments was an unusually fine exhibition. The day was fine, and the concourse of people was greater than we have witnessed in almost any past year. This fact speaks well for the cause of Agriculture in the county. It shows that the people are awake to the subject.

We are not, in Essex, stock raising farmers; and our show of animals, especially young animals, is not equal to those of most societies in the interior. Of bulls we have enough exhibited, and some of them are good—very good. Our milch cows, too, compare well with those of other places. But in young stock, generally, we are deficient. In swine we have sometimes done well, but the premiums are so small that they will not pay for the trouble of carrying the hogs to the place of exhibition. Last week very few were shown, and those all were from the town in which the show was held. One solitary lamb was the sole representative of the wool-bearing tribe. Our working oxen may have less beauty than those exhibited where stock is raised, but in point of size, training, and the useful qualities of working cattle, we have never seen those surpassed that appeared on the ground at Andover last week.

The show of fruits, flowers and vegetables was highly gratifying, as was that also of domestic manufactures.

But the part of the show in which we took most interest, was the plowing match. About twenty-five teams entered the lists—twelve, we think, were double teams—i. e. had two yoke of oxen and a driver; and one had a yoke of oxen and a horse, with a driver. The others had each a single yoke of oxen, and the plowman drove. The land allotted to each double team was one-sixth of an acre; that to a single team one-eighth. The sward of the land was brittle, and besides many fast rocks, numerous small ones troubled the plowmen exceedingly. There was no opportunity here to show the speed, and power of the teams, but their training was well exhibited—and the strength and skill of the plowmen were brought to a severe test. The day was warm, and we never saw a more sweaty set of men than these five and twenty plowmen were, about the time of finishing their work. The work was well done by nearly every plowman there—excepting that the single teams generally did not plow deep enough. The Society require these teams to plow five inches deep. The plows were gauged so that in free and easy land, such as is usually taken for a plowing match, they probably would have run five inches deep or more; but here the furrows looked less than that. Would not the Society do well to require single teams to plow deeper—say 6 or 6 1-2 inches? They now encourage shallow plowing. The ground was so rocky that many of the teams were near an hour in finishing their work.

Besides the above, there were four horse teams, of two horses each, the plowman managing them. In this rocky land they did less well than the ox teams.

Of 28 plows used on the field, we noticed 15 made by Prouty & Mears, 10 by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, 2 by Charles Howard, and one Pike plow. So many circumstances besides the merits of the plow itself, come into the account in determining who deserve the premiums for plowing, that the fact that the plows from one maker take either more or less premiums than those from another, is not decisive of their respective merits. This,

however, is not a method of testing that should be entirely set aside, provided it be extended through several years and to the trials in several counties. Were committees to report the name of the maker of each plow used, there would soon be a record from which the comparative success of the plows could be learned. Such a report was made at Andover, by the chairman of the committee on double teams, J. W. Proctor, Esq. The work of each team, whether successful in obtaining a premium or not, was minutely described—and the report was vastly more valuable than any other we ever heard. We hope the example set by this committee will be copied in future years, and that all useful facts and hints will thus be put upon record.

One remark made by the committee on double teams, we were pleased to hear, viz: that the furrows turned by one of the plows, though laid flat, were cracked much. This the committee said, was not named as a fault—but in the opinion of some of them, it was an excellence. This opinion we think correct, and we were glad to hear it advanced.

The trial of working oxen we were unable to witness, as we were also the trial of plows. We learn that several made by Prouty & Mears, and several manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, were entered for trial, and that the committee made some progress in their work, but were unable to complete it that day, and adjourned to Tuesday (yesterday) to finish their labors. We are glad that they show this disposition to do their work thoroughly. Had we have known in season that the work would be so faithfully performed by the committee, we would have furnished them with one of Howard's plows for trial by the side of the others.

The Howard plow has been successful at the Essex plowing match the last two seasons. Last year there were but two of this make out of the seven used by the single teams, and those two took the second and third premiums. This year two of Howard's only were found among the eleven drawn by single teams, and one of them took the first premium. These facts are certainly favorable to the Howard plow.

A good dinner for the occasion was provided under a tent, where two or three hundred partook—and among them were many ladies. Hon. L. Saltonstall, President of the Society, made an animated and appropriate speech. Hon. Daniel P. King, the Secretary, and C. A. Andrew, Esq., of Salem, made a few pleasant remarks—when the Society adjourned to the meeting house, and listened to a very good, practical address by Hon. Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton. This address will be published in the *Transactions* of the Society, and then we shall willingly give it more extended notice.

This Society multiplies its benefits far beyond what is usual with other societies, by publishing annually in pamphlet form, all its transactions, and circulating them among its members and others interested in agriculture. We should do good service were we to influence other societies to copy the example of Essex in this respect.

THE CONNECTICUT FARMER'S GAZETTE.

This useful and good paper, edited by Joseph Wood, and published by Wm. Storrs, Jr., at New Haven, Ct., has been changed from a weekly to a semi-monthly journal, at \$1 per year. We like its appearance and wish it success.

APPLES.

The crop of these is abundant, though the fruit is more wormy than usual, and many varieties not as large and fair as in insect seasons.

PIGS AND PORK.

We have heard that 1500 "passengers" came down from Albany on the Western Railroad on Friday last. They were brought at \$3 per ton. These travellers do not make their appearance in our streets, but we presume that they exhibited themselves in Brighton on Monday. Not only bipeds, but the four-legged and bristled come from the Hudson to us in a night. Shoats will be low in our market, and pork too. 5 and 5 1-2 cents is as much as the dealers are willing to pay for our best northern hogs. We cannot afford to raise for this.

We have no disposition to complain of rail roads—they are a public benefit; but many New England farmers will for some time suffer by competition opened to the New York and the more distant farmers. We shall be obliged to change in part our articles of production. Those which are perishable and difficult of transportation, must claim our chief attention.

CRANBERRIES.

We have recently spoken of these as very scarce in this vicinity. On Monday morning, we saw for the first time this year, a considerable quantity in the market. These were brought from the neighborhood of Providence, and sold by the quantity for \$2 25 per bushel.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES ON THE SIDES OF HILLS.

Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves, and light, (says Dodart,) I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of leaves and the surface of the earth. This I consider the cause of the phenomenon.

I had long observed that the most fruitful orchards and the most fertile trees, are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile will they prove.

It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain, however, they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is called in by skillful gardeners, and applied in various ways to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point, which can only be gained on a plain by art, is obtained on a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put them in a lateral direction.

Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and gardens.—*Selected.*

Thursday, November 24th, has been appointed for Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

It is an unfortunate thing for fools, that their pretensions should rise in an inverse ratio with their abilities, and their presumption with their weakness; and for the wise, that diffidence should be the companion of talent, and doubt the fruit of investigation.—*Lacon.*

If there be a pleasure on earth which angels cannot enjoy, and which they might almost envy man the possession of, it is the power of relieving distress. If there be a pain which devils might pity man for enduring, it is the death-bed reflection that we have possessed the power of doing good, but that we have abused and perverted it to purposes of ill.—*Ibid.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Ring of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded North-easterly exposure, for the week ending Oct. 2.

Oct.	1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	26	40	62	55	E.
Monday,	27	44	69	60	N. W.
Tuesday,	28	57	74	64	N. W.
Wednesday,	29	50	62	62	E.
Thursday,	30	43	59	66	S.
Friday,	1	45	63	60	N.
Saturday,	2	56	72	69	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 820 Beef Cattle, 860 Stores, 450 Sheep and 1550 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with last week, viz. a few extra \$5 00. First quality, \$4 50 4 75. Second quality, \$3 75 to 4 25. Third quality \$3 00 to 3 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 20.

Sheep.—Ordinary lots 62, 75, \$1 00, 1 12. Better qualities, \$1 25, 1 62, 1 88, and 2 00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 2 1-2 to 2 5-8 for sows, and 1-2 3 5-8 for Barrows. Old hogs, 2 3-4 to 3 1-2. At retail from 3 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 1 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 90 to 12c.—Southern, 10 to c. Flax Seed, \$1 60 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 50 per cent.

The market has been very languid throughout the week, & prices somewhat lower.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 55 to 59—Southern, round low, old, 57 to 59—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 to 56—do. white do, 53 to 54—do New Orleans, 00 to 00—Barley 4 —Rye, Northern, 65 to 68—do. Southern, 60 to 62—Beans, 27 to 29—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per shell 75 to 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. —a — Bran, — —

FLOUR. There has been an active demand for the article during the past week, and the sales of all descriptions nearly 10,000 barrels.

Baltimore, Howard Street. 4 mos. cr. \$1 75 to 4 87 —do, arif, \$0 00 to 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$1 75 to 4 87 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$1 62 to 4 75—Fredericksburg, low 1 4 —do. \$1 81 to 4 87 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, — 6 00 — Georgetown, \$5 00 to 5 50—Richmond Canal, \$4 75 to 0 00 do. City, \$1 00 to 1 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 to 0 00 do. Country \$4 75 to 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$1 81 to 0 00 do fancy brands \$4 87 to 4 94 — Ohio via Canal, \$7 50 to 0 00 do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 to 0 00 do. Rye, 00 to 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 to 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There is a considerable decline in Beef, skers being anxious to close their old stock, as now will be in the market.

Beef.—Mess 4 100. new hbl. \$7 75 to 8 00—Navy—20 00 to 0 00, 1, 5 50 to 6 00—do Prime \$4 00 to 5 00—Pork—Pork clear 4 00. hbl. \$11 0 to 0 00—do Clear \$10 00 to 10 50—Mess, 7 50 to 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 to 6 00—do Mess in other States, —a —do Prime do \$5 00 to 5 50—Cargos do, 0 00—do Clear do \$10 00 to 10 50—do try, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unspectated, 8 a 10—do ry, 14 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston Jus 7 8 a 8—do 2d and Western, 7 1 2 to 0 00 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do 2d and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's & meal, 4—do new milk, 5 a 6 1-2.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of extraction shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 10 cts. per pound.

There has been a moderate demand for most descriptions this article during the week, at recent prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 to 40 c.—America full blood do 35 to 37—do 3 4—do 3 5—do 1-2 do a 32—1-4 and common do 25 to 23—Smyrna Sheep,

washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Hengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

About all the receipts of the week have been taken at 8 a 1 2c. per lb.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 8 a 0. 2d do. do. do. 6.

HAY, per ton, \$15 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

GRAPE VINES.



Isabella Grape Vines of proper age for forming vineyards, propagated from, and containing all, the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over ten years has conferred the vineyards at *Orson Point*, near Sing Sing, N. Y., are now offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, (provided their locality is not too far north.) All communications, post paid, addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., No. 400 Broadway, N. Y., will receive attention. He feels quite confident, that he has so far ameliorated the character and habits of the grape vines in his vineyards, and nurseries by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., that they will generally ripen well, and produce good fruit, when planted in most of the Northern, all the Western, Middle, and Southern States.

Oct. 5.

2w

LINNEAN BOTANICAL GARDEN & NURSERIES.

The new Catalogues (32d edition) of this establishment, with reduced prices, comprising the most extensive assortment of trees and plants in America, are now ready for distribution, gratis, and will be sent to all who apply by mail, post paid. They comprise the following:

- 1—Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.
- 2—Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, &c.
- 3—Green-house Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
- 4—American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
- 5—A Catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds.
- 6—Do. do. do. in French.
- 7—A Catalogue of Double Dahlias, comprising the most splendid varieties.

BOOKS.—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 50 cents.

Prince's do. on the Vine, \$1 50.

Prince's do. on Fruits, Pomological Manuel, containing accurate descriptions, in detail, of about 800 varieties of Fruits, in 2 vols. \$2 00.

The Fruit and Ornamental Trees are of fine size, and among which are several thousand Plums, of the choicest kinds, grafted on *Plum Stocks*, 8 to 9 feet high, at the low price of 36 per dozen. Cherries, 9 to 12 feet high, at 86 per dozen. Peas, 4 to 5 feet high, \$24 per 100, and larger sizes, 50 cents each. Apples, \$25 per 100. Peaches, \$22 1-2 per 100. Isabella and Catawba Grapes, 83 per dozen. Orders with a remittance, or stating on whom to draw for the payment, will be promptly executed.

WM. K. PRINCE.

3w

Oct.

Flushing, L. I. Oct. 1st, 1842.

TO BE SOLD.

Two pair of old Wild Geese—Two pair of old large Bremen Geese—Several Wild Geese, of suitable age to match with the Native Geese, and 30 full blooded Dorking Fowls. Inquire at the Brintree and Weymouth Toll House, Brintree.

3w

Oct 5.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who understands Nursery, Flower and Kitchen Gardening, and Farming, in all its various branches, and who has had three years' experience in this country, wishes a situation. He will have no objections to going West or South. Can furnish the best references. Address J. S. at this Office.

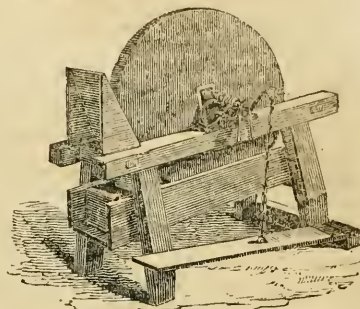
Oct. 3, 1842.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS.—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of banging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try *Protry & Mears*, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, begin with *Mr. Howard's*."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$12. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 62 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
Iron Ploughs	150 " Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Saws.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent "Corn	200 " Garden do.
Shellers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 " Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Draft do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 " Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. Halter do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1000 Doz. Scythe Stones.	26 Grind Stones on rollers.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	

March 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sagacity of a Cat.—We have heard and read—and we have witnessed—many instances of the dog's sagacity; but we had thought that cunning, treacherous puss, was always indifferent to every thing but her own ease—attached to places only, and not to persons. But a gentleman related to us the other day, a singular instance of the cat's fidelity to the family, and actual attachment to the children of the household where she domiciled.

A mother at Truro, recently, went out to the field to milk the cow just before nightfall, and her little child, of tender years, was inclined to follow her, but she ordered her back, and supposed she obeyed. When the mother returned to the house, however, the child was missing. She immediately sought after her in the neighborhood, unsuccessfully, and night set in to make the search more doubtful. The whole neighborhood and all the inhabitants of the north part of Truro were alarmed and the search extended; rain fell during the night, and the parents' solicitude was increased most painfully as their doubts doubled. Just after daybreak, one of the neighbors who had been in search, noticed the house cat making short excursions from the door towards the meadow, and returning with as strong expressions of anxiety to lead off some one on her track, as she was capable of making—such as mewling fondly and mournfully, standing on her hind feet, so as to attract attention, and then running off, always in the same direction. The neighbor was curious to see what puss meant, and followed her—she constantly running ahead and coaxingly returning again, and apparently pleased that she was followed. This process was repeated and followed, till, more than a mile from her home, down in the marshes, puss led her chase directly to the little wanderer, who was rescued and returned to her frantic friends in safety, not materially affected by the night's excursion. On tracing the child's footsteps made in the wet sand, it was ascertained that its feline deliverer had been its companion in its wandering during the night. Let us give Tab some credit for disinterested attachment and valuable sagacity.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

Anecdote of a Lawyer of Olden Time.—Henry Bull, one of the ancient Attorney Generals of Rhode Island, was put in youth to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked till he came fully of age, during which time he built him a house, and engaged in various mechanical employments. He determined, however, to study the law, having had a good common education for those days, and being much celebrated for his talents and wit. When he had made up his mind to practice law, he went into the garden to exercise his talents in addressing the court and jury. He then selected five cabbages in one row, for judges, and twelve in another row for jurors. After trying his hand there awhile, he went boldly into court, and took upon himself the duties of an advocate, and a little observation and experience there, convinced him that the same cabbages were in the court house, which he thought he had left in the garden; five in one row and twelve in another. He rose to great eminence in his profession in the courts of law and admiralty; and he was one of those peculiar men whose quaint "sayings" are ever remembered.—*Transcript.*

Animal Weather Prophets.—Spiders generally alter their webs once in 24 hours; and a rule has been deduced from this, by an attentive observer of these natural prognostics, whereby to foretell the coming change. If they thus alter their web between 6 and 7 in the evening, there will be a fine night; if between those hours in the morning, there will be a fine day. If they work during rain, expect fine weather; and the more active and busy the spider is, the finer will be the weather. If spider webs (gossamer) fly in the autumn with a south wind, fine weather. If garden spiders break off and destroy their webs and creep away, expect continued rain and showery weather. The leech also possesses the peculiar property of indicating approaching changes in the weather, in a most eminent degree. In fair and frosty weather, it remains motionless and rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom of the vessel; previous, however, to rain or snow, it will creep to the top, where should the rain be heavy, or of long continuance, it will remain for a considerable time; if trifling, it will descend. Should the rain or snow be accompanied with wind, it will dart about with great velocity, and seldom cease its evolutions until it blows hard. If a storm of thunder and lightning be approaching, it will be exceedingly agitated, and express its feeling in violent convulsive starts at the top of the glass. It is remarkable that however fine and serene the weather may be, and to our senses no indication of a coming change, either from the sky, the barometer, or any cause, yet if the leech shifts its positions, or moves about sluggishly, the coincident results will undoubtedly occur within twenty-six hours.—*Selected.*

The Millerites' Tent.—The following is the description of the "big tent," which the Millerites have erected at Albany, N. Y., where they intend to reside until the end of the world, to take place, as some of them believe, on the 23d of April, 1843. The great tent or "marquee," is 140 feet in diameter, covering an area of nearly half an acre. It is supported in the centre by a pole 100 feet high, and around the sides by stakes or uprights. It is open all around the bottom to let the air circulate freely within, and can be closed all round so as to make it tight, should the weather be unfavorable. It cost \$700, and is said to be the best specimen in the tent-making line in the United States. Every part of the work about it is really beautiful. The interior is fitted up with rude benches or seats without backs. The ground is covered with straw, to protect the feet from damp. It is said that 3000 persons can be comfortably seated, but that 2500 only have been accommodated under it.—*Selected.*

A Wheeling Article.—Going to dinner the other day, we saw a little edger, about two years old, sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel himself. It struck us that many people in this world are often caught in the same act; and we shall always think, hereafter—

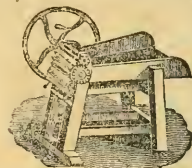
When we see a business man trusting every thing to his clerks, and continually seeking his own amusement; always absent from his counting house, and yet expecting to get along, he's sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel himself.

When we see a professional man better acquainted with every thing else than his own profession, always starting some new scheme, and never attending to his calling, his wardrobe and credit will

soon designate him as sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel himself.

When we see a farmer—with an over abundance of "hired help," trusting every thing to their management; his fences down, implements out of repair, and land suffering for want of proper tillage too proud or too lazy to off coat and go to work, he's sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel himself.

When we see a man busily engaged in circulating scandal concerning his neighbor, we infer that he is pretty deep in the mud himself, and is sitting in a wheelbarrow, trying to wheel himself out.—*Wheeling Gazette.*



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May is.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DENNETT, Esq. of St. Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle in stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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N. E. FARMER.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF CHARCOAL.

Though the importance of mixing charcoal with the food of animals, particularly that of swine, has been generally acknowledged, and its benefits extensively tested, still it has been supposed that it only acted as a corrective to the acid tendency of food, and facilitated fattening by improving the health of the animal. Some experiments are, however, on record, which would seem to show that charcoal acts a more important part in the matter than has been usually assigned to it.

In 1793, a family being driven from New York by the fever, were absent six or eight weeks before it was deemed prudent to return. A number of fowls confined in a loft in the workshop of the house, were forgotten at the time of leaving, and as it was known that there was nothing provided for their subsistence, it was expected on the return that they would be found starved to death. To the astonishment of all, the fowls were found alive and fat, though there was nothing upon which they could have fed, except a quantity of charcoal and havings, water being supplied from the grindstone trough.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a gentleman in New York, as we learn from the Recorder, he instituted the following experiment. He placed a turkey in a box or enclosure, 4 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 3 feet high, excluded light as much as could be done, and allowed a free circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft brick, broken fine, pounded charcoal, and six grains of corn every day. The box was kept locked. At the end of a month, the turkey was killed in the presence of several gentlemen, was large and heavy, and on being opened was found filled with fat. Nothing, on dissection, was found in the gizzard and entrails but charcoal and brick. Last winter the experiment was repeated, and with the same success.

Several years since, in fitting out one of the Liverpool traders at New York, a pig on board was missing, and was supposed to have been lost. The cargo was taken on board, stowed, and the vessel sailed. It was now discovered that the pig was live in the coal hole, but as he could not be got readily, it was concluded to leave him to his fate. He remained in this retreat until the passage was made, when his pigship was found to be not only alive and well, but materially improved in condition, though there was nothing, coal excepted, he could have swallowed.

When it is remembered that wood, sugar, and several other substances, some of which are most nutritive, are compounded of nearly the same original elements, it would seem possible, by animal chemistry, to convert them to saving life; though all experiments with which wood or charcoal failed. The German chemists have converted wood into very palatable bread, by roasting and pulverizing; but calcination, it has been supposed, would destroy whatever powers of nutrition wood might originally contain. The chemical action of vege-

tables seems unable to produce the least effect on coal, and not the least particle of it has ever been found in the structure of vegetables, though mixed with the earth and water in which plants were growing, in the form of the most impalpable powder. Whether animal chemistry is able to do what vegetable organization cannot, remains to be seen; though if there is no mistake in the statements alluded to, it would seem probable that this intractable substance is, in some way, made subservient to the nutrition of animals.—*Genesee Far.*

From the Conn. Farmer's Gazette.

EXPERIMENT WITH SALTPETRE.

MR EDITOR—Sir—I saw in your paper an account of Mr Allen's experiment with saltpetre and as he was unsuccessful and lost his labor for his pains, I thought I would give you mine, that people may be induced to make further trial. I have not gone so far in the trial of it as he has, but the result is a little different. My experiment was in planting two acres of corn, with the ground prepared in the usual way. In the first place I took a portion of saltpetre, and made a solution with hot water, and soaked about four quarts of corn from eight o'clock in the evening till six in the morning; then I took it out and mixed plaster with it, and planted part of it the next day, which came up very well. The remainder I planted the succeeding day, on a colder piece of land than the other, and with it I planted six rows of dry corn. Not more than one half the soaked corn came up, but the dry came up well; but there was a great difference in the color. That which I planted dry was yellow and sickly, but the other was dark and thrifty. The saltpetre used to soak the corn in, was one pound, which is too much for so small a quantity of corn. If the solution is too strong, it will kill the chit, therefore it will not come up, and the farmer will lose his labor and seed; but I think it will be a benefit to use it, if we do not soak it too long in strong pickle, and plant it the day it is soaked; for it not only helps the growth, but keeps the worms and crows from destroying it. When I hoed the first time, I found the pumpkins, which were not soaked in saltpetre, eat by the worms, while the corn remained untouched; therefore I think it may be used by the farmers, if they are cautious.

Yours, G. G. SHIPMAN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SALT AS A MANURE FOR WHEAT.

In Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, already mentioned, are contained some highly important experiments on wheat fields, by William Fleneg. Mr F. gives the result of eight different kinds of manure on the eighth of a Scotch acre of wheat. The two most important are: Nitrate of Soda, 80 lbs., with Rape Dust, 5 cwt. to the acre, which produced 240 lbs. of wheat, weighing 62 1/4 lbs. per bushel, on one-eighth of an acre.

Common salt, 160 lbs. to the acre, produced 249 lbs. of wheat, weighing 62 lbs. to the bushel, on the

same quantity of ground. While the same measure of land, without any manure, produced only 90 lbs. of wheat, weighing 61 lbs. to the bushel. The salt is therefore the most economical and productive manure used by Mr F. in his course of experiments.

Five bushels of Liverpool salt to the acre is said to produce great effect on any crops, either of grass, grain or roots. More than six have been found to be injurious in some instances. The use of salt, as a manure, was early known by the Romans, and other nations of antiquity, but has been little understood, or practiced, in modern times. It is somewhat extraordinary, that this important item in the cultivation of the earth should have gone into disuse, on the sea-coast especially, where the inexhaustible fountains of the great deep are continually dashing their briny billows at the feet of the cultivator. But modern experience has demonstrated its usefulness, wherever it has been tried.

It is also destructive to insects, the greatest enemies of the vegetable kingdom; and if it had no power as a manure, this alone makes it more valuable to the world, than all the preventives which the ingenuity of man has been able to discover against the innumerable hosts of these depredators, with which the earth is infested.

A thin sprinkling of green sea-weed, salt hay, sedge, or any other marine vegetable, on pasture, old meadows, or plowed land, contains sufficient salt, to produce most surprising effects, if spread so sparse, as to let the grass grow freely through it, and to admit the rays of the sun to the earth. Like every other powerful, concentrated manure, a little too much destroys vegetation for a time.—*Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

BARLEY AFTER POTATOES.

We find the opinion is prevalent to some extent, that barley will not succeed well after potatoes; and a late number of the Maine Farmer, gives some instances of a field sown with barley after potatoes and corn, in which the barley was good after the corn, but a failure after the potatoes. Our experience has been different from this; having raised as good barley after potatoes, as after any other crop. Last year, wishing to seed down a field on which potatoes and corn had been cultivated the year preceding, it was sown to barley, with herds grass and clover. It was one of the finest crops of barley we have ever raised, and that on the potato ground was at least equal to that from the corn land. We should have no more fears of a failure of barley after potatoes, than of spring or oats; but should consider our prospect of a good crop of either, a faint one, unless the root crop had been well manured and cultivated. Barley is a very good crop to sow grass seeds with, but whether this or other spring grains are used, if we would insure success, the roller should be used.—*Albany Cult.*

Keep the hogs supplied with muck, turf, loam, &c.

From the Albany Cultivator.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

Messrs. Editors—It is believed by many, that capital and labor bestowed upon agriculture, is less productive than the same amount of capital and labor applied to most other branches of business. I think it exceedingly important to ascertain whether this be true or not; and also the per centum of clear profit that is realized by farmers on the estimated value of their farms. I propose this as an inquiry, and hope it may receive such attention and call forth such answers, as to fix and settle some general principle.

The inquiry is, not what a single field or a part of a farm near a good market may yield occasionally; but what is the profit of the whole farm, including woodland, from year to year, after deducting all the expenses of labor, tools, taxes, fencing, the interest of the capital, &c.? Does any farm as a whole, do farms generally, yield, independent of all expenses, an income of 7 per cent. on the capital invested, including land and buildings, stock, and farming utensils? If they fall short of this, then one of two inferences must be true; either that money invested in farms is less productive than when loaned on interest, or that the price of land is generally held much too high; for I believe it is a correct principle that a farm is in reality worth no more money than it will pay the interest of, after all annual expenses are deducted.

Will you, *Messrs. Editors*, and your correspondents, give us the result of your experience and observation on this subject?

I do not propose the above inquiries on the principle that a man should always engage in that kind of business which promises the greatest immediate profit. Far otherwise. Other considerations should have equal or greater weight in determining his choice. And I most fully believe that the business of agriculture is subject to less temptations to vice and crime; less cares, anxieties, and excitements; less fluctuations and losses; and is more calculated to produce virtuous habits, good health, peace, contentment, and ultimate prosperity, *than any other business*. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth;" and if happiness be the aim, agriculture is the most certain and pleasant path to her abode.

H. A. P.

It is very difficult to give a definite answer to the inquiries of our correspondent. For a few years past, the prices of our agricultural produce have fluctuated so much, that the same amount of crops which in one year would have given a profit of 10 per cent., in another would not yield 6 per cent. on the capital, expenses, &c. of a farm. We firmly believe, however, that any well conditioned, and *well managed* farm, will, at a fair average price for the products of it, yield the owner 7 per cent. on the capital invested; and we can point to many that do far more than this. It must be admitted, however, that a great majority of farmers do not receive from their farms a profit equal to 7 per cent., owing to the imperfect manner in which their business is conducted, and the condition of the soils they cultivate. Different views of this matter, too, will depend on the manner in which the profit is reckoned; some considering only as clear profit the cash or products left, after all the expenses for labor, taxes, &c. and those of the family, are deducted. This is not the correct way. A

farmer whose capital in land, stock, labor, &c., is ten thousand dollars, may expend in taxes, for objects not connected with the farm, and for the support of his family, the entire product of his farm; so that not a dollar shall be left; and yet, if these expenditures equal in the aggregate 700 dollars, it is clear he has received 7 per cent. on the capital invested. So at least it appears to us; but we are willing to give place to such of our correspondents as may choose to be heard in the matters referred to by our correspondent.—*Eds. Cult.*

From the same.

CULTURE OF POTATOES, &c.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I wish to state my experience in raising a potato crop the past season, upon a piece of land which had been worn out by a process of skin-flint farming, for more than twenty years. It was plowed the first season on the 10th of May; again on the 1st of July; then buckwheat was sown, and it was seeded heavy with clover. As soon as the buckwheat and clover began to appear, the piece was sown with about two bushels of plaster to the acre. The clover grew finely, wintered well, and was pastured until the 20th of June following, when it was again plowed and sowed with buckwheat, which proved an entire failure. I now feel qualified to advise all those who wish to raise a good crop of buckwheat, not to sow upon freshly plowed green sward. In order to have the soil in the best condition possible, it should be plowed early in the spring, and again immediately before sowing.

But to my subject. The next spring I carted on twenty loads of manure to the acre, which had been well housed, and which I concluded was worth 25 loads of commonly well drenched manure. This was spread upon the surface and immediately plowed in, which I believe to be the best way, every thing considered, of applying it to our kind of soil; it being a heavy loam, and in some places bordering upon clay. The ground was then furrowed, three feet apart each way, and planted with several kinds of potatoes considered the best, in all imaginable ways, large and small, cut and uncut. As soon as they were up sufficiently, they were plowed both ways; in about two weeks were plowed again, and slightly hilled. When gathered in the fall, there was no material difference in the lot, and the yield was at the rate of 300 bush. to the acre.

H. COOK.

From the same.

THE BEECH TREE.

Messrs. Editors—My attention has lately been called to the question whether the Beech tree, *Fagus sylvatica*, is ever struck with lightning; and after an extended inquiry and examination, I am brought to the conclusion, that for some reason, as yet unexplained and unaccounted for, this tree has always escaped the effects of atmospheric electricity. This fact has been noticed for more than a hundred years, both in Europe and this country, and yet it is not so generally known as it should be: at least, very little improvement seems to have been made of it.

In an address delivered by Dr. S. L. Mitchell, in 1826, before the New York Horticultural Society, there is a letter from Dr. Beeton, of Tennessee, in which the writer says: "Neither tradition, nor

more authentic history, give any account of injury having been sustained by a beech tree, from the effects of electricity. So notorious is that fact that in Tennessee, it is considered almost an impossibility to be struck by lightning, if protection be sought under the branches of a beech tree." "Other trees may be surrounded by these and shivered to splinters, while the beech remains entire and unhurt." Dr. Mitchell adds, "Improvement might and ought to be made of this fact, by planting and rearing beeches near and around the dwelling houses and barns of our farmers, for the immunity of cattle as well as human beings from the violence of lightning. Let a beech grove, as easy to rear as a plantation of *butternuts*, accompany every inhabited spot, and let solitary beech trees arise here and there over every farm and plantation."

How often do we read of some flock of sheep some two or three horses or cattle, or men, being killed by lightning, who had taken shelter under some oak, maple, or hickory tree! And yet few farmers suffer a beech tree to stand, notwithstanding it is as shady and ornamental as the maple "Woodman, spare that tree." H. A. P.

Buffalo, Aug., 1842.

POULTRY YARDS.

Every farmer should supply his table chiefly with fresh meats from his poultry yard. By proper attention, it may also be made a source of profit in addition. A yard of suitable size enclosed with pickets, including a poultry house, and a supply of fresh water, and a pond to wash in, are indispensable to the success of raising poultry.

To ensure a plentiful supply of eggs in winter let the fowls have a warm habitation in which they can remain through the day in cold severe storms with room to move about. Place a trough about four inches wide and four inches deep, and length according to circumstances, within the yard, with a roof so low as to prevent their getting into the trough; keep this well supplied with feed, that they may have it by them constantly. In summer let them out once or twice a day to ramble awhile if you have no crops near enough to be injured by their depredations. As they are somewhat carnivorous, some kind of fresh meat is necessary for them once a day in winter, when they are not supplied with insects.

No poultry is profitable to be kept after three years old. Something depends however, on the breed and the manner in which they are kept. The Poland top-knots are considered as the best for eggs, and are sometimes called everlasting layers. They are more hardy than most kinds for the extremes of weather.—*Conn. Far. Gaz.*

We are ruined not by what we really want, but by what we *think* we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be *real* wants, they will come home in search of you; and he that buys what he does not want, may soon want what he cannot buy.—*Lacon*.

"Father. I come plaguy near selling my pup today." "Ah! Billy: well, how near?" "Why, I asked a feller if he did n't want to buy him, and he said no: if he had only said yes, would n't I have fixed him?"—*Selected*.

An employer's eyes are as useful as his hands.

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Next to poverty, delinquent subscribers and duns, the most editors are subject, their greatest difficulty is to please "the public." For so great is the variety of public taste and feeling, that had the conductor of a periodical paper as many heads and as many pens as his paper has readers, he could never hope to please all, for they cannot please themselves. Does he speak out in language plain and simple? it is mere common-place; the taste of the learned is not gratified; it is fit only for the vulgar. Does he aspire to elegance? the unlearned cannot understand, and the learned pronounce it pedantry. Does he show his colors, and boldly contend for his ground? he is too severe. Does he hide himself behind a mass of equivocal matter? he is a temporizing hypocrite. If he publishes extracts that are better than he can write, he has no talents of his own to display; and if he fills his paper with original matter, he might have given something better from the works of others. If he attempts to philosophize, it is dull and uninteresting; and if he write on plain and familiar subjects, his ideas are stale; every body knew them before. Does he attempt to instruct? he needs to be instructed. Does he endeavor to amuse? it is flat and insipid. People generally are fond of being raised, and one would suppose this might satisfy them. But let an editor try the experiment, and he will soon find out his mistake. For such is the power of envy, that no one will thank him for raising *him*, and every one will hate him for praising others. Most people are fond of hearing their neighbors slandered; but if you attempt to point out either the vices or follies of mankind, every one will find something applicable to himself, and ere again you encounter the hatred of the mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper: please himself, and of course to offend every one else. These being stubborn facts, there is no alternative but for an editor to please *himself*, if he can, and hazard the consequences. If he does this he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can hope to accomplish if he tries to please all.—*Upland Union*.

TO KEEP VERMIN FROM GRANARIES.

We were exceedingly pleased with a plan which we lately saw adopted by a farmer in Essex Co., Mass., for preventing the depredations of squirrels, mice and other creeping things in his corn crib and granary. The building was mounted on four posts, about three feet high, and on the head of each post was placed an inverted tin pan. No further explanation is necessary. It is plain to all, that neither rat, mouse, weasel, nor reptile, can by any means approach the building near enough to help themselves to corn, however open the sides of the building may be for the purpose of ventilation.—*Amer. Mechanic*.

Somebody says, that a piece of block tin, or pewer, being rubbed on a razor strap, prepares it to reduce a finer and keener edge, than the best metallic paste in use.

The capital invested in the manufacturing business in Lowell, Mass., is \$10,500,000; the number of operatives employed is about 10,000, of whom 600 are females.

APPLES FOR CATTLE AND SWINE.

Mr COOKE.—Sir—In the autumn of 1833, having a good supply of apples, about the 20th of September I gave my cows, with some young cattle, free access to my orchard, having previously gathered up what lay on the ground, to prevent their injuring themselves by eating too many at first. The cows ate the apples as they fell from the trees, and probably did not get more, on an average, than a bushel apiece per day. The effect was, that the milk of the cows was increased forty per cent. in quantity, and much improved in quality—making butter not inferior to that made in June, with clover feed. The young cattle thrived remarkably well, their hair having a glossy appearance, as when fed on grain. They had no additional feed, except what grew in the orchard, (containing four or five acres) which had been close fed in August. The apples were mostly early, and a mixture of sweet and sour, with scarce an unpalatable one in the orchard, and were generally mellow when they fell from the trees.

I tried an experiment last fall, by feeding my cows with *hard, sour apples*—giving them about half a bushel apiece, night and morning. I could not perceive any difference in their milk, either in quantity or in quality.

I have tried various experiments in feeding hogs with apples, and always with good success when I used good apples.

I have not as yet been able to ascertain whether apple are most nutritious when boiled or in a raw state. I am confident there can be but little difference. One thing is certain; apples should not be fed out till they are ripe.

I am not able to decide upon the comparative merits of sweet and sour apples; some varieties of sour being more nutritious than some varieties of sweet. The nutritive property of the apple consists principally in the saccharine matter which it contains; and sour apples have been found, by actual experiment, to contain as much of this as the sweet; the acid being superadded to the sweet.

I intend to continue experiments with apples, and hope others will, also—so as to thoroughly test their value as food for fattening and store swine.

—*Farmers' Museum*.

Idle Daughters.—It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the laps of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities or their duty. These individuals will often tell you with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real?—that "poor dear mamma is working herself to death." Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do!

"Been a gunning, Jake?"

"Yes."

"What did you get?"

"Got tired."

"Husband, I do n't know where that boy got his bad temper;—not from me, I'm sure." "No, my dear—for I do n't perceive that you have lost any!"

Reading.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting newspaper or book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough, or perhaps too much. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness. It transports him into a livelier and gayer, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessities—and without the drunkard's misery of mind and body. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if what he has been reading be any thing above the idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to. If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me instead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—*Sir J. Herschel*.

Early Formation of Good Habits.—If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to try to reclaim it by teaching reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose *afterwards*, but if you have not prevented the formation of *bad habits*, you will teach in vain. With children under the age of six years, learning—school learning—should not be the chief consideration, but the formation of moral principle.—*Brougham*.

Large Yield.—Our fellow citizen, Mr Robert Oliver, has raised from two acres of ground, one hundred and fortyseven and a half bushels of oats, of good quality, or almost seventyfive bushels to the acre.—*Watertown Jeffersonian*.

A Sensible Girl.—The New York Express gives the following reply of a young Miss to a gentleman who had solicited her heart and hand. It may serve as a model:

C—, May 25, 1842.

Dear J.:—I received yours of the 16th, informing me of your attachment for one who is no less attached to you. Having consulted my parents, I find they have no objections. Knowing it was a contract for life, I have considered well the subject, and have come to the conclusion to accept your offer. It is something I did not expect; but since I have been the object of your choice, may I prove worthy of your love.

Very sincerely, yours,

ANN.

Cost of War.—When Napoleon was asked the expense of his first campaign in Italy, he replied, "I spent two thousand men every month." A dear thing is military glory. And what benefit did the world reap, that justified this stupendous sacrifice of human life?

How much of most men's lives is made up of their faults, their follies, and their misfortunes.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 1, 1842.

From R. Manning—Belle Lucrative, Belle et Bonne, Capiaumont, Jalousie de Vendee Fontenay, Frederick of Wurtemberg, Styeen, and Alpha Pears; Catherine and Robinson Crusee Peaches—all fine specimens. The Jalousie de Vendee Fontenay, promised to be a very good pear.

From Allen Putnam, Danvers; Aunt Hannah and President Apples.

From George Walsh; Clingstone Peaches, and a large red Apple, of fine appearance, name unknown.

From Jared Lincoln, Hingham; fine specimen of Seek-no-further Apples.

From W. Meller; Heath Peaches—fine specimen.

From C. W. Hartwell, Andover; Kilham Hill and Phillips's Red Winter Sweet Apples—fine specimens. The Phillips's is an apple of fine size, color, and full of juice; a spreading tree of 70 feet from which the fruit was taken.

From H. Vandine; Coe's Golden Drop Plums.

From Cheever Newhall; Peaches; Beurre Diel, and St. Germain Pear; Gravenstein Apples—fine specimens.

From Francis Walker, Newton; large Chelmsford Pears; weight 21 oz.

From J. Lovett, 2d; St. Michael, Beurre, Gris, and Bergamot de la Mott Pears; Seedling Apples, of fine appearance; some russet and others a dingy red striped, growing promiscuously on the same tree. Red Raricripe and Royal George Peaches—all fine specimens.

From H. J. Oliver, a large Red Apple, quite attractive but not very good, and the Dutch Codlin.

From J. P. Trull, Orange Quince and Catillac Pears.

From S. A. Shurtleff, Seedling Grapes—a fine specimen.

From Mrs. T. Bigelow, Heath Peaches—large and handsome.

From D. L. Giddings, of Wayland; a fine specimen of Seckle Pears.

From Samuel Walker, a Williams' Bon Chretien Pear, grown from a tree set out 28th April last, then just imported from France; (same as the Bartlett.)

From C. E. Hunt, Boston; a fine specimen of Golden Chasselas Grapes.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; Lemon Clingstone Peaches.

From Rev. G. B. Perry, Bradford; Long Russets, Bellflower, Fall Harvey, Kilham Hill, and Gravenstein Apples.

From Wm. Lawrence, Groton; several kinds of Apples; fine specimens; names unknown.

From Capt. Hooper, of Beverly; St. Michael, Hooper's Bilboa, Bergamot de Paques, and a kind unknown; all fine specimens.

From F. Tudor, Nahant; Brabant and Colville Apples; Fortune, Beurre Diel, Louis Bon d' Jersey, Beurre Bronze, Belle et Bonne, Napoleon, Duchess d' Angouleme, Gross d' Brussels, Brown Beurre and St. Michael Pears. These were grown on the exposed point at Nahant. The fruits were excellent, and in appearance would do credit to the best cultivator in a protected situation. Mr. T. in this, as in other matters, shows great skill by protecting his trees by an open trellis. After this

exhibition, no one should despair of producing fine fruits, however unfavorable his situation.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

APPLE BUTTER.

We have eaten apple butter, made by the Germans in Pennsylvania, and a most excellent thing it is. Rev. Mr. Drew, while editor of the Maine Cultivator, a few years since, gave the following directions for making. We have had it made of an excellent quality as detailed below, excepting that the cider was boiled down to one third, which was considered an improvement in the quality, and it would keep the better.—*Amer. Far.*

"Late in the autumn, when the evenings become quite long, invite one of those social parties to your house—which are made truly social by being gathered for the purpose of performing something useful and seasonable—called 'bees'; for they are busy seasons, when drones have no place. Commit to these good hearted and merry neighbors six bushels of sweet apples, and set the ladies at work paring, quartering and coring them. Meanwhile, let the boys or young men be engaged in boiling down two barrels of new cider to the dimensions of one. When the apples are prepared, (which will make just about a barrel,) deposit them in the boiling down barrel of cider, apportioning them in different vessels, if you have not one large enough for the whole—(or manufacturing a less quantity than above stated, if you do not want so much, but regarding the proportions)—and then commence the real work of making apple butter. Pile on the wood and keep the fire blazing. Meanwhile, from the time boiling commences, the contents must be stirred up by a suitable stick, without a moment's cessation. This will require alternate turns from all the members of the party—a merry business amongst them all night to accomplish the object; but when the whole is reduced to a pap about the consistency of thick hasty pudding, turn in some essence of lemon or cinnamon, to give it a flavor, and the operations may cease, the fire suffered to die away, and the party return to their homes. The ensuing day, the mass may be committed to pots and jars for future use. When cooked, it will be about as hard and fine as butter. It is a delicious article, and will keep many years: indeed it improves by age. That which we ate in Pennsylvania was seven years old. Families in that region make no apple sauce, or rather they make it this way, once in seven years only, and then call together friends and neighbors for a great operation. We made 100 lbs. three years ago, directly after our return, and a fine article it is. We keep it for the benefit of age."

In England, fine large houses are built with half their windows false, to save the tax on windows. Families are also taxed for every servant they keep, and if the servant wears a powdered wig, the tax is a guinea extra. Many of the family carriages large enough to contain four or six persons, are perched upon wheels hardly large enough for a child's wagon, on account of wheels over a certain size being heavily taxed.—*Selected.*

The largest ox in the United States, is owned and raised by P. N. Rust, of Syracuse, N. Y. Its weight is 4100 lbs.

From the Maine Cultivator.

BUTTER MAKING IN NEW YORK.

MR. EDITOR—Business led me to visit Goshen and Miniskin, Orange Co., N. Y., in my late journey to that State, and knowing that it was noted through the Union as a superior butter making country, I determined to learn every part of the process. I was surprised to find that after the milk is strained, every part of the process differs from ours.

First, the keeping of the cows, especially in winter, is somewhat peculiar. When the land is laid down to grass, six quarts of southern clover, and as much herdsgrass or timothy, is sowed on an acre. This ensures generally a very thick growth of rich pasture or moving land. They prefer the southern clover, because it is smaller than ours, and has the advantage, in that the second crop of the season is well seeded, and is the one from which the seed is gathered.

I am convinced from what I saw, that on the average not more than one half the quantity of grass seed is sown in Maine which should be.

They feed their clover hay to cows, and I was surprised to see how green they put it into the barn. They say they wish it to be fermented.

I visited Gen. Wickomb's yard, in Goshen, where I saw forty cows—all, or nearly all, grade animals of the Durham short-horned breed. Every cow has a separate stall, and outside door, made of three upright boards, with two open spaces three inches wide, to admit air.

The barn is an L, with a southern aspect. Each door is numbered. In many of the yards I saw boxes for every four cows, made as follows: Four slit-work posts, 5 feet long, at each corner; four side boards 12 to 15 inches wide and 6 feet long, nailed on so that the lower edge is 20 inches from the ground; a bottom is laid over at this lower edge. From the top of each post there is a board about 4 feet long, coming down on the side board like a brace, and nailed to it; of course there are eight of these. This forms a place on each side for one animal to feed, and they cannot throw out the straw or hay, which is all put in the box, when the cattle are fed in the yard.

I have been thus particular, because I do believe it an important arrangement.

Some raise the sugar beet for winter use.

Now for the butter making. The milk is strained in pans or oaken tubs, holding two pails full. Every thing is done in the cellar. The milk is not meddled with until it coagulates, when each day's or each half day's milk is put in the churn with nearly an equal quantity of cold water in summer, and warm water in autumn or winter, to bring it to the proper temperature, which is from 55 to 66 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The churn is made in the barrel form, of oak, hooped with iron, with a wooden hoop three inches wide at top, in which the cover rests. For six to ten cows, the churn should hold 30 gallons—and in that proportion for a larger number. I believe they rarely exceed two barrels, as in large dairies they prefer to churn several times a day, to the use of larger vessels.

Churning is never done by hand, except for a single cow. In small dairies it is done by a dog or sheep, on an inclined wheel, propelling the dash by very simple gearing. Those larger, have horse or water power. The motion can be communicated to the shaft and arm, elevating and depressing

dash a convenient distance from the moving power, by two wires. For a dog or a sheep, (the latter is preferred, both from economy and efficiency,) a wheel 8 feet in diameter, is inclined about 2° with the horizon, on which the animal is placed, having cleats nailed on to prevent his slipping. To other harness is required than a strap around the neck. His weight is sufficient to move the machine. On the upper side of this wheel is fastened a cast iron cog wheel or circular ratchet, 3 feet in diameter, which carries a pinion and crank. The wheel is often out door—sometimes in the cellar. It may be in a barn or shed, and the motion communicated by wires, as before stated.

When the butter begins to curdle, as it is called, all is washed down with another pail of water, and the motion continued till the butter gathers. Let it be remembered the butter is never *worked with the hands*. All is done with a short dle, the blade of which resembles in shape the clam shell, and is five inches across at the end. The handle about five inches long.

The ladle and tray are always kept filled with cold water, when out of use, to prevent the butter from sticking to them.

The butter is worked and salted with the ladle and tray. When it has stood long enough to become firm, after salting, all the buttermilk is worked out, and it is packed down solid in tubs of 40 or 60 lbs. If it cannot be made solid by the dle, a pounder is used. When one churning is at down, a cloth is put on, covered with salt. This is taken off at each addition and replaced, until the tub or firkin is almost full, when half an inch of strong brine is poured over the cloth. Salt never left between the layers.

They prefer *blown* to *ground* salt, because it is finer, and diffuses itself sooner and more perfectly through the mass; it requires a greater measure, at the same weight.

A churn used daily is cleansed twice a week. The tubs are prepared of oak or ash, and when rubbed thoroughly with as much fine salt as will stick on the inside.

Butter thus made and cured, will keep for years in a cool place, and sells on an average fifty per cent higher than butter made in the usual way in our State.

Cows average from 150 to 200 pounds a year, and the buttermilk is estimated to make 100 pounds of pork, which, when it brought ten cents, paid all expenses of making the butter—now, only half. Some churn over the buttermilk after standing a day and pouring off the water. One man who had ten cows, told me he made all the butter used by his family in this way, and had 20 lbs. on hand.

This letter may appear both too long and too minute. The subject is a most important one, and I insist on the truth of my assertion last winter, that the same number of animals now kept, if the dairy were thus managed, would produce in this State 200,000 dollars more than they now do."

Yours, truly,

JAMES BATES.

Norridgewock, Sept. 20, 1840.

Many a farmer has toiled on year after year, boggling, as it were, a pauper existence from his old emaculated fields, unconscious of the value of that bog, or that swamp, the prodigious capabilities of which might, in one year, have been developed perhaps by a single drain.—*Maine Cult.*

For the New England Farmer.

SOWED CORN.

MA PUTNAM—In 1839 and '40, I sowed corn in drills for *green fodder*. The last and the present year, sowed southern white corn broadcast, followed by the harrow and roller. August 6th, with a careful hand cut and weighed the corn on one square yard. The product gave at the rate of 52 tons and a fraction to the acre. August 19th, for the purpose of testing the correctness of the estimate made on the 6th, and also of satisfying myself what might be expected from ground in proper condition to plant for the grain—with a careful and judicious person to assist, we measured and weighed with much care, and found the production was at the rate of 65 tons and a fraction to the acre.

August 23d, cut and weighed	220 lbs.
Sept. 28th, the same weighed	71 "

Loss,	158 "
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or 69 per cent.; giving, say, 20 tons of dry fodder to the acre—which if well cured, is considered by some equal to 10 tons *upland* hay.

From one half acre I cut the *second crop*, which was estimated of sufficient value to defray expense of seed and labor for same.

Three bushels of seed, allowing some for the crows, is sufficient.

It may be said that the quantity of ground measured, was too small to make a correct estimate. I called the attention of my assistant to this point, who was satisfied that it gave a fair result, and one within the reach of any farmer.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. DENNY.

Westboro', Oct. 6th, 1842.

MANURES.

The manufacture of manure, is the most important part of the farmer's business. It requires a knowledge of the component parts of vegetables, and the chemical properties of the various kinds of manure. In the hilly country of New England and several other States, there is scarcely a farm to be found, but like the human intellect, contains abundant resources for its own improvement; and they are to be found in every swamp, pond, basin or valley. Alluvial deposits, muck, or animal and vegetable decomposition, are the natural consequences of an uneven surface. All our creeks, and harbors on the sea coast, contain inexhaustible beds of these deposits; but most of them having lain long excluded from the atmosphere and sun, in a state of rest, have imbibed an acidity, which requires the application of alkali, which is contained in lime, ashes and potash to remove it. These decompositions, aided by fermentation, thus become manure, or, a proper medium to attract and retain the gases and salts necessary for vegetable nutriment. Every element which enters into the formation of vegetables, must be in a state of solution, or a gaseous form, as neither the roots nor leaves of vegetables are capable of imbibing or absorbing the insoluble portion of manure, designated by chemists by the name of *goine* or *humus*. The kind of humus, or earth, best calculated to attract and retain the gases combined with atmospheric air, are clay, gypsum, chalk, muck, and others of similar character. An open, sandy soil, will attract or retain them very imperfectly, and therefore a mixture of muck is necessary to render such soils productive.

A great portion of vegetable nutriment is no doubt derived from the gases contained in the atmosphere. The powerful effect of gypsum, charcoal, &c., can be accounted for on no other principles. Nitre and salt operate as powerful manures, from their tendency to attract and condense atmospheric vapor, and bring the nutriment they contain in contact with the vegetable. Sal ammoniac, commonly called spirit of hartshorn, is ascertained to be the most important manure known, and is contained in great abundance in urine. It is the essence of all manures, and forms the chief ingredient in poultice and urate. Gypsum, pulverized charcoal, muck, ground oyster shells, lime and ashes, saturated with urine, form a highly concentrated manure by extracting the ammonia and preventing its escape in a volatile state. It then undergoes a solution by water, in which state it is transmitted to the roots of vegetables, and enters into their composition. Thus a continual change is going on in the vegetable kingdom, from organic life to death, from death to decomposition, by which the same gases are reproduced, which are again required to reorganize the same species of vegetables into new life, or to enter into new combinations necessary for animal or mineral production. The animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms are composed of some of the same elements, but in different proportions. It becomes the farmer, therefore, to understand the nature and relative importance of them all, in the preparation and supply of manures. We know of no work from which he can derive more useful information on these topics, than the excellent lectures of Johnston, of the Durham University, on agricultural chemistry and geology. The work is addressed to practical farmers, many of whom know nothing of scientific chemistry or geology.—*Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

CHEAP COVERING FOR OUT BUILDINGS.

It is frequently the case that farmers find it necessary to erect buildings, the real value of which is scarcely sufficient to warrant the expense of a coat of shingles, notwithstanding their principal utility depends upon the circumstances of their being thoroughly tight and impervious to winds and rains. Whenever such buildings are to be constructed, a very economical covering may be supplied by thoroughly seasoning the boards, and covering them with common sheathing paper, previously dipped in tar, and spreading over the whole roof a cement composed of tar, lime and sand. This is represented by those who have tested its value, to be equal in point of durability to shingles or any other covering that can be supplied. They who are desirous of economizing, would do well to attend to this suggestion.—*Maine Cult.*

Most Important.—A man in Bristol, Md., declares that the coming winter will be awfully severe, because the onions have such thick skins—a sure sign. Thin skins, warm winter—thick skins, cold winter: that's the doctrine. What a lucky thing that the world has been blessed with onions.—*Ibid.*

There is what Goethe would call a *naturalness* in the writers upon agriculture, that is very refreshing. Defending the breed of white cows against imputations upon the quality of their milk, the Maine Farmer enumerates as one of their virtues, that *they are sometimes handy to find of a dark night.*—*Bost. Post.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842.

TRIAL OF PLOWS AT ANDOVER, BY A COMMITTEE OF THE ESSEX CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Minutes of an Examination of Plows entered for Premiums, at Andover, Oct. 4, 1842, by a Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society:

Description of Plow.	Power applied.	Depth of furrow.	Width of do.	Earth turned.	Re-sult.
1. Prouty & Co.'s A.	35	6½	12½	80	2.29
2. " B.	33	6	12	72	2.19
3. " C.	31	6	10	60	1.94
4. " C.	36	5½	10	58	1.61
5. " A.	34	6	13	78	2.30
6. " A.	37	6	13½	80	2.16
" " "	44	7½	13	94	2.14
7. Ruggles & Co's sward C.	33	6	12	72	2.19
" " "	40	7½	13	91	2.35
8. " Eagle	33	6	11	65	2.00
9. " sward D.	33½	6	11½	69	2.06
10. " Eagle	33	6	10½	65	1.99

The above plows were drawn with two pair of oxen, the same to each plow, moving moderately, on a grass sward, free of stones. Two of the plows were used with a powerful span of horses, moving quick, as follows:

6. Prouty & Co.'s A.	40	5 1/2	12	66	1.65
7. Ruggles & Co's C.	40	6 1/2	12	75	1.87

Note.—The power is estimated by supposing the dynamometer to be subdivided into 72 parts—and the result is ascertained by dividing the quantity of earth turned by the power applied. P.

Query.—In the use of the dynamometer, it is apparent that we ascertain correctly the relative power applied to the different plows; but I am not satisfied that the numbers on the instrument show the actual power in pounds weight—especially if those numbers from 1 to 9 are intended as indicative of hundred pounds. As you, Mr Editor, are familiar with the use of this instrument, I wish you would give such an explanation of it as we farmers can understand. Can it be possible that when the index of the instrument points to the numbers 4, 5 or 6, that only so many hundred pounds of power are applied? If so, then four men attached to a plow would be able to draw it. I wish you would give us an explanation of the actual force exerted by the team, when the work is done as above mentioned.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The preceding minutes and inquiry have been sent us, and we gladly give publicity to them. We stated last week, that the committee for trying the above plows, were unable to finish their work on the day of the cattle show, and adjourned to the following Tuesday. They then met and completed the trial. A premium had been offered for the best plow—and any citizen of the county could enter his plow. The consequence was, that the committee were obliged to try many from the hands of the same makers. We have previously stated that none were offered for trial but those manufactured by D. Prouty & Co. and by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. The comparison, therefore, is only between the instruments manufactured by those two firms.

The scale of the dynamometer was graduated by a balance maker. After the spring was constructed, he attached an hundred pounds weight to it, and made a mark where the index pointed; then added another hundred pounds, and made a mark—and so on up to the nine hundred. Then he took off an hundred, to see whether after being bent by the greater weight, the in-

dex would show eight hundred at the same point where it was found as he weighed up. Then another hundred was taken off, and an examination made at the point of seven hundred—and so on all the way down. Then it was weighed up and down again, before the permanent marks were fixed. The instrument does show the number of lbs. of power—and it shows too, that in common plowing, a team does not exert more strength than is necessary to lift from four to six hundred pounds directly upwards. This may surprise many people, but the difference between pulling directly upwards, and sliding or rolling, is apt to be overlooked. Were a horse attached to a rope that passed over a single pulley or block, or fall, and then passed down without any doubling, to a tub in the well which you are digging, the horse would be able to take up only a very small part of what he could move easily in the cart. Two men, we think, would easily lift a tub, which it would require a strong horse to raise 40 or 50 feet, when thus situated. Three or four men, could they conveniently exert their strength in a horizontal direction, would probably move a plow, in common sward land; but though they can exert this force for a short time, they are unable to continue it for many minutes. A man of ordinary strength will carry three, or even four bushels of grain upon his back for a few rods, easier than he will carry a single bushel a mile. The team, though it may be capable of lifting fifteen or eighteen hundred pounds, may yet find five or six hundred a wearisome load, when obliged to carry it ten or twelve miles, as is the case in plowing an acre. Take an ox wagon that weighs 2000 pounds, and two men will move it on level ground—put on to this wagon 8000 pounds, and it will require a strong team to manage it comfortably—and this too though the form of the ox or horse lets him work in a favorable position, while the man at the wagon is unfavorably placed. At the single pulley, the true place to try the power, man will come nearer to the horse in strength than is generally supposed. We know not how near, but we think two men would raise as much gravel from the well as one horse.

The dynamometer used in the present case, had its scale divided into 72 parts—the highest point indicated 900 lbs. Each division therefore, was one eighth of an hundred pounds, or 12 1/2 pounds. The 35 in the table against plow No. 1, is 35 eighths of an hundred—or it is 437 1/2 pounds. The 33 against No. 2, is 412 1/2 pounds.

There is another form in which results are often presented, and perhaps we may help some of our readers to understand this trial better if we give it. Plow No. 1 required 437 1-2 lbs. to move it: the furrow was 6 1-4 inches deep, and 12 3-4 wide. Multiplying these together gives 84 square inches of earth turned over by the application of 437 1-2 lbs. power. Now make this proportion: If 437 1-2 lbs. will turn 80 inches of earth, how many inches will 100 lbs. turn? Making the proportions thus, we find the following results, nearly—(for we discard some of the fractions):—

D. Prouty & Co.'s Plows—

No. 1.—A.	100 lbs. turns	18 1-3 sq. inches.
2.—B.	" "	17 1-3
3.—C.	" "	15 1-2
4.—C.	" "	13
5.—A.	" "	18 1-3
6.—A.	" "	15
do.	" "	17

—114 1-2 " Total.

Ruggles & Co.'s Plows—

No. 7.—C.	100 lbs. turns	17 1-2 sq. inches.
" " "	" "	18 4-5
8.—Eagle	" "	16
9.—Sward D.	" "	16 1-2
10.—Eagle	" "	15 3-4

—81 1-2 " Total.

The 7 Prouty plows, if we have added right, give an average of 16 1-3 inches of earth turned by 100 lbs. power; and the 5 Ruggles' give 16 9-10. The average depth of the Prouty furrows was a very small fraction over 6 1-5. That of the Ruggles exactly 6 1-5. The width of the Prouty was 12 inches; that of the Ruggles 11 4-5.

Any one who looks at the foregoing tables carefully, will notice that generally wide and deep furrows give a plow an advantage in point of power of draft. The Prouty plows, in this trial, made furrows a very little wider and deeper than the Ruggles, and yet with this advantage, its draft was a grain less favorable. In point of draft alone, the Ruggles plow has here done a little the best; but the two are very nearly equal.

What the judgment of the committee was, we have not learned.

Our figures, as we omitted some fractions, are not perfectly accurate. They are no improvement on those sent us by P. They merely show the result in another form.

The ease of draft, though an important point, is not all that is to be considered in a plow. The ease with which it can be managed by the holder; the steadiness and trueness of its run, and the quality of its work, are all of them important; and should a committee find those from one factory surpass those from the other in these respects, the difference in draft is not such as probably would be considered material.

SOWED CORN.

The communication of Mr Denny, of Westboro which will be found in another column, deserves the attention of our readers. We have had several conversations with Mr D. in relation to his crop, and are satisfied that he measured with much care, and was particularly to select spots for trial that should give no more than a fair average of his field; and are satisfied also, that his land was not in a higher state of cultivation than much of the land on almost all farms.

MR TESCHEMACHER'S ADDRESS.

A part of the exercises attending the annual exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural Society, which we were unable to be present at, was the delivery of an address by Mr J. E. Teschemacher. We have now enjoyed the pleasure of reading this production. It is an appropriate and beautiful address. We shall extract from our next number.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY CATTLE SHOW

Was held at Concord, on Wednesday of last week. Our engagements elsewhere prevented our attendance. We desired to be there, but finding that we could not we requested a friend to give us some account of it show for our columns. We have not heard from him in the form in which we hoped to. The Mass. Plover man and the Boston Cultivator speak well of the Show and of the interest taken in it by the farmers of the county.

ALBANY CATTLE SHOW.

Report says that this was one of the most extensive and interesting shows that have ever been held in the U. States. We have yet seen no full account of it.

[The Editor, being one of the Committee appointed for the purpose by the American Institute, attends the trial of plows at New York this day.

[Will some friend in Plymouth Co. furnish us with an account of the Cattle Show, &c. held at Bridgewater

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded borderly exposure, for the week ending Oct. 9.

Oct.	1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	3	43	62	56	N.
Tuesday,	4	38	67	60	N.
Wednesday,	5	33	50	45	N.
Thursday,	6	36	54	44	N. E.
Friday,	7	37	61	64	W.
Saturday,	8	45	66	69	S. W.
Sunday,	9	54	75	66	S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 900 Beef Cattle, 7300 Steers, 3500 Sheep and 1550 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with 1st week, viz. a few extra \$5 00. First quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Second quality, \$3 75 a 4 25. Third quality \$3 00 a 3 50.

Steers.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 20.

Sheep.—We quote lots from 75 a 1 75. Better qualities, from \$2 00 to 2 75.

Swine.—A small advance. Lots to peddle from 2 12 to 2 34 for sows, and 3 12 and 3 34 for Barrows. At tail from 3 to 4 12.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herd Grains, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 0 to 5 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. dry Seed, \$4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The supplies during the week have been about equal to demand, but at the close, appearances being favorable expected arrivals, prices were more languid.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 65 to 69—Southern, round low, old, 56 a 57—Southern flat yellow, new, 64 a 65—do. white, 62 a 64—do New Orleans, 60 a 60—Barley —a—Rye, Northern, 65 a 60—do Southern, 60 a 60—s, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. —a—Bran, —.

LOUR. Compared with last week's report, prices of descriptions have receded about 25 cents per bbl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 62 a 4 67 —do. r. \$0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 62 a 4 67 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 62 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, lowland a. \$4 62 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —a 00 a —a—Georgetown, \$4 57 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, \$4 75 a 0 00 —a—City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side \$4 75 a 0 00 —a—Country \$4 75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 56 a 1 —do fancy brands \$4 62 a 4 69 —Ohio via Canal, 0 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 a 0 00. Rye, 10 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market for mess Pork has revived since the last report, and sales have been made more fully, at a slight advance.

Beef—Mass 4 10 a new bbl. \$7 75 a 8 00—Navy—\$0 00 a —a—No. 1, 5 50 a 6 00 do Prime \$4 00 a 5 50—Pork—clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11 00 a 0 00 do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50 Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess 1 other States, —a—do Prime do do \$5 00 a 5 60 Cargo do, 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$10 00 a 10 50—Rye, shipping, 5 a 5—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do 14 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston 11 75 a 8—do 10 and Western, 7 12 a 0 Hams, Boston, 5 a 7—do 10 and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 4 do new milk, 5 a 6 12.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exaction shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 5 per pound.

Wool sales since our last have been 2 a 300 bales South American, and about 100,000 lbs. American, exact prices not public, but within the quoted rates.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40.—American full blood, do 35 a 37.—Do. 3 a do 32 a 35.—Do. 1 a do

30 a 32—1 a 4 and common do 25 a 23—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25.—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Kangsi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 25—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 20—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do —a—.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Growers have evinced a disposition to meet buyers, and sales to a considerable extent (nearly 500 bales) have been made the past week at 8c. mostly taken for exportation.

1st sort Mass. 1512, lb. 8 a 0. 2d do. do. do. 6.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16—CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 5 to 6c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 12 a 16.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknif, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 61 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



OF PEACH and PEAR, of PLUM, of CHERRY and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thickest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Geosherries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pæonies, of Helæonæ Pæonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.

Oct 12 eptDec 1

LINNEAN BOTANICAL GARDEN & NURSERIES.



The new Catalogues (32d edition) of this establishment, with reduced prices, comprising the most extensive assortment of trees and plants in America, are now ready for distribution, gratis, and will be sent to all who apply by mail, post paid. They comprise the following:

- 1.—Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.
- 2.—Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, &c.
- 3.—Green-house Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
- 4.—American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
- 5.—A Catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds.
- 6.—Do. do. in French.
- 7.—A Catalogue of Double Dahlias, comprising the most splendid varieties.

BOOKS.—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 50 cents.

Prince's do. on the Vine, \$1 50.

Prince's do. on Fruits, Pomological Manual, containing accurate descriptions, in detail, of about 800 varieties of Fruits, in 2 vols. \$2 00.

The Fruit and Ornamental Trees are of fine size, and among which are several thousand Plums of the choicest kinds, grafted on Plum Stocks, 8 to 9 feet high, at the low price of \$6 per dozen. Cherries, 9 to 12 feet high, at \$6 per dozen. Pears, 4 to 5 feet high, \$34 per 100, and larger sizes, 50 cents each. Apples, \$25 per 100. Peaches, \$22 1/2 per 100. Isabella and Catawba Grapes, \$3 per dozen. Orders with a remittance, or stating on whom to draw for the payment, will be promptly executed.

WM. K. PRINCE.

Flushing, L. I. Oct. 1st. 1842.

3w

Oct. 5

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who understands Nursery, Flower and Kitchen Gardening, and Foreing, in all its various branches, and who has had three years' experience in this country, wishes a situation. He will have no objections to going West or South. Can furnish the best reference. Address J. S. at this Office.

Oct. 3, 1842.

TO BE SOLD.

Two pair of old Wild Geese—Two pair of large Bremen Geese—Several Wild Ganders, of suitable age to match with the Native Geese,—and 30 full blooded Dorking Fowls. Inquire at the Brantree and Weymouth Toll House, Brantree.

3w

Oct 5

GRAPE VINES.



Isabella Grape Vines of proper age for forming vineyards, propagated from, and containing all, the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over ten years has conferred on the vineyards at *Croton Point*, near Sing Sing, N. Y. are now offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, (provided their locality is not too far north.) All communications, post paid, addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., No. 400 Broadway, N. Y. will receive attention. He feels quite confident, that he has so far ameliorated the character and habits of the grape vines in his vineyards, and nurseries by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., that they will be generally ripe when, and produce good fruit, when planted in most of the Northern, all the Western, Middle, and Southern States.

Oct. 5.

2w

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the pulling and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Protty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 " Grass Scythes.
60 Willis' do. do.	200 " Patent Smithe's.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Trunk do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halter do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANAN; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Educate your Children Early.—What is the object of education? To form the character. How is this to be done? Not by lessons, but principally through the influence of example, and circumstances, and situation. How soon is the child exposed to these influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of its mother's bosom—from that time it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another. So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old, and tottle about in two years, a selfish, discontented, irritable thing, that every one but the mother turns from in disgust. During this period, every human being is making its first observations, and acquiring its first experience; passes his early judgments, forms opinions, acquires habits. They may be ingrained into their characters for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take with firm hold, and some impressions, good or bad, may sink so deep as to be with scarcely any force, eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookednesses of disposition which we attribute to nature, would be found, if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed or stunted tree, not from any natural perversity of seed, from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation where it grew.—*Journal of Education.*

Job Dodge, or the Stormy Day.—It was a half drizzling, half stormy day in the middle of November—just such a day as puts nervous people in a bad humor with themselves and every body else. Job Dodge was brooding over the fire immediately after breakfast. His wife addressed him as follows: "Mr Dodge, can't you mend that front door-latch today?"

"No," was the answer.

"Well, can't you mend the handle of the water pail?"

"No."

"Well, can't you fix a handle to the mop?"

"No."

"Well, can't you put up some pins for the clothes, in our chamber?"

"No."

"Well, can't you fix that north window, so that the rain and snow won't drive in?"

"No, no, no," answered the husband, sharply.

He then took his hat, and was on the point of leaving the house, when his wife, knowing that he was going to the tavern, where he would meet some of his wet-day companions, asked him kindly to stop a moment. She then got her bonnet and cloak, and said to her husband, "You are going to the tavern: with your leave, I will go with you." The husband stared. "Yes," said the wife, "I may as well go as you: if you go and waste the day at the tavern, why shall I not do the same?"

Job felt the reproof. He shut the door; hung up his hat; got the hammer and nails; did all his wife had requested, and sat down by the fire at night, a better and happier man.—*Selected.*

Posthumous charities are the very essence of selfishness, when bequeathed by those who, when alive, would not give away a penny.—*Lacon.*

A Bold Preacher.—Samuel Davies, when President of Princeton College, visited England for the purpose of obtaining donations for that institution. The King (George III.) had a curiosity to hear a preacher from "the wilds of America." He accordingly attended on one occasion when Mr Davies preached, and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence, that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the house, in such terms as these: "He is a wonderful man!" "Why, he beats my bishops!" &c. Davies, observing that the King was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking in his Majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following beautiful rebuke: "When the lion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silence." The King instantly shrunk back in his seat, like a schoolboy that had been rapped over the head by his master, and remained quiet during the remainder of the sermon. The next day the monarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to his courtiers, "He is an honest man; an honest man." Not one of his silken bishops would have dared him such a reproof.—*Selected.*

The latest Fish Story is this, from the St. Louis Organ:

"A few miles from St. Louis, on the Illinois shore, are large lakes, which abound with fish of the choicest kind. The prairies are filled with cattle, which resort to the borders of the lakes, in the heat of the day, and sometimes go into them up to their middle and lash themselves with dripping tails to keep the flies off. While a large two year old bull of the Durham breed, was lashing himself in the water and dipping his nose in the rippling wave to cool it, an enormous fish caught him by the nose and drew it under; when with a powerful struggle he drew it up again; and you could see the fish fast to his snout, half his length out of water. The roaring of the bull and the thrashing of the fish was quite an exciting scene, and the battle continued some time, until the bull appeared to grow faint, and eventually gave up: the last that was seen of him that evening, was at some distance in the lake, when the rump of the bull would bob up occasionally like a float. It is said that the fish and bull were both found the next day on the lake shore, dead; the horns of the bull being through the fish near the gills."

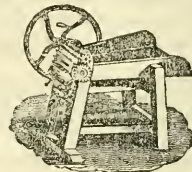
Horace Walpole tells the annexed anecdote of a humane jailor in Oxfordshire, who made the following application to one of his condemned prisoners. "My good friend! I have a little favor to ask of you, which, from your obliging disposition, I doubt not you will readily grant. You are ordered for execution on Friday week. I have a particular engagement on that day; if it makes no difference to you, would you say next Friday instead?"

A secret is like silence—you cannot talk about it and keep it; it is like money—when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did ye betray that secret I told you." "Is it betraying ye call it? An sure when I found I was n't able to kape it myself, did 'nt I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"—*Selected.*

A Dutch Advertisement.—We copy this from an exchange paper:—

Sothering.—I dakes dis way to inform de public vot I can do—dat I can Make stove Pipes, brass Copper, and tin work of any kind, from a Still vorn to a Vistle, and I can Sother up de booter, de bots vot haa hole in 'em, and make 'em just as coot as new. All dish I will do for de Monceys, at mine old shtand in dish little Village, neer Vare de carpenter lives vot makes de Wheel barrows, moncey sick Hosses and Toles de bell.

HANS VANBRUGGEN.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two hells a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

- 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
- 200 " " Trunk and leading Chains.
- 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAR, Esq. of Sale and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XL.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

[NO. 16.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SCRAPS.

Cleaning of Cows.—We have had one or two at needed assistance; in every instance an effectual assistance has been given, by giving two or three ears of *roasted corn*. Just throw the ears (of corn) into the fire and brown or burn them, (at black if you can help it,) and it will be found, presume, a certain cure. It has in no instance failed with us. We have once or twice been obliged to repeat giving the corn a *second* time, but never more than twice.

P. S.—My wife tells me that *five or six* ears (of corn) should be given, and repeated daily as long as is necessary.

Potatoes.—Your ideas relative to *lightness of soil*, are perfectly correct; and any one may easily own the fact. I had made the experiment before saw any thing in your paper, and have never had any doubts since. Another circumstance:—I have never been able to produce nearly as good a crop (of potatoes) on *high land*; and if I wish to make use of a crop of potatoes I always plant on the *best land* I have. Again—I always plant *whole tubers*, and have invariably found the *larger the tuber the better the crop*. I have memoranda upon a crop raised three or four years since, but they are too voluminous for this letter. The result by measurement, in the half bushel, was 16 bushels to the row where the seed was large, and 8 bushels to the row (of the same length,) where the seed was small. Planted in drills at 11 inches apart. I came to this conclusion—that an *equal quantity of seed, large or small*, will produce an *equal quantity of potatoes*—but those from the *large seed* will produce the *best potatoes*, and will require less ground and be more easily dug.

Rolling Corn Land.—I am satisfied, by two or three years' trial, that light land rolled when planted will stand a drought much better than if it were *worked*. This present year I had an excellent trial. All my corn was rolled as soon as planted. Every severe drought existed after the corn came up and got to be a foot or a foot and a half high. In the plow, bar side to the corn, on each side of the corn; and *immediately* levelled the interstices with the cultivator; so that whatever was plowed, was *immediately* afterwards levelled with the cultivator. The ground thus managed, when turned over was moist and fine; in a day or two not a sign of moisture was to be found: it was a complete dry of well pulverized earth; while that part of the field which had not been so served, (say one end of the field,) upon removing a *seeming crust*, 1-2 or 3-4 of an inch thick, exhibited a charming picture. To complete the experiment, I left this *undisturbed* the balance of the season. It is now all standing—and if any of your doubting correspondents could just visit the field and see how much better the corn is on the *unworked* part, I think they would admit that *rolling light lands* and

leaving them *unworked*, will enable them to stand a drought much better. With respect to weeds, I find in the *unworked* part an abundance of what is here called *pursley*: I am not botanist enough to call it by any other name, nor do I know whether that is the name you give it at the North. Here, we consider it does no injury whatever to the land. Among the *pursley* is here and there a stalk of what is here called "*lamb's quarter*," but what I recollect is, at the North, called *pigweed*. I raised an excellent crop of corn, some five or six years since, and never put *hoe, plow or cultivator* in it after it was planted; and a wheelbarrow would have held all the weeds upon eight acres. One gentleman, who heard of the fact, rode ten miles to see the corn and satisfy himself of the fact. It was done thus: I plowed land that had never before been broken up, (virgin soil) eight inches deep, with a furrow slice of 18 inches, and laid in completely flat, and planted the seed in corn. The next year I plowed the same land *fourteen* inches deep, and again put it in corn, and this was the year alluded to above;—it was the *second* year I had raised corn on the same land, without manure and without any other cultivation than the plowing previous to planting. The soil is a light, black mould, of from 4 to 6 inches deep; *subsoil, a rich sandy clay*. You know our Western lands are more easily cultivated and widely different, in many respects, from your Northern lands, and I know not how far the same results would answer the same practices in your cold latitude. I am fully satisfied that early planted corn here, will so shade the land by its rapid and luxuriant growth, as to prevent many weeds from growing.

Turnips.—I, and several of my neighbors, upon trial, have become satisfied that good wheat cannot here be raised upon land that had turnips the previous year. We have all noticed, also, that the land seemed to be nearly dead for a year or two after a crop of turnips has been taken from it, and we have accordingly ceased to raise turnips on land intended for wheat. What do you think can be the cause? * Our turnips are of the very best kind; as big as a hat crown, and 3 or 4 inches, and even more, thick. Does not wheat follow turnips in England? Is it climate? Is it soil? Or is it because we use no manure, and turnips exhaust the soil?

Cows and Calves.—I have always found that high feeding of cows *immediately* before and *immediately* after calving, to be injurious. I know this is contrary to the opinions and directions expressed in all, I believe, the agricultural works I have ever read; still the fact with me is as stated. My cows always do better at that time, if no alteration whatever takes place in their feed. Two years since, I determined to give a fair experiment. Two of my cows had calves in the winter; one of the calves was well housed and well tended; of the

other, which was dropped upon the snow, no care was taken—nor was the mother sheltered at all. The latter calf was decidedly the better animal, though for a day or two it lay upon the snow, or what was worse, "*slosh*," or melted snow. Facts are stubborn things, and we must yield to them. My feelings, I confess, were not very pleasant while the experiment was going on; but I thought nature was sufficient to take care of itself; and the opportunity to try the experiment was so fine, that I could not let it slip. I did not expect to lose the calf—but I had previously noticed that all my cows, if left to themselves, *both summer and winter*, would always leave home at calving time, and be absent from one to six days, when they would come home with the calf at their side. I have never housed a cow during my residence in the West. They are regularly fed twice a day in winter—morning and night; and after having been milked in the morning are turned out of the barn-yard, let the weather be as it may—rain, snow, or sunshine. I endeavor always to have plenty of *ashes and salt* in the troughs in the barn-yard, which they lap at will, and more or less daily; and this keeps them, I presume, in good health. This is a very simple matter: fill a trough half full of ashes; put your salt upon the ashes; the cattle, unaccustomed to ashes, will lick the salt and get a taste of the ashes; they will soon be very fond of it, and will lick the *ashes alone* if no salt be there. If your troughs (like mine) are not under shelter, and it should rain, no matter—the salt will only dissolve and mix with the ashes. I renew the *ashes* only as occasion may require, but I *salt* once a week, whether the old salt be gone or not.

Drinks.—I am a little surprised that *buttermilk* has never to my recollection, been recommended in your paper as a drink during harvest and the hot months. At the South and West, it is *always*, I believe, used. Sometimes it is mixed with water. I, being a Yankee, cannot drink it at *all* times, but of a *right hot* day, I know nothing more palatable nor more refreshing than a glass of fresh *buttermilk*, either with or without water mixed: a real old buttermilk-drinker prefers it two or three days old; but under no circumstances can I drink it that old.

It is unnecessary to say I have written "*corrente calamo*," for the paper shows it. I have no time to copy or to put it into form. Finding, after having stated my private business with you, that I had considerable space left, and knowing that Uncle Sam would charge just as much for conveying blank paper as for matter that might be useful, I concluded to fill out the sheet with some random hints, which I hope may not be entirely destitute of value. Your well-wisher,

A WESTERN FARMER.

St. Charles, (Missouri.)

In civil jurisprudence it too often happens that there is so much law, there is no room for justice, and that the claimant expires of wrong, in the midst of right, as mariners die of thirst, in the midst of water.—*Lucan*.

*As to the cause why wheat will not do well after turnips, we can say nothing, for we know nothing. We have found corn do but poorly, very poorly in the early part of the season, where it followed turnips.—Ed. N.E.F.

EXTRACTS FROM MR TESCHEMACHER'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Guano.—"Owing to the kindness of Mr Benjamin Bangs, of this city, who presented to me a small portion of Guano, brought by one of his vessels, the Henry Lee, from the coast of Peru, it has fallen to my lot to try the effects of this much celebrated manure on several plants. The chemical constitution of this substance, renders it probable that it is the excrement of birds, which has, during countless ages, accumulated on the Peruvian coast, where it forms beds of considerable thickness, and where it has for several centuries been used by the inhabitants of that sterile coast to raise luxuriant crops of corn. There are this year sixty English vessels employed in fetching this manure to the English farmers.

The most recent, and probably most correct analysis of Guano, that by Voelckel, shows that it contains many of the ingredients favorable to vegetation, such as several salts of ammonia, phosphate of lime or the chief component part of bonedust in abundance, potash, soda, and as much as one third of organic matter, which would furnish humus with a little clay and sand.

Immediately on receiving this Guano, about the 17th June of this year, I commenced my experiments, which I will now explain in order, and as briefly as possible.

First observing that all those plants which were treated with Guano, were potted in a mixture, consisting of plain earth without any manure, sand, and a little leaf mould and peat, with which the Guano was mixed—that those plants which compare with them have been grown in our richest compost, and that both have had the same attention, and been grown otherwise under the same circumstances.

Fuchsia fulgens—one year seedling; potted 17th June, 2 1-2 inches high, with one teaspoonful not piled up, of Guano; repotted 9th August, then 12 inches high, with another teaspoonful of Guano: is now (Sept. 16,) 1 1-2 foot high.

The contrast between this and the two years old plant, is very striking, both as to luxuriance of growth and color of the foliage, the plant with Guano being vastly superior. I think, also, that the color of the flower is improved. It is well known among gardeners that it is rather difficult to grow this plant well.

Pelargonium—two seedlings grown with Guano and one of the same sowing without: on the 17th June, these two were potted with one teaspoonful of Guano, and repotted on the 9th August with another teaspoonful. Here also the difference in favor of Guano is very great.

China Roses—two cuttings with Guano, potted 17th June, with one teaspoonful Guano—one was then 7 inches high, the other 4 1-2; they are now 34 inches and 28 inches respectively, with large healthy foliage and stem; these have not received a second application of Guano.

Celosia cristata, or **Cockscomb**—one seedling, with one teaspoonful, and one of the same sowing without; the size of the stem, foliage, and head of that with Guano, is more than double that of the other, and the difference in the green color of the leaves remarkable.

Salvia patens—with one teaspoonful of Guano: the effect here has been to lengthen the joints, and the flower appears a trifle smaller than usual.

Acacia Farnesiana—a seedling, showing the

size of the foliage and length of the joints previous to the application of a teaspoonful of Guano, and the remarkable growth of both afterwards.

Camellia—with two teaspoonfuls, 17th June, and none since. This specimen, which was quite small and unhealthy before the addition of Guano, as may be seen by the lower leaves, exhibits in a most marked manner, by its beautiful large deep green leaves and healthy bud, the action of this manure.

I have also exhibited a Camellia grown with a large proportion of fine wood charcoal. The foliage and bud is extremely fine and luxuriant, and of a very healthy green color, but, as may be seen, not at all equal to that worked with Guano.

One Balsam, 17th June, two spoonfuls, repotted 9th August, with two more to which a little lime was added.

This is an ugly specimen, being nearly past flowering; but I sent it to confirm an observation in the London Gardener's Chronicle, which states that the Balsams worked there with Guano, came with smaller flowers. It is evidently the case here, but I have watched it carefully and found that not a single flower missed bearing its seed vessel, and that every seed vessel I have opened, is quite full of perfect seeds containing from 14 to 20 in each. I wish this point to be carefully remembered, as I shall found some farther remarks upon it.

From what I have seen of Guano, it is quite clear that its action is rapid and powerful on the stem and foliage, increasing their size and deepening their green color: of this fact there can be no doubt. I think it probable that it diminishes the size of the flower in some cases, and that it improves the seed, both in quantity and quality—of this, however, much more experiment is required to prove the certainty. I have one more remark to make; when those plants were repotted, which received a second application, the roots were very numerous, and appeared in the most vigorous health—thick, succulent, pure white, the tips with that hairy appearance so well known by cultivators as a sign of strong growth.

In Peru it is customary, when using Guano to raise pepper, to manure three times; first on appearance of the roots, then on the appearance of the leaves, and lastly on the formation of the fruit.

I think the experiment of its action on all fruits, particularly the larger fruit trees, as apples, pears, &c., will be extremely interesting, as well as on the vine, which is well known to be excessively greedy for rich food, particularly for bone manure, the chief ingredient of which, phosphate of lime, Guano contains in considerable quantity."

Observation of the Growth of Plants Important.—"I cannot resist the temptation to explain a single instance where the close observation of the growth of plants is of importance, and I do so more willingly as the result is likely to be useful, and bears directly upon the interesting subject of Guano.

The nectariferous juices, or, as it is commonly called, the honey in flowers, is usually separated or secreted by glandular bodies called nectaries, and this honey has by many been supposed to be of indispensable service in the fecundation of the seed; but there are also glands on the leaves and leaf stalks, (petioles) of many plants, which perform the same office of secreting honey; here, of course, it cannot be of use for this purpose. Such glands exist on the petioles, or leaf stalks, of most of the Acacia tribe, on the tips of three or four of the lower serratures on the leaves of Grewia, on vari-

ous parts of the leaves or stems of the Balsam, Passiflora, and many other plants. These glands only secrete honey during the youth and growth of the leaf; it is then only that their operation a beautiful structure can be properly observed; when the leaf has attained its full growth and perfected the active part of these glands dries up, the time for observing their powers is past, and the leaf then proceeds in its own important function of elaborating the sap. It has been lately surmised, and appears to me with every probability of truth, that this honey is an excretion thrown off, of the superabundant and useless part of the juices, after the leaf or flower has selected all that is necessary precisely analogous to the excretions of the animal frame. I will attempt, very briefly, to show, in this view, if correct, is of some importance both to Agriculture and Horticulture. Mr A. A. Hayes, Roxbury, in a beautiful, simple, and I believe original experiment, exhibited before the Chemical Society of Boston, last spring, proved the existence of phosphoric acid (probably combined) in seeds, by immersing sections of them in weak solutions of sulphate or acetate of copper; in white part of the seed phosphoric acid existed, on that part was deposited a precipitate of phosphate of copper: this was particularly evident in the seed of Indian corn.

A certain quantity of phosphoric acid, or phosphates, is therefore necessary to the existence of these seeds; and that part of the plant, (probably the flower,) destined to perform the function of preparing the juices for these seeds, must go on exerting its utmost powers in selecting and rejecting until the requisite quantity of phosphates and other ingredients for the seed are obtained. Now phosphates in most soils exist in extremely minute quantities; therefore, those plants and flowers whose seeds require any quantity, must extract large portions of food from the soil before they select the amount of phosphates necessary for perfection of their seeds; and probably only many seeds arrive at maturity as the plant can cure phosphates to complete; the remainder, bryons of which are always formed in abundance are abortive—that is, never come to perfection.

The same line of reasoning of course applies to the other necessary ingredients of seeds. Therefore, we present to a plant food containing abundant supply of these ingredients, it seems reasonable to suppose that we shall produce more seeds, or rather that more of the embryo seeds be perfected. Now I have before stated that chemical analysis of Guano shows that it contains in abundance, most of the necessary ingredients plants and seeds, the nitrogen of its ammonia being absolutely requisite for the cellular, vascular and other parts of the stem and leaves, and phosphoric acid, as well as its nitrogen, for seeds; and if future experience should confirm what I have today stated as an opinion, that flowers of plants manured with Guano become smaller, it may be accounted for on the assumption that, as there is presented to the plant the ingredients in abundance, particularly those necessary for the seed, the flower, and its glands, will of course it is to prepare the latter, have less work to perform, less food to analyze, less to select, less to reject; hence there is no necessity to them of so large a size as where much exertion these functions is required. The seed will be larger and in greater quantity.

I offer this train of reasoning on an abstract

d little understood subject with the utmost diffidence, and certainly under the impression that we have not yet sufficient evidence or experience on this most interesting manure, to offer a solid and well grounded opinion; but it is at all events a sufficient foundation on which to lay the superstructure of experiment."

The Ladies.—"I cannot help congratulating you, we part, on the resolution to admit the ladies participate in all the pleasures of our meetings; whether we regard the department of fruit, flowers, or vegetables, they are unquestionably the chief supporters and promoters of Horticulture. Were it not for female society, who would care to decorate the festive hall with flowers? or would a plodding man of business feel any interest in glazing the parlor window with the choicest beauties of the greenhouse? In the happiest hour of her life, the maiden must be crowned with the tidal wreath of flowers; is she sick, the fragrance and delicate form of flowers soothes her weary day, and assuages her anguish; and when her pure spirit is translated to heaven, flowers must deck her mortal remains and ornament her tomb. In the pursuits which tend to brutalize the human species, war, at the inebriating cup, or the gambler's board, man stands alone; or if woman shares, hers is only the share of suffering. But in all those pursuits which tend to ennoble the race, to advance civilization, or encourage refinement, there she stands at his side to rejoice, to enjoy, to stimulate her applause, to reward by her smiles: so that the presence and sanction of woman is a feather which we may add with pride to the plume of Horticulture: and to us, Horticulturists, her patronage is like the atmosphere of liberty to the free—if we have it not, we languish and die. Let us, therefore, hail her appearance at our assemblies and entertainments with delight; not as a boon conferred upon us, but as her right by all the laws of justice and chivalry. When we tilt for prizes, shall not beauty grace our tournament and enliven our feast?"

A Cheerful Home.—What might there be in kindness! What a thrill of pleasure is given by kind words from a heart full of the true milk of humanity! Happy the children who have such a father, and blessed the wife with such a husband! But there is no man without his crusty moments; the wear and tear of business, the irritation consequent upon it, must sometimes give rise to harsh words and harsh conduct, when at home in the domestic circle. Then comes the test of the good wife—the looks of condolence and of affection, the assiduous cares, the cheering words, the smile, the ear of sympathy, and the honest, common sense and unselfish advice. Ah, if we could bear in mind how necessary it is to bear and forbear, how much more profitable are the words which turn away wrath than those that annoy, and engender quarrels, how many homes that are now the abodes of misery, would be made cheerful and happy.—*Selected.*

Virtue.—The most vicious cannot but pay a secret, though unwilling homage to virtue, inasmuch as the worst men cannot bring themselves thoroughly to esteem a bad man, although he be their dearest friend, nor can they thoroughly despise a good man, although he be their bitterest enemy.—*Lacon.*

Murmur at nothing; if our ills are reparable, it is ungrateful; if remediless, it is vain.—*Ibid.*

For the New England Farmer.

RED ANTS.

MA EDITOR.—Can you or any of your readers inform me what can be done to get rid of these little pests—these great pests, I might say?

My house (a new one, and as clean and neat as new paint and good care can make or keep it) is infested with them from cellar to garret.

I saw, some time since, in a paper, that green sage would cause them to leave any place where it was strewn around. This I have tried, but it does no good.

Please insert this in your paper, and request any old housekeeper who has been troubled as I am, and been lucky enough to devise a remedy, to inform the public through the medium of the Farmer, what remedy was applied. The sooner the better, for they multiply like hornets.

Yours, truly,

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

Please answer this inquiry, any one who can.—*Ed.*

NEW ENGLAND FACTORY GIRLS.

During a collecting tour a few days since, amongst our subscribers residing in Rowley and Ipswich, (a pleasant route, by the way, where we almost universally find a hearty welcome and prompt pay), we met in Rowley, with one of our town mechanics, employed upon the mason work of a neat and commodious dwelling house. Now for whom would our readers guess that this comfortable home was constructing? For the country seat of some city merchant? For the abode of some industrious mechanic or thrifty farmer? No, for none of these, but for two factory girls, sisters, natives of Rowley, and who since some of our enterprising fellow citizens established manufactories here, three or four years ago, have been employed in the cotton mills of this town.

We know of nothing which gives us greater pleasure than the witnessing such cheering proofs of the sure reward which attends the labors of the industrious and the prudent in this country. Here, while merchant princes have been breaking; while the idle, the careless and the dissipated have been wasting their substance; while financiers in high places have been swindling the public and their employers out of immense sums, which like all property dishonestly or unjustly procured, seldom enriches those who obtain it, but is scattered they know not where; while the cry of hard times and poverty has been resounding in half the habitations of the land—these girls have illustrated the truth "that the hand of the diligent maketh rich." Their are no times so hard as to be an overmatch for intelligence and industry: these may bid defiance to the rudest storms which sweep over the land: they are indomitable: the hand of disease only, among all the ills which are abroad in the earth, has power to blast their hopes.

These two sisters during the time which they have worked in the cotton mills in this town, have boarded in a respectable residence within sight of the window where we pen this paragraph; have clothed themselves handsomely, and have saved of their earnings, including, we suppose, the interest on their earnings, about \$1200. The house of which we have spoken, will cost them about \$1500, and by the time the bills on it are called for, they will, no doubt, be able to pay them all.

We perhaps owe an apology to the young ladies for thus bringing them before the public; but we have derived so much pleasure at hearing of their prosperity, that we could not forbear to share it with our readers, and to hold up their example for the imitation of others.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A Beautiful Thought.—How few men seem to have formed a conception of the original dignity of their nature or the exalted design of their creation. Regarding themselves only as the creatures of time, endowed merely with animal passions and intellectual faculties, their projects, and aims, and expectations, are circumscribed by the narrow outlines of human life. They forget that instability and decay are written, as with a sunbeam, upon all earthly objects; that this world with all its pageantry of pomp and power, is crumbling into dust; that the present life is scarcely deserving of a single thought, excepting as it forms the introduction to another; and that he alone acts either a prudent or a rational part, who frames his plans with a direct reference to that future and endless state of being. Sin has so blinded the understanding, perverted the will, and debased the affections, that man never fails to invest some temporal good with fancied perfection, and idly imagine that the attainment of it would satisfy the desire and fill the capacities of the immortal spirit. Vain thought! How little they know themselves! The soul is not of the earth, and they will strive in vain to chain it to the dust. Though its native strength has been impaired, its purity tarnished, and its glory changed, it will always be a prisoner here. Send it forth if you will, to range through the whole material universe, and like the dove dismissed from the ark, it will return without finding a single place of rest—for it has no resting place but the bosom of God.—*Selected.*

Salt for Hogs.—Hogs, during the process of fattening, should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is no less advantageous to them than to the ox, the cow or the sheep, and when liberally given, is a preventive of many diseases to which, from their continual confinement, and the effects of hearty food, they are inevitably exposed. Some hogs, also, are greatly benefited by it, and will partake of it once or twice a week as eagerly and to all appearance, with as good zest as they do of corn or meal. Charcoal is also highly salutary in its influences upon the hog.—*Selected.*

Mince Pies.—To make mince pies without apples or cider, take the requisite quantity of meat, and one third the quantity of beets, that is commonly used of apples. Boil the beets, and let them pickle twelve hours. Chop them very fine, and one-eighth of grated wheat bread. Sweeten and season with spices, &c. to taste.

F. W. S.
[Albany Cult.]

There are two things that speak as with a voice from heaven, that He who fills the eternal throne, must be on the side of virtue, and what He befriends must finally prosper and prevail. The first is, that the bad are never completely happy and at ease, although possessed of every thing that this world can bestow; and that the good are never completely miserable, although deprived of every thing that this world can take away.—*Lacon.*

From the American Farmer.

BADEN CORN.

Last spring early, we gave to our friend, Mr. J. B. Egerton, a handful of Baden corn, he promising at the time to plant it and report his success this fall. The other day he reminded us of his promise, and invited us to examine a hill of the stalks which he had cut up with the ears on for our inspection.

These we presume were among the tallest of those which grew on his patch, for they ranged from 14 feet to 16 feet 10 inches in height, and the thickest at the lower end measured 5 inches in circumference. This hill bore eleven ears on the three stalks. We were informed by Mr E. that the whole patch (8 by 20 feet) would average 9 ears to the hill, the majority of which were of medium size. It is his opinion that there would have been more ears on the stalks, but that the corn lacked a free circulation of air, being located in a confined yard in the first place, and had the misfortune, in addition to that, of having tomatoes growing among it. But our friend Egerton we think has no right to complain of the yield of his tiny field; for though only one hundred and sixty square feet, it has yielded him more good corn than we have seen in our day grow on the fourth of an acre; for, strange as it may sound in the ears of those who are in the habit of garnering ten bushels to the acre, it is no less a fact, that Mr Egerton's patch has exceeded 300 bushels to the acre. This fact should go far to show how much labor is thrown away, in attempts to cultivate corn upon poor lands, and how practicable it is, with good land, plenty of manure, and good culture, to raise an average crop of a hundred bushels to the acre. Had this little crop of Mr Egerton had the advantage of sun and air, we have no hesitancy in saying that he would have made fully one-fourth more. His ground was as good as manure and ashes could make it, and only required a more congenial position to have done for its owner all that he could have asked of it; but even under the inauspicious circumstances of which we have spoken, aided by his skill, Farmer Egerton must from this day, henceforth, stand at the head of all amateur corn-growers.

A word more about the Baden corn. From our own experience this season, we are convinced that by an early planting, and with a rich soil, there is no other variety more productive; but it does not come to maturity as early as other varieties.

Commissioner of Patents.—We have observed a paragraph going the rounds stating that this excellent officer is to be removed. As no cause appears to be assigned, we hope that the report is without foundation. So far as agriculturists are concerned, we feel certain that such a procedure would be received with feelings of profound regret, as the disinterested and enlightened course pursued by him in behalf of their interests, has endeared him to them by the mingled feelings of gratitude and respect.—*Ibid.*

At a recent trial of Fanny Elssler, the French dancer, before the Court in Paris, for a breach of her contract with one of the theatres, it was stated by the counsel that she received \$148,000 in the United States for 178 performances, and the remark was made "that the Americans might have reserved some part of it for their European creditors."

VALUE OF APPLES FOR STOCK.

The following facts, communicating to a late meeting of the Hartford County Temperance Society, are as interesting and important to the friends of agriculture as they are to the friends of temperance. We have long believed that cider, at the price it ordinarily is sold for in the market, does not warrant the labor and expense attending it, and have doubted whether any but the choicest varieties of the apple, could be cultivated and disposed of in such a manner as to yield a profit. Previous experiments have satisfied us that apples are worth more for food than for cider; but we were not aware that the balance was so great in favor of the former. The facts, however, communicated by Mr Clark, show it to be so, and his well known character for integrity and intelligence, is a sufficient guaranty for their correctness.

"Joel Clark, Esq., of East Granby, Ct., in 1835, for the first time instituted an experiment for testing the value of apples for food for horses, and for fattening swine and bees. At this time he was incredulous upon the subject. The result was conclusive proof to his own mind of their being decidedly beneficial. The present year he has pursued the same experiment with precisely the same results. Last year he slaughtered two hogs, which weighed a little over 400 lbs. This year he has slaughtered the same number, a smaller sized animal, one weighing 348 lbs., the other 328. They were fed, in both cases, exclusively on raw apples, sour and sweet promiscuously, until a short period before being butchered, and the pork is of the first quality.

In August last, he discontinued the milking of a cow, which he had designated for fattening, and turned her into the summer pasture with his young stock. On the first of October he removed her to rowen feed, and commenced feeding with apples. The most she would have commanded in market at this time was 13 to 14 dollars. He kept her seven weeks, giving her night and morning as many apples as she would eat, which was just about a bushel a day. The thrift was such as to excite the particular notice of himself and hired man, and equal that of any animal on any kind of feed. At the expiration of the seven weeks he sold her; and to be still better able to know the result of his experiment, he rode four miles to see her slaughtered. A better beef is seldom found than this proved to be. He received \$28 30 for her, that is, \$14 30 gain for seven weeks.

He fed at the same time, and in the same manner, a two-year-old heifer, and with results more favorable, rather than less. Though not the largest of his herd, she weighed, on being slaughtered, 573 pounds.

What farmer who understands at all the article of profit and loss in the use of the products of his farm, and consults his pecuniary interests simply, will not be surprised to hear that this gentleman has commenced operations for constructing a cellar under his barn, for the purpose of preserving his apples for feeding his stock during winter.

Mr Clark's orchards have produced 150 barrels of cider, and even more, in a year, which he has sold to the distiller for 50 cents a barrel, because he knew no more profitable manner of disposing of it. Now, the quantity of apples necessary to make 150 barrels of cider, upon the above estimate, would yield, according to the results of his experiment in feeding this year, \$300—making a differ-

ence of \$225, no trifle, surely, in the profits of one man's orchard; or, if you value the cider at \$1 per barrel, the difference is \$150.—*Silk Culturist.*

THE BEE MOTIL.

Mr T. Hudson, of Hudson, Ohio, states in the *Ravenna Cabinet*, that in his opinion, the ravages of the great enemy of bees, the bee moth, may be prevented by the simple process of thoroughly saturating the hives with salt, as the miller will not deposit its eggs in the hive thus prepared. His plan is to plane and prepare the boards for the hive and then let them remain for a few days immersed in a strong brine. His own personal observation and experience as an apiarian, has led him to the above conclusions and practice.—*Cleveland Herald.*

In the spring, about the time the bees commence working, we whitewash our hives for the purpose of promoting the health of the bees and preventing depredations from the bee moth. We put a good portion of fine salt in the white-wash, and put it on the hives, outside and inside up to the comb, and apply it very liberally on the lower edge of the hive and on the board at the bottom.

We learned the value of this by experiments on sick bees. A number of patients were put in a glass and various remedies tried. When this was offered they commenced eating it and recovered in a few hours. We then applied the white-wash to six or eight hives in which the bees were dying fast, and had ceased to labor, and the next day they were all in good health, and able to do a good day's work.

We are never troubled with the bee moth or sick bees. We apply the whitewash to the lower edges of the hive, and on the board a few times during summer. The bees seemed pleased with it, and many of them take a good dose, though they look well. They doubtless consider prevention better than cure.—*Ed. Far. Jour.*

To Protect Grain from Rats.—One of our subscribers wishes us to state for the benefit of his brother farmers, that green Elder boughs scattered in and about a mow of rye or other grain, will effectually protect it against the depredations of rats. These vermin are often very troublesome and destructive in their ravages in the farmer's barn; and if so simple a remedy will prevent their mischief, it should be known and remembered by all.—*Far. Gaz.*

A farmer informs us that he drove the rats from his premises by laying stalks of green mullein, with the leaves and all as they grew, in the places frequented by them.—*Ed. Far. Jour.*

Deterioration of Broom Corn.—It has been found in different sections of the country, that broom corn is deteriorating, in consequence, as it is supposed, of mixture with Indian corn, as it is inclined to run up at the top in a manner similar to the spindle of common corn. Where a mixture has taken place, kernels of Indian corn have been found on broom corn. Broom corn is carelessly cultivated near or by the side of Indian corn, even when the seed is sowed for planting. To prevent deterioration, seed should be selected from handsome plants, with well formed brush, and cultivated at a distance from the other corn.—*Far. Jour.*

Cheap.—Potatoes sell for 25 cts. in Boston.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 8, 1842.

From J. M. Ives, of Salem, by Wm. Kenrick: xford Stump, Swaar, Conn. Rombo, Quince, Michael Henry Pippin, and Piper Apples; Cataline, lumbian Virgalien, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Romain, Beurre Bosc, (fine specimen,) Buffum, and plantain Pears; Red Cheek Melacaton (fine specimen,) and Seedling Peaches; Coe's late Red ums.

From Edmund Marsh, Quincy; fine specimen of athcone and Lewis Pears.

From John Hovey, Roxbury; Quinces; Cataw and Sweetwater Grapes.

Fine specimen of Orange Quinces from S. W. skson, of Boston.

White Muscat and Isabella Grapes, bunches full ripe, by John Cass, Boston.

Coe's Golden Drop Plums, fine specimen, from rry Vandine, of Cambridgeport; also Quinces. Sweetwater Grapes, from Geo. Walsh, Charles- rn.

Baldwin and Russet Apples, extra size, having n forced on young trees, by Eldridge Tufts, nbridgeport.

Large Red and Green Apples, from Rev. G. B. rry, East Bradford.

Louis Bon d' Jersey and Capiaumont Pears, by n. Kenrick, Newton.

From the President of the Society, Portugal or ble Quinces—fine specimen.

From R. Manning, Salem; Beurre Bosc, Rezi la tt, Beurre Bronze, Jalousie, Brown Beurre, oe's Russet, Urbaniste, and Fulton Pears—all specimens.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

From the Farmer's Journal.

LIQUID MANURE.

MR. EDITOR.—When accounts of the great value liquid manure, as proved by experiments, have n published, and its great utility is so evident examining the subject, it is surprising that far- s do not give heed to the subject. Every one ware that "manure is the farmer's gold mine," great attention is given to the subject in mak- compost heaps, procuring various materials, and ing manure, often at a high price, all which y be profitable; but the far cheaper method of ing liquid manure, should not be neglected, as encrally is.

Animal bodies are constantly wasting away and uring a new supply of matter from food. The ste passes off in urine and contains a large out of fertilizing matter, and being in a liquid e is well adapted to support plants; as soluble ter only can be taken up by the roots of plants. ough dung may appear far more valuable, from body and substance, that part only which is sol- e will be appropriated by the plant to its support. Arthur Young manured four equal portions of a d, one with dry cut straw, another with straw ked five hours in fresh urine, a third with straw ked in like manner fifteen hours, and a fourth h straw soaked three days; to a fifth portion hing was applied. The whole was tilled alike l sowed with grain. The product of the first s 30, the second 50, the third 63, the fourth 126, l the fifth 9. This experiment demonstrates, by

the straw, the great value of vegetable matter for manure, and by the urine, the great fertilizing properties of liquid manure, which is wasted by most farmers in the country.

A farmer in Scotland dug a pit near his feeding stall, and filled it with loam, at an expense of 22 dollars. On this he conducted the urine of 14 cattle for five months, and the whole was saturated. The contents of the pit were 280 loads, which were applied at the rate of 40 loads to the acre. There was no perceptible difference between the crops on land thus manured, and on that to which an equal quantity of dung was applied. So he considered the liquid and solid manure of equal value when applied to the land; and the expense in the saving and application of liquid manure, will not justify its waste, as it will afford a large profit beyond all the expense and trouble.

There are various ways of saving liquid manure, and every farmer can follow that which is most convenient, and by experiments learn which is best. Dry loam, and litter, such as leaves, brakes, weeds, refuse straw, &c., may be thrown on the floor to absorb the moisture, or a portion of plaster sufficient to be used with the manure, may be used to absorb the moisture.

Another method is to make the floor light, with a channel at the back part to drain the urine into a cistern, from which it may be carried to the field and sprinkled upon grass or tillage lands, or used in a compost heap, or it may be directed on a quantity of loam placed to receive and absorb it.

The cattle house may be so constructed that loam, sods, &c., may be placed under the floor to receive the liquid manure as it runs through. If dry loam be used, it will require much less to absorb the liquid manure, and it will be much lighter to cart.

As manure is of so much importance to the farmer, and as a large amount of liquid may be collected and applied conveniently, and at little expense, I hope the subject will no longer be neglected. Let every farmer contrive some method to save it this fall, and learn from his own experience its great value.

ECONOMY.

ALLOWANCE OF WATER TO HORSES.

It is by no means an uncommon notion that if horses are to be got into condition to work, they should be allowed to drink but a very small quantity of water. On what physiological basis this opinion is founded, I confess appears to me a perfect mystery. Nevertheless, as many persons adopt this treatment, it is fitting to notice it. For my own part, I have ever found that it is an extremely bad plan to stint a horse in his water, and I have consequently always made a practice of leaving a plenty of it at all times within reach of every horse I ever had. Of course I do not intend to say that when a horse comes in heated from exercise, he should be suffered to drink, or should have a belly full of water just prior to being ridden; but if a horse be watered *ad libitum* in the morning, he will not require to drink again for some hours, and should never be allowed to do so then, unless perfectly cool. Those horses that are only supplied with a limited quantity of water at a time, and are never permitted to slake their thirst fully, will be much more liable to be gripped, if at any time they by chance should drink their fill, than those that are always sugared to take as nature dictates to them; but should a horse have been hard worked

and come into his stable very hot, I would, after having seen him well dried, only give him a small quantity, for two reasons: first, because his eagerness for water may lead him to drink more at a time than is good for him; and, secondly, because a large quantity of water will probably cause him to break out into a cold sweat, in which he may remain all night, if not looked to. After having taken a third, or less, of a stable pailful of water, he should be kept without any for some time, and then be allowed to take what he pleases. When, however, you intend to stint your horses in this way, do not suffer your groom to offer him a pailful of water, and to take it from him when he has drunk a small portion of it, but let just the quantity you wish him to have, and no more be given to him; he will then feel to a certain degree satisfied with what he gets; whereas by taking from him what he expects to have, he becomes fretful and discontented. In the first instance he makes up his mind to slake his thirst with a short allowance of water; whereas in the second his just expectations are balked in mid career, and his imagination cheated as it were, in the height of his enjoyment—and there is much more in this than may be supposed. Physiologists are well aware of the connexion existing between the stomach and the brain; and those who have not inquired into this fact, must either do so before they attempt to refute it, or to take what I have said as proved.—*Sporting Magazine*.

In Roberts's Life of Hannah More, we are told that in 1783, Hannah More sat next to Dr. Johnson, (the "giant of learning,") at a dinner party at the Bishop of Chester's house. She says, "I urged him to take a little wine. He replied 'I can't drink a little, child, and therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult.'"

They are building a reservoir on a very large scale at Fresh Pond, (West Cambridge,) for the purpose of manufacturing ice the coming winter. It is intended to pump up the water into the basin, and allow it to freeze, which it will much more readily do than in the pond, as the depth will be but little, and it can be but slightly disturbed. What won't be done next?—*Bost. Amer.*

Education in the South.—The N. O. Picayune has the following: "A gentleman in the upper part of the Second Municipality, says that school learning is of little use to a boy, and he accordingly teaches his son real practical knowledge, such as he can get a living by—that is, he has kept him turning a grindstone for about five years past."

Noble.—Miss Harriet Martineau, of England, the authoress, has declined a proffered pension of about \$800 per annum, on the ground that the Premier has no right to bestow public money at his pleasure, especially when the people are suffering from the want of bread; and for the additional reason that the pension would take away her freedom of speech. She appears to be in straitened circumstances, and expresses her willingness to work for her support.—*Selected*.

A German farmer in Pennsylvania has given 200 bushels of wheat to the poor, as a thank-offering for his abundant harvest.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This Institute, whose object is to foster and encourage American skill and labor in all the various useful purposes to which they are applied, hold annually a fair in New York, which is kept open for two or three weeks. At Niblo's Gardens are brought every thing of new invention, of exquisite workmanship, of rare beauty and excellence, or of remarkable utility, which the possessors are disposed to exhibit.

In the first saloon, last week, we found stoves, grates, cooking-ranges, ovens, &c., &c., indescribable both in form and finish. Small boats of rare beauty, and several light carriages were in the same apartment.

Passing into the next room, we noticed India rubber shoes, clothes, &c.; also cloth of all the countless fabrics that are common. Then in the large central saloon were gathered articles of cabinet furniture, of dress, of ornament, of every thing, almost, in numbers more than we had time to count—in variety more than we dare attempt to describe.

In the floral department were many fine Dahlias, and the tables contained some good fruits. The productions of gardens and farms, such as beets, carrots, onions, squashes, &c., &c., were many of them large and excellent.

Of agricultural implements the show was not extensive. A few plows, straw-cutters, seed-sowers, &c., made up the collection, in which we saw nothing new or worthy of special notice. Our visit, however, was too early: we saw only a portion of what will be found there this week.

The part of the Fair which we were more immediately concerned in, was the plows and plowing. Before giving a description of these we wish to remark, that the inconvenience of giving a fair trial to plows and plowmen by a society which holds its principal fair in the centre of a large city, is so great, that the trial is witnessed by only a few people, and does not draw to it many competitors.

As the reporter for the New York Herald, who was on the ground, by some mesmeric or other skill, contrived to divine the decisions of the committee with great accuracy, and has made them public, we take the liberty to say that the report of the committee will appear somewhat in the following form.

Plows were entered for competition by F. L. Wyckoff, of Flatbush, L. I.,—Wisconsinan plow. Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn, L. I.,—Bergen's self-sharpening plow.

Minor, Horton & Co., Peekskill, N. Y.,—M., H. & Co.'s plow No. 22.

Philip S. Crook, Brooklyn, L. I.,—Bergen plow. Charles Howard, Hingham, Mass.

Also for exhibition and plowing, there was entered by Mooers & Slater, Ithaca, N. Y.,—Side-hill and level-land plow.

The ground upon which the plows were tested, was a clayey loam, quite dry and hard at the surface, without much sward, and unfavorable for smooth and handsome work. It required, however, less power of draft than would be requisite in moist soils.

The competitors were requested to turn furrows each 12 inches wide and 6 deep. The following table gives the power required for each plow, and the weight of each.

	Average power.	Weight.
F. L. Wyckoff's Wisconsinan plow,	335 lbs.	140 lbs.
C. Bergen's Self-sharpening do.	332½ "	131 "
Minor & Horton's No. 22 do.	325 "	139 "
Phillip S. Crook's Bergen do.	312½ "	124 "
Mooers & Slater's Side-hill do.	335 "	166 "

Mr Howard's plow, sent by him from Massachusetts, did not arrive.

After testing the draft and examining the work executed by the several plows at the trial for plowing, the judges decided unanimously, that of the plows entered for competition and tried by them, that

Minor, Horton & Co.'s No. 22, is best;

F. L. Wyckoff's Wisconsinan, next best.

Mooers & Slater's Side-hill and Level-land plow is an implement of ingenious construction, which accomplished its work well.

Plowing.

At the trial of Plowing, there were four entries, and the lots were drawn as follows, viz:

No. 1, by Cornelius Bergen, of Brooklyn, L. I.,—Bergen's Self-sharpening plow.

No. 2, by Philip S. Crook, of do. Bergen plow.

No. 3, by Mooers & Slater, Ithaca,—Side-hill "

No. 4, by F. L. Wyckoff, Flatbush—Wisconsinan "

Each of these plows was drawn by a span of horses.

No. 5. Minor & Horton, of Peekskill, N. Y., who had made no arrangements for plowing, allowed their plow to follow a yoke of oxen picked up on the spot at the moment, and indulged Col. Wm. L. Stone, of New York, with the privilege of acting as plowman.

Each lot as staked off, was about 210 feet by 27, and contained about one-eighth of an acre. The texture and condition of the soil were the same as that on which the draft of the plows had been tested.

The following table (from our private minutes), gives the time and number of furrows taken by each team to do its work:

	Time.	No. of furrows.
No. 1. Cornelius Bergen's,	24 min.	24
" 2. Philip S. Crook's,	33 "	22
" 3. Mooers & Slater's,	28 "	23
" 4. F. L. Wyckoff's,	35 "	24
" 5. Minor & Horton's,	40 "	27

After an examination of the work, the judges unanimously decided that

Lot No. 3, plowed by Mooers & Slater, was best.

" 4, " by F. L. Wyckoff, was second do.

" 5, " by Minor & Horton, was third do.

This trial was made at East New York, six or seven miles from the city. After the labors of the committee were over, an off-hand speech, and a good one too, was made on the field, by Chauncy P. Holcomb, Esq., of Newstead, Del.

He had seen four plowing matches in two or three weeks: one at his home, where the thing was new; and he found that in a day or two afterwards the plowmen on his own farm were vying with each other, and doing better work than ever before. This he looked upon as only one of numberless instances in which the plowing match would influence plowmen to do their work at home better than before. At Albany, he said the judges of plowing were not allowed to see the teams and men work, but were to decide by examining the lands after the work was completed, but without knowing by whom the lands were plowed. He would prefer to see the men and teams while at work.

At Hartford, Ct., the Yankees drove ahead—plowed furrows 15 or 16 (not to over state)—15 or 16 inches wide—[22 and 24 inches, said a Hartford man in the company]—yes, 22 and 24 inches wide—but he (Mr H.)

was afraid to come up to the truth. In England and Scotland, they plow a 9 inch furrow, and he preferred one much narrower than those he had seen at Hartford. These are but one or two points of Mr Holcomb's appropriate and spirited address.

WORCESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Was held on Wednesday last. We regretted the necessity of failing to attend it; but until we put our self into the hands of some animal magnetizer who could endow us with ubiquity, we shall probably be unable to witness a show in both New York and Worcester at the same hour. From several who were at Worcester, we learn that their show was very fine—that the plowing match was well contested, and that the horticultural exhibition came, in excellence, close upon that of the Mass. Horticultural Society. The Address, by Mr. Mason, we hope to lay before our readers next week.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

This Fair also was well attended, we learn, and was better than usual.

THE NEW JERSEY CATTLE.

While in New York last week, we saw four oxen and a cow, about six years old, all raised on one farm in New Jersey, that surpassed in size all that we have ever before seen from one flock. They are all from one bull—a Durham, we understood. The oxen weigh from 3800 to 4000 lbs. each, and the cow weighs 3000 lbs. They are perfect masses of fat.

THE EMPIRE OR SYRACUSE OX.

This animal is the largest we have seen. His weight is about 4100 lbs.: he is between 6 and 7 years old, good looking ox, but not remarkable for any thing but size. He is now in New York, at the Fair of the American Institute.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 15, 1842.

By Sam'l Pond, Cambridgeport—Dix Pears; ve large and fine.

By Dr. R. T. Underhill, Vineyard, Croton Point, N. Y.—Catawba Grapes, very handsome.

By Henry Plympton, Boston—St. Michael Pears—good specimen.

John Cass, Boston—Isabella Grapes.

By Hon. E. Vose—Apples: Pickman's, Pippin, Kilbuck, the Pippins. Pears: Columbia Virgalien, Prince St. Germain. White Chasselas Grapes.

By James Arnold, New Bedford—Twenty-six varieties of Pears for names. The Committee decided on part them as follows—No. 2, Beurre Diel; Nos. 4 and 1, Louise Bonne de Jersey; No. 5, Mont Marie Louis.

Nos. 6 and 13, are the same variety, but the name is unknown; No. 7, Beurre de la Motte; No. 8, Pape's Quaker; No. 9, Van Mons' Le Cure; No. 10, Napoleon.

No. 12, Gloux Moreau.

By J. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Three dishes Isabella Grapes, for premium. A Seedling Peach—ve fair. Citron d'Hiver and Washington Precox Apple.

By M. P. Sawyer, Boston—Belle of Flanders Pears. C. Kingsley, Northampton—A Mammoth Pippin weight 1 lb. 2 oz.

By Thos. Dowse, Cambridgeport—Seckel Pears—ve superior; Broca's Bergamot—an excellent specimen.

By Azel Bowditch—Russet Apples—a good specimen. For the Committee,

S. POND.

Neutrality is no favorite with Providence; for we so formed that it is scarcely possible for us to stand neutral in our hearts, although we may deem it prudent to appear so in our actions.—Lacon.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARVEST HYMN.

The God of harvest praise;
In loud thanksgiving, raise;
Hand, heart and voice;
The valleys laugh and sing,
Forests and mountains ring,
The plains their tribute bring,
The streams rejoice.

Of food for man and beast,
Jehovah spreads a feast,
Above, beneath;
Ye herds and flocks draw near,
Fowls, ye are welcome here;
His goodness crowns the year
For all that breathe.

Garden and orchard ground,
Autumnal fruits have crown'd,
The vintage glows:
Here Plenty pours her horn,
There the full tide of corn,
Swayed by the breath of morn,
The land o'erflows.

The wind, the rain, the sun,
Their gentle work have done;
Would'st thou be fed,
Man, to thy labor bow,
Thrust in the sickle now,
Reap where thou once didst plow—
God sends the bread.

The few seeds scatter'd wide,
He hath so multiplied,
That thou may'st find
Christ's miracle renew'd:
With self producing food,
He feeds a multitude—
He feeds mankind.

The God of harvest praise:
Hlands, hearts, and voices raise,
With sweet accord:
From field to garner, throng,
Bearing your sheaves along,
And in your harvest song,
Bless ye the Lord.

Yea, bless His holy name,
And your heart's thanks proclaim
Through all the earth:
Be joyous o'er your lot—
'Tis comely,—but be not
The Giver's due forgot
Amidst your mirth.

[Selected.]

From the Olive Branch.

SHORT SERMON ON GOSSIPING.

"For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing."—*Acts xvii. 21.*

The first thing to be noticed in this scriptural extract is, that *all* the Athenians were engaged in the traffic of the idle, news: not one exception: both rich and poor, servant and master, male and female, parents and children, all returned to their homes laden with the concerns and affairs of each other, each contributing to the other's stock of information. Only think for one moment—every house a news office!—and just imagine yourself a spectator at their evening repast. What a commingling of voices, as each strove to tell what he heard, and at the same time asserting that his was the most important and the most likely to be true, as it came from a source where there was not a shadow of doubt as to its correctness. Now, reader, can you not form some opinion of this family circle? Oh, I can almost fancy I hear them converse.

The next in course is, that *strangers* were employed in the same way. But how could it be that

those who were entirely disinterested, could feel so intensely about the affairs of a stranger city? Why, I venture to explain it on the principle of curiosity. The inhabitants of the city did not tell strangers the plain truth about matters, but gave a crimson coloring to every report they circulated. And who, I ask, would not have a curiosity to inquire, even if they were strangers, about things of so glaring a hue? I say without hesitation, that the common incidents of a city or a town, or a village, *could not* interest a stranger; but those same incidents *could* be decked in a hue sufficiently bright to call forth the inquiry, "Are those things so?" which would naturally lay them liable to the charge of possessing the same news-gathering propensity with the Athenians. Again—"they spent their time in *nothing else*." What a picture! A whole city discarding business, as of minor importance, to a knowledge of the characters, property, relations and future prospects of their neighbors.

"To tell or hear some new thing," implies at once that those who told news, expected to be paid in the same coin,—a coin too, they considered of more value than gold, or they would not have spent *their whole time* in this loquacious calling.

Well, perhaps you say, those Athenians are dead and gone. Yes, so they are, but their spirit and disposition, like the mantle of the prophet, has descended upon our New England. If any of my readers ever dwell one time in a country village, they know what is meant by the text. About every country place with which I am acquainted, have a news exchange, where representatives meet and tell all they know, and what they cannot find out, they guess at, and report accordingly, for a fact.

Will any one attempt to say that persons so engaged are innocent? A person who deals in news, will always exceed the bounds of truth. Mark this. There is not generally *real* news enough to suit noted traffickers in this article, so they invent, exaggerate, and color enough to keep the market full. I repeat, a busy-body in other folks' matters will always *lie*. I never would, nor ever shall give credit to the stories of any one whom I know abounds in information about that which concerns him not. Time is a commodity too precious to idle away, much more to spend it in injuring the characters and blasting the prospects of others. But, you say, *all* news is not of this tendency. I answer, those who tell news, never tell the *good*; that is not congenial to their tastes. It is that which *deteriorates* that pleases the palate of a gossip. This evil prevails more among the female community than with the other sex. It originates in idleness. I am a keen observer of what is passing around me, and I have ever found that those females that are industrious and attend to domestic avocations and improvement of the mind, are far from this habit of communicating intelligence. The fact is, their mind is employed about their own affairs, and not their neighbors'.

To all those who have chosen this occupation through life, to be called "the mail," I would give one word of advice. Be sure to tell only what you *know* to be the truth; guess at nothing; give no coloring to any incident, if you wish to attain to respectability in your calling.

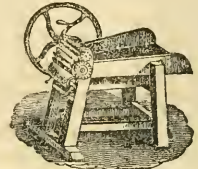
This is the first sermon that ever I wrote, and lest any of the fraternity of ministers should have the honor of this discourse, I shall give you my name at full length, that all may know just how I prize a tattling tongue. Choose ye a more worthy employment, that your sun may go down and not

see your couch wet with tears of anguish, for the mischief you have done to others, and for the time precious time, you have worse than thrown away.

MARtha ANN DODGE.

Hamilton, Mass., Sept., 1812.

Drunkenness is the vice of a good constitution of a bad memory:—of a constitution so treacherously good that it never bends until it breaks, or a memory so treacherously bad, that it remember the pleasures of getting drunk, but forgets the pain of getting sober.—*Lincon.*



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequences peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushes a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at \$2 per barrel, by BRECK & CO., 61 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 600 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARBY, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1842.

[NO. 17.]

N. E. FARMER.

WE most cheerfully comply with the request of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before which the following well written address as delivered, to give it an insertion in our columns. The profession and circumstances of Mr. Mason, do not allow him to become practically acquainted with all the minutia of agriculture, and cannot be expected of a young lawyer, to give the results of personal experience in farming; but the opinions of men in other pursuits in regard to the habits and customs of farmers, and in regard to their duties and the matters in which they are deficient, are always valuable. We have read the address with much pleasure, and we believe it will be quite acceptable to our readers.—Ed. N. E. F.

ADDRESS

delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, October 12, 1842, by JOSEPH MASON, Esq., of Templeton.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY—You have assembled here on this occasion under circumstances highly encouraging to the objects of your meeting. The blessings of Divine promise have again been unsafed to you in the timely return of seed time and harvest.

The little germs which were cast into the earth a few months ago, fostered by warm suns and pious showers, and the nightly returning dews of heaven, have sprung up and brought forth fruit, some thirty, some sixty, and some even a hundred fold.

A season of more than common productiveness rewarded the labors of the industrious husbandman with an abundant harvest, supplying not only the most ample provisions for the approaching winter, but products of superior excellence to exhibit our mutual edification and improvement.

And now, at this closing season of the harvest year, you have brought in hither the best bits of the earth and the firstlings of your flocks and herds, not indeed as a sacrifice, but to display them as a voluntary to the tutelary deity of your estate.

While these exhibitions are highly gratifying to the taste, and afford an occasion of a most interesting festival, it can now hardly be doubted that they contribute much to the improvement of agriculture, disseminating a knowledge of the best objects matters of cultivation and exciting among the farmers a generous emulation to excel in the quality and quantity of the products of their farms.

But these are not the only advantages which have been derived from Agricultural Societies and exhibitions. Their chief benefits have been conferred by their instrumentality in awakening and directing attention to the subject of agricultural improvement.

Previous to the establishment of these institutions, but little attention was given in this country to improvements in husbandry. It was thought sufficient to till the earth in the "good old way," and consequently the wasteful and exhausting mode

of cultivation which was practiced in the first settlement of the country, when lands were plenty and fertile, still generally prevailed. It is now but twenty-three years since the first anniversary of this Society. Then not a single weekly agricultural paper was published in New England. The *New England Farmer*, which is the oldest paper of that character, was not established till the year 1822.

About this time, a spirit of inquiry was awakened which has already led to great improvements in husbandry, and which promises still more important results. Who cannot perceive that within the short period to which I have alluded, a most favorable change has taken place, in the improved construction of the implements of husbandry; in the more thorough cultivation of the soil; and in fine, in the greater neatness and productiveness of the farms.

But even such a comparison does not give a just conception of the actual benefits which have already been derived from this increased attention to agricultural improvements.

The richness of our virgin soil was sufficient for many years to sustain it against the effects of the most exhausting mode of husbandry. For ages had it lain at rest and been annually enriched by a fresh deposit of vegetable products, which formed a layer of rich mould upon its surface, which was greatly increased by clearing the country, and the conversion of wood into ashes. But this storehouse of food for plants was rapidly exhausting where nothing was done but plow and sow and reap, and must have resulted in a progressive deterioration of the soil, had not the progress of decline and waste been checked by the introduction of improvements in the manner of its cultivation.

But, Gentlemen, although you have much occasion for congratulation in the improvements which have already been made in agriculture, you have still greater occasion for further efforts in this work of improvement.

I cannot, Gentlemen, be expected to give you the results of my own experience. My occupation has not led me to give very particular attention to the practical parts of husbandry. Having, however, passed much of my life in an agricultural community, I have not been inattentive to the great leading interest of those around me. I rejoice that an increased attention has been attracted to the great subject of agricultural improvement. I rejoice that the great value of these improvements is now becoming more generally understood, and that a spirit of inquiry and investigation now more generally prevails. In many of the countries of Europe, as well as in our own, the subject is now commanding the attention of the intelligent and enlightened.

In Flanders, Belgium, England, Scotland, and France, greater progress has been made than in our own country. Pattern farms and agricultural schools have been established. Commissions and other measures to obtain and disseminate agricultural information, have been instituted. The light of science has been brought to its aid, and has led to many experiments by intelligent and scientific

agriculturists, based upon practical experiment. The prejudice which formerly existed, and which now exists to some extent against Agricultural Societies and "book farming," as it is contemptuously called, is gradually yielding to the light of reason and the clear demonstration of stubborn facts. It is, indeed, a prejudice indulged only by weak and ignorant minds, and which tends to degrade the agricultural profession from its true character as one of the noblest of the sciences, to the mere drudgery of the field, and to place the labor of the farmer on a level with the labor of his ox.

Is it true that in the great art of cultivating the earth, science can afford no light and furnish no improvements? Is it true that thought and intelligence have nothing to do with it? Then, indeed, "book farming" is a mockery. But then, too, may a blockhead be as good a farmer as any one? Then, too, is agriculture degraded below all other occupations; for among all the other arts which are exercised by man, there is not one which has not become intimately connected with science, and which has not been elevated and improved by the connexion. There is, indeed, a sympathetic connexion between all the arts and sciences, for they are only the various consequences and results of the universal and harmonious laws of nature. The great improvements which have been made in the arts during the past fifty years, is the direct consequence of the unparalleled progress of physical science during that period of time. Of what incalculable advantage has chemistry been in the arts of coloring, bleaching and tanning; in extracting metals from their ores, and the conversion of iron into steel; in the manufacture of glass, paper, paints and varnish; in purifying and refining the precious metals, and a great variety of manufactured articles. Nor have the sciences of mechanics and practical geometry been of less advantage in the whole art of building, in raising weights, in the construction of arches and domes, and in estimating and applying forces. The application of the principles of science to the construction and manufacture of all kinds of machinery, has led to astonishing improvements in every art to which machinery is applied; in the manufacture of all kinds of cloth, as well as of a great variety of articles from the metals. But in no manner has the application of science to the arts conferred so extensive and universal benefits, as by the great discovery of the use of steam as a mechanic power. Time would fail me were I to attempt to enumerate the wonderful results of the employment of this power in driving all kinds of machinery, and in propelling cars upon railroads, and vessels along rivers and across the ocean. Nor is there occasion for me to do so. It would be a work of supererogation to point out other examples to show the great benefits of science to manufacturers, artists and mechanics. Nearly all the discoveries by which the arts have been advanced, have been the results of patient scientific investigation and experiment. The same may be said with equal truth of improvements in agriculture. By whom was discovered and made known the theory of a rota-

tion of crops, by which lands may be kept under constant cultivation without exhaustion? Who have originated the various methods for reclaiming and improving waste lands? Who have suggested the improvements which have been made in the plow and other implements of husbandry? Who have introduced into use the various compost and other artificial manures? To whom are we indebted for the introduction of a great variety of new fruits and grains? I feel that I do not hazard the truth by saying that these improvements, almost without exception, have been made by men of active, intelligent, and cultivated minds, who have studied agriculture as a science, and who have been led to these results by frequent experiment and careful and systematic examination.

And yet, Gentlemen, even at this day, we occasionally hear such men sneered at as "book farmers." I admit that mere book farming—mere theory, which is not based upon practical experiment, can be of no advantage. I am aware, too, that the scientific agriculturist who labors by experiments to make discoveries for the improvement of agriculture, does not always labor most profitably for himself. But this is equally true of him who makes experiments in any department of science. There is no magic glass by which we can see and understand the operations of nature, as Joe Smith reads through the stone spectacles the pretended revelations of God. The laws of nature are discovered only by a patient examination of her works. Experiments which cost much labor and money may fail—wholly fail: but when by repeated experiments, a new fact or principle of science is discovered, which in its application to the arts and occupations of life, tends to relieve the sufferings or increase the conveniences and comforts of mankind, then is all the cost and labor rewarded a hundred fold. Nor is the benefit of the discovery limited to the discoverer. By him, indeed, estimated merely in a pecuniary point of view, the knowledge may have been purchased at a dear price. But to the world it is transmitted free of cost. Its benefits to mankind are coextensive with civilization.

Wherever the light of science sheds its rays, the value of such a discovery is realized by every individual who will avail himself of it, to as full an extent as by the original discoverer.

This is true of every valuable discovery in agriculture. An improvement once well established and tested by experiment, will speedily be adopted by every intelligent and skillful agriculturist, and become not merely an individual but a national blessing.

It has been said that he who makes two spears of grass grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor of his race. How deeply then are we indebted to the scientific agriculturist who makes known a new principle in husbandry, causing not merely two blades of grass to grow in the place of one, but many tons of grass to grow where none ever grew before. And yet in many places a systematic husbandry has accomplished all this, in the reclaiming of waste lands, transforming worthless swamps and marshes, covered with wild flags and rushes, into cultivated fields, waving with grass and grain; redeeming the barren and unproductive parts of the earth; making the wilderness and solitary place to be glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

But notwithstanding considerable improvements have of late been made in agriculture, there is perhaps no one of the arts of life which has received

less benefit from the application of the principles of science, nor is there any which could be more promoted by the application.

A knowledge of chemistry, botany, geology, and mineralogy, would be a great advantage to the agriculturist; but an acquaintance with chemistry, especially, is of the utmost importance. It explains to him the nature of the various kinds of soils, teaches him how to analyze them, and discover the difference between those which are sterile and those which are productive, and thus enable him to supply to the former those materials or elements necessary to render them fertile.

By chemical analysis he may be able to ascertain those principles or agencies which are productive of the most rapid and luxuriant growth of plants, and by supplying these elements to the soil, obtain with the least expense, the largest quantity of vegetable products.

By similar means he can learn the changes which take place in soils during the process of vegetation of particular plants; what element of fertility is taken up or extracted by each, and thus adopt his crops to the nature and conditions of his soils. And as all manures are applied to sustain the fertility of the earth, an analysis of these will teach the kind and quantity which may be applied with profit to each particular kind of soil.

A knowledge, too, of the process of vegetable decomposition, and the effects of decaying vegetable and animal matter in the different stages of putrescence will enable him to use these to the best advantage in enriching his fields.

It is said by Dick, on the authority of another, "that the celebrated Lavoisier cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee, on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to the farmers; and his mode of culture was attended with so much success, that he obtained a third more of crop than was procured by the usual method, and in nine years his annual produce was doubled."

The application of chemistry to agriculture may well be considered the highest branch of that noble and useful science. For if we consider the vast extent and infinite variety of the objects and materials to which agricultural chemistry may be applied, and its unequalled importance in improving the art of producing food for man and animals, and as constituting the great source of national wealth and prosperity, it must be admitted that while it presents a field for noble and philanthropic efforts for the benefit of our race, it also affords objects for the most nice and critical analysis; subjects for the most careful experiment and investigation, and the broadest scope for philosophical study and reflection.

It has been said that "the undevout astronomer is mad;" and it may be as truly said that the scientific agriculturist who has observed and studied the works of God as annually manifested in the changing seasons, the growth of vegetables, and the wonderful adaptation of the earth and its products to the wants and comforts of man, and who does not feel his soul lifted in devout gratitude to the Author of all these blessings, is mad indeed: for he might plant and water in vain, did not God give to him the increase.

I have, Gentlemen, already alluded to a rotation of crops as among the benefits derived, and to be derived from the application of the principles of chemistry to agriculture.

The utility, and even necessity, of an occasional change of crops, seems to be generally admitted,

and a practice corresponding to this belief, generally prevails. I apprehend, however, that the principles of this theory are not much understood, at that the crops cultivated, and the order of the succession, are usually determined by accident or convenience, rather than by any examination of their effects upon the soil and its capabilities for further production.

The theory of a rotation of crops is plainly illustrated by the usual operations of nature. A forest of pine trees when cleared away is usually succeeded by oaks, and in the same manner, pine and hemlock generally succeed hard wood. Other trees alternate on the same principles. The various grasses also interchange naturally. For instance, a field of clover will often change "per se" into other grasses.

Experience too has demonstrated, that the cultivation of the same plants upon the same field for several successive years, will exhaust the soil, and that the fertility of land is better sustained by frequent interchange of crops.

Chemistry explains the reasons of these facts and teaches how they may be made subservient to the improvement of agriculture.

It is found by chemical analysis, that different plants are composed of different elements or substances, and that these are combined in them in various proportions. And as all plants derive their principal nourishment from the earth, it is obvious therefore that different plants will extract from the soil those particular elements or substances which they are composed of, and which are, consequently, essential to their growth.

Hence the cultivation of one kind of crop on the same field for several successive years, will exhaust the soil of those elements or components which form the principal substance of such a crop, and constitute its peculiar food.

It is immaterial whether the process of absorption by the roots of vegetables, be merely mechanical, as some suppose, or whether there is a chemical operation by which the roots of a particular plant separate from their combination in the soil those elements only which form its substance, as which, therefore, nourish it and promote its growth. Those who maintain the former theory—that the operation is merely mechanical—that a plant is liable to take up by its own roots whatever is not in it in a state of solution—maintain, also, that the process of digestion or assimilation, whatever is taken up by the roots that is not congenial to the growth of the plant, and is not altered by the vital action, is excreted or thrown off, as in the process of animal life.

Which ever hypothesis may be true, then, the result is the same. One supposes that a plant takes nothing from the soil but what it can assimilate the other, that it returns to the soil every thing which it cannot assimilate.

In either case the soil becomes exhausted of those particular elements which the plant grows upon it can assimilate; and the fact is well attested that the same crop cannot be repeated to advantage, until by some means the exhausted elements of the soil are restored. This was formerly done and is now, to some extent, by letting the land lie fallow—it being erroneously supposed that the soil, like animal nature, required repose.

But it is obvious that a soil thus exhausted by the growth of one kind of plants, may contain enough of the elements necessary to the production of other plants composed of different substances.

es and requiring different food to nourish and sustain them. These in their turn may be succeeded by a third and fourth crop of different plants successively, in as many years—each extracting certain components of the soil necessary to its support, and leaving behind or returning to the soil the elements required for the growth and production of other kinds of crops.

Thus in three or four years the land may again become prepared for a crop like the first of the series, and so on again successively in rotation.

In this manner, the skillful farmer may keep his farm under a constant system of cropping, and at the same time improve its fertility and increase its products.

But it is evident that this result will not be accomplished by a mere succession or rotation of crops without regard to their kind or adaptation to the nature and condition of the soil. Unless the plan be established upon well considered scientific principles, there is no guarantee of success: It is hazard and uncertainty. For as different plants require different kinds of food, and as different soils contain different component elements, it is obvious that a rotation of crops, in order to be successful, must be established with reference to what the plants require and what the soils contain.

It is, therefore, only by a knowledge of the nature of his soils, and the kind of plants they are adapted to produce, that the farmer will be enabled to establish a judicious rotation of crops. Without going into a more particular examination of this theory, I will allude to one more important principle belonging to it, and which should be considered in establishing a rotation of crops.

Plants while green, derive much of their nourishment from the air; and those which have large leaves exposing a large surface to the atmosphere, derive from it much more nourishment than those having a slender stalk and small leaves. Those crops which remain upon the land to ripen after their leaves become dry, are found to exhaust the soil much more than those which are taken off green, because during the time the fruit is ripening, the plant draws its whole nourishment from the soil. These are generally called white crops, which class includes all our grains. The green crops, including potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, and some others, exhaust the soil but little, and should always be embraced in a rotation of crops, as they serve to ameliorate the soil.

Little of a systematic rotation of crops prevails in any part of this country; but in many parts of Europe the system has been carried to great perfection, and been practiced with eminent success upon a large scale. Chaptal, a French writer, says that by this means "nearly the whole sea-coast of Belgium, consisting of sterile sand, has been rendered as fertile as the best soil; and the richest harvests have followed a judicious system of cropping." "Upon the sands in the neighborhood of Burges, Ostend, Newport and Arvens," says the same author, "the cultivation of the grains was made to alternate advantageously with that of beans, cabbage, potatoes and carrots." "In the dry bed of sand which forms the soil of Campine, the industrious inhabitants have, with equal success, vanquished all obstacles and fertilized the soil. It is surprising," says he, "to find in these plains of sand, excellent crops, which by their judicious arrangement, are constantly ameliorating the soil."

Equally satisfactory results have attended a sys-

tem of rotation of crops in England. It is said that the Earl of Leicester, whose lands lie in the county of Norfolk, and are similar to the lands in our own county of Plymouth, by his judicious rotation of crops and other improvements which he introduced, increased the rents of his farms from twenty-five to two hundred thousand dollars a year.

The great secret of good husbandry is to obtain the greatest amount of crops with the least expense and the least detriment to the soil. Extraordinary crops may be obtained with but little attention to principles of vegetation, by applying large quantities of manure and bestowing unusual labor; but this can be done only to a very limited extent, and as the expense of cultivation is increased in proportion to the increase of crop, but little advantage is gained.

Economy is the fundamental principle in agriculture. I have endeavored to show how a farmer may economize the strength of his soils, by a scientific rotation of crops.

By attention to the same principles of science, applicable to a system of cropping, he will be able to make the most economical use of his manures. As there is a great variety in the nature and fertility of different soils, in order to make a judicious application of manures, a farmer should not only understand the different qualities and components of his soils, but he should also have a knowledge of the component elements and effect of the various substances which he uses as manures. These are composed of a variety of elements, which constitute the food of plants. A knowledge of these is, therefore, necessary, to enable a farmer to select and apply as dressings, those fertilizing substances in which a particular soil is deficient, and which are consequently necessary to render it productive.

The importance of chemical tests is strikingly illustrated by another fact, mentioned by Sir Humphrey Davy. He says that some lands of good apparent texture, are sterile, on account of some noxious principle which they contain, and which cannot be discovered by common observation, but which may be easily discovered and destroyed by a chemical test and remedy. The salts of iron, he says, is one of these noxious substances, and this chemists have discovered may be destroyed by lime, and the soil rendered fertile.

I have thus endeavored to show in what manner a knowledge of chemistry may be an advantage to the agriculturist. I might go further with my illustrations, but I fear I have already wearied your patience.

I am aware, gentlemen, that some may reply to what I have said, that a knowledge of chemistry may be a great advantage to the agriculturist, but that to obtain this knowledge requires much time and study, and that farmers generally have little time to devote to such pursuits.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not pretend that every farmer must be thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of chemistry, or be able to make a nice analysis of his soils, or of every plant that grows upon them. He should, however, have an acquaintance with the different kinds of soils, and the nature of the different species of plants. He should also understand the principles of chemistry applicable to agriculture, and then the knowledge requisite to a systematic husbandry may be easily acquired by experiments upon his own and analogous soils.

A great number of such experiments have already been made and are now continually being

made, in this country and in Europe, a knowledge of which may be obtained by every farmer, through the medium of the various agricultural newspapers and journals of our country. From these alone he may learn a great number of facts and experiments, and acquire considerable knowledge of the principles of agricultural chemistry.

Every man who cultivates a farm, should take and read a good agricultural newspaper. Every intelligent farmer who will do this, and use the other means of knowledge within his reach, may obtain the knowledge requisite to establish a systematic husbandry, by which he may essentially increase the productiveness of his lands.

I would not advise every farmer to attempt new experiments. To do this, except on a small scale, might prove ruinous to a man of limited means, or a very limited knowledge of science. There are those who may do this, who have ample means and time to devote to such objects,—men whose minds have been rendered acute and subtle by the study of science, and habits of observation, and who are therefore better qualified to seize upon minute indications, and conduct a course of experiments to a successful result.

I would, however, advise every farmer to obtain by the means which I have suggested, a knowledge of such experiments, and avail himself of every advantage they afford.

Every farmer has much leisure time to read. The long winter evenings can be devoted to no better purpose. If he is not afraid of "book farming," he may find, in addition to the agricultural papers, many excellent and practical works upon the different branches of agriculture, by which he would be both entertained and improved—unless, perchance, he knew the whole before.

Nor is the mere pecuniary advantage the only benefit to be derived from the pursuit of scientific knowledge. Beyond all that there is a compensation not to be computed, in the pleasures of intellectual cultivation, and in the new interest and attraction which it gives to every agricultural operation.

"Happy the man who, studying Nature's laws,
Through known effects can trace the secret cause;
His mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of fortune and resigned to fate;
And happy too is he who decks the bowers
Of Sylvans, and adores the rural powers."

Gentlemen, I will come now to the inquiry, whether the requisite amount of scientific knowledge is possessed by the yeomanry of this our own beloved Commonwealth? And I think it must be admitted that it is not;—that a better acquaintance with the principles of science is required to carry into effect a systematic husbandry. I infer this from the fact, which is sufficiently obvious, that but little of a scientific husbandry prevails in this State. And I appeal to you if the inference is not warranted.

I would, Gentlemen, be the last person to detract from the high reputation of the farmers of Massachusetts. I have lived too much among them not to know their worth. They are and ever have been, my friends and neighbors. But while I honor their incorruptible integrity, their devoted patriotism, their high sense of duty and justice, their general intelligence, and strong common sense, I would excite them to use the facilities which God has given them, in the study of his works, and to avail themselves of all the aids which a knowledge of science can afford, to improve the art of culti-

vating the earth. It was said by Lord Bacon, that "knowledge is power." And the extent of the power which the agriculturist acquires by a knowledge of natural science, has no other limitation than the systematic operations of Nature. A knowledge of her laws gives him the power to use these as his instruments and agents by conforming to their operation. In its application to agriculture, it is not only true that "knowledge is power," but power is wealth, or that which makes and increases wealth. It is the power which a knowledge of the laws of vegetation gives to the agriculturist to tax to the utmost the productive energies of the earth, by conforming to those laws and to draw from her those exhaustless stores of agricultural wealth which lie latent within her.

Farmers of the County of Worcester: These considerations present to you the strongest inducements to the acquisition of scientific knowledge. Apply yourselves, then, to the work of agricultural improvement. Pursue your inquiries and experiments as far as prudence will allow. You will all find enough to do. The system of husbandry is no where so perfect as to be incapable of improvement. You should not be satisfied with doing as your fathers did before you. The old way may be good, but it is quite as likely to be bad. It should only be followed till a better way can be found. It is as absurd now to suppose that no further improvement can be made in husbandry, as it was when Cincinnatus plowed his field with the limb of a tree for his plow-beam and a knot for his coulter and shear. And yet undoubtedly many farmers in the days of Cincinnatus, believed that no improvements could be made in the plow then used. Though we may smile at such folly, I can easily believe it to have been so, when I find the maxim, "Change not your plow," ascribed to so wise a man as Cato the censor. Beware then, that you do not commit a like error. Do not beguile yourselves into supineness by the fallacious dogma, that agriculture has attained its ultimate perfection. Such is the tendency of every age. But so far is it from the truth, even now, that it may more properly be said that agriculture, as a science, is yet in its infancy. It is but a little more than thirty years since attention was first attracted to agricultural chemistry in England, by Sir Humphrey Davy, in a course of lectures before the Board of Agriculture. The first work upon the subject which appeared in France, was that of Chaptal, an eminent chemist and practical agriculturist, which was published in 1823. No American work upon the subject, of a scientific character, was published, that I am aware of, until within a very recent period of time. And these, I apprehend, have been but little read by practical agriculturists, or the principles which they teach but little applied.

It has been my design, gentlemen, to draw your attention to this subject, and awaken your minds to a conviction of its importance. If there is any truth in the views which I have expressed, (and I sincerely believe there is,) then these truths should stimulate you to increased efforts in the work of agricultural improvement. Let not the farmers of Massachusetts be outdone in exertions to promote the progress of agriculture.

No where in the wide world are there stronger inducements or better opportunities to advance that noble art. If our soil is by nature comparatively sterile, so much more need have we of the aids of science. Our civil and religious institutions have secured to all liberty of thought, speech

and action. Our schools and seminaries of learning afford to all the advantages of a good education. Where, then, if not here, ought we to expect agricultural improvements to be made? Who are more capable of doing it than the independent and educated yeomanry of our own Commonwealth?

Gentlemen, neglect not the opportunities by which you are surrounded. Apply yourselves to the improvement of agriculture. Endeavor to raise the standard of agricultural education and render the profession more attractive. Our schools should all be made seminaries of agricultural knowledge, that the young who are destined to the pursuit of agriculture, may be educated in its principles. Let these principles be the subjects of your daily study, reflection and conversation. Summon to your aid the principles of science, and diligently apply them to the cultivation of the earth. Communicate your own experience to your neighbors, and obtain from them the results of their experiments and inquiries. Endeavor to establish for yourselves the best system of husbandry, and set a good example for the imitation of others. Thus may you increase your own and the nation's wealth, fill the land with plenty, beautify and adorn the country, and make our agriculture the glory of the State.

"The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly fray,
Shall fade, decay and perish.
Honor waits, o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds expectant nations."

ADAPTATION OF CROPS TO SOILS.

One of the evils which grows out of our continual efforts to force soils to our own purpose, reckless of the laws of God, is the introduction of poisonous or hurtful plants or grasses—such as ergot, buttercup, dandel, or tares, &c. Where do we most frequently find acid and poisonous plants? Certainly it is where we apply our strongest and most forcing manures.

Mr Whitlaw, who has paid much attention to the subject, and written on it extensively, has arrived at the grave conclusion—a conclusion based on numerous facts—that a very large number of sheep and cattle in our highly cultivated section of country, are poisoned, and not a few destroyed by these self same acid plants. Among these, probably, no one among us is more destructive than the buttercup.

Will it be said that cattle and sheep will not eat it on account of its bitterness? Perhaps not, to any great extent, as long as they can get better feed. But sometimes grass is short, and they bite so close that they receive a little of it. This is especially the case with those animals that are most highly domesticated as we call it—that is, diverted from nature's path. The wild animals, whose instinct is more perfect, will seldom eat laurel or buttercup. Buttercup, however, is chiefly eaten in the form of hay. Our strongly manured grounds abound with it, and the cattle in winter, can hardly separate it wholly if they would; and some of our younger, tougher, half starved cattle, will not try to do so.

Here it will perhaps be asked, why sheep and cattle—if these notions are correct—do not often die? To this, I reply, it is for the same reason that men do not often die from eating poisonous things. They are tough. The current of life is

onward. The poison is usually in small quantities. In the cow or sheep it is often divided between the mother and her suckling. In the hard-working animal it is carried off, in part, by perspiration. In others, however, it irritates slowly, and gradually paves the way for disease, if indeed, it does not actually induce disease. Besides, as it is difficult to elevate a race that has been deteriorated, or even an individual, God has provided against its rapid deterioration.

The truth is, however, that both men and the animals, properly so called, in our highly cultivated society, are more or less poisoned continually. Lay open the first passages—the alimentary tube—in man or domesticated animals, and you will generally find a degree of subinflammation, as medical men call it. This state of things—this unnatural redness of the stomach and intestines—is by no means harmless. Grant that no ulcers form, still the parts are injured; and all other parts or organs are injured from sympathy.

Hence—I repeat it—an additional reason for a more simple, natural and healthful cultivation of our soils, and as strong argument against overstimulation. I wish this subject might be fully investigated. What is wanted is to apply the light of science and religion to the pathway of the husbandman no less than to that of other men, of more fashionable, but not more useful employments.

W. A. A.

The above is one of a series of articles upon agricultural topics, which are being published in the *Dodham American*, and written, we presume by Dr. Alcott, whose pen has little respite from its labors of benevolence. To question the orthodoxy of the writer's positions upon matters of animal physiology, would, perhaps, be heretical; for he speaks by the authority of knowledge. But in regard to another of his positions, which comes more particularly within our province, we wish to make a few remarks. We never suspected that *high cultivation* will produce the buttercup. It grows abundantly on some moist soils—but it grows in the pastures that were never tilled or manured, as abundantly as in fields. Clean tillage, connected with the highest manuring, helps to remove it from the land. It is generally true that rich lands, *well tilled*, give us crops as free from noxious weeds and plants, as any other grounds.—Ed. N. E. F.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

I was right glad, friend Smith, that you have taken up arms in defence of the poor birds. The barbarous fashion of shooting sparrows and robins has gone quite out of date with decent men. There are now only a parcel of great grown up boys, two fisted, almost men-kind of boys—who deem it a great thing to carry on this miserable warfare. I saw one coming home after his day's campaign; he was six feet high, with an old rusty firelock on his shoulder, and in his hand, as a trophy, one poor robin. I could not help asking him—Did you kill that bird?

The amusement of shooting birds is pretty much the same as if you were to catch some little wren or tom tit, and stick pins into them—he to be the hero who first could touch the little bird's heart and kill him.

I would not say one word against the humane and gentle, and kind-hearted sport, if these gunners would always kill these birds stone dead, and thus put them out of their suffering at once. It is no

to kill an animal; but to shoot for amusement—break a bird's wing; to shoot off its legs, to tear away a portion of its beak—in sport! And then the poor creature to starve to death, pine away, dying by inches—Sport! A man with a reasoning mind, a conscience, fine feeling—doing that which a cat does—torturing to death some poor miserable little victim!

A sportsman—now a sportsman no more—told that he was cured of his folly by shooting a useful bird and breaking its wing. "The poorly thing," said he, "could not escape me and I killed it up whilst it screamed out in pain—its little heart I felt beating in agony, and its eyes looked at me so beseechingly,—I had not the nerve to let it; yet I dared not let it go to starve to death. After mustering courage, I shut my eyes and crushed its head:—it made me sick of this kind of sport."

There was another story told me by a clergyman, far distant. "When I was a boy," said he, "like other boys I went a gunning; after a long while, I found nothing to shoot at but one poor little jay. This was my only trophy of the day's sport. Feeling thirsty, I called at a house hard where I had shot the bird, with my game in mind. When I got up to the door, I saw a poor little boy tied to a chair sitting in the doorway; soon as he saw me, he began to scream, and so scared and aware: it was shocking; he appeared to be in great rage; all I could understand was, 'birdie,' 'birdie,' 'my birdie.' I asked for water—it was given me in silence by his mother. I then asked what troubled the boy. She answered, 'you've shot his little bird, one that had been tamed, and that he had fed at the door every day.' This ended me of the sport."

Reader, don't shoot the "pet birds." It is not only not humane, nor respectable.—*Portsmouth, N. H.*

PROTECTION OF COWS.

Cows at this season should be well tended and protected from cold and wet. Exposure to chilling rains and privation of feed are, at this period, often the causes of disease and even death. No farmer who values his reputation as such, or who has regard for his own interest, will ever be negligent or remiss in his duties to so valuable and useful a servant as the cow. But still there are farmers who sometimes neglect the performance of important duties through ignorance, and who, with the best intentions, may therefore need occasionally, a "gentle jog" to set them right.

Formerly it was the case in most districts of New England to "yard cattle," as it was technically called, and especially cows and young heifers, from the time they were turned from the tie-up in the spring until October, without any shelter whatever, wet or dry. Such a system could not but be productive of other than the worst results, and, as might be expected, the result was frequent sickness and loss of stock.

In an excursion recently through a portion of Massachusetts, we noticed that on many farms the cows were provided with coverings to protect them not only from the inclemencies of the weather, but shield them also from the annoyance of flies. When the weather was wet and damp, an oiled cloth was used; if dry, and favorable for the operation of their insectivorous enemies, the oiled cloth garment was laid by and one of a lighter and softer texture substituted in its stead.

Such a system of protection and defence, cannot we be persuaded, be otherwise than favorable in its effects. As the expense of these coverings is comparatively trifling, they ought to be in the possession of every one who is the owner of a cow. With those who are disposed to adopt them, there will be no necessity, we apprehend, of referring to a tailor, or even to a "plate of fashions," to determine the "cut" or effect a "fit," the good sense of the owner will at once determine the style, and enable him to give to her cowshippers' robe the shape best calculated to subserve the end designed. We have no doubt that should this plan be generally adopted, an immense saving would be the result. Every farmer and dairyman knows that after exposure to cold and drenching rains, even in early autumn, cows "shrink their milk;" and particularly is this the fact with regard to those animals in whose systems, though to all outward appearance apparently healthy, there is a predisposition to some disease, not yet visible by obvious and definite signs. To animals in this condition, an exposure to cold and wet is frequently the cause of serious evils, and which, to say nothing of the inhumanity of the thing, will oftentimes involve the merited penalty of personal discomfort and expense. For ourselves, we hold to the truth of the old maxim which declares "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure;" in other words, that it is better and more consonant with the rules of economy, to preserve the animal's health by expending a few shillings, than to restore it at an expense of many pounds.—*Maine Cult.*

TRIAL OF PLOWS AT HARTFORD.

The following test of plows is handed to us by one of the Hartford County Committee:

Test of Plows by a Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, Sept. 6th, 1842.

Samuel H. Huntington, Chairman; William Bigelow, Benj. Lyman, Horace Goodwin, Samuel T. Wolcott—Committee.

The plows were divided into two classes, large and small.

	Depth furrow.	Width do.	Power
Large Howard plow,	6 3-4	15 1-4	468
Small do. do.	6	14 7-8	444
Large Bergen do.	7	15 3-4	575
Small do. do.	5 3-4	13	438
Worcester B. do.	6	14 1-4	594
Large Denning do.	6 7-8	15 3-4	594
Small do. do.	6 1-4	15 3-4	518
Barnaby & Mooers' do.	6 1-2	13 3-4	500

The Committee were of opinion that the large Bergen plow was decidedly the best turf plow, and awarded the premium accordingly; and that the small Howard plow was the best for general use, and awarded the premium accordingly.—*Brooklyn (L. I.) Star.*

ROBBING AN EDITOR!

The editor of the Portland Argus, Mr. Case, gives the following account of the loss of his pocket-book in New York, which may serve to put others on their guard against a like mishap:—

"I arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. Just as I was stepping off the steamboat Cleopatra, I had my pocket-book cut out of my inside coat pocket. It had about \$100 in it, together with some papers, of no use to any one but the owner. I have carried this book, I presume, more than

100,000 miles in all, during the last twenty years. I saw the rascal that took it, on board the boat, as he came on from Boston. As usual, when surrounded by a crowd, I kept a cautious look out. My hand was not off my pocket two seconds; and yet the scoundrel escaped without any one being able to identify him. I felt somewhat mortified at being thus outwitted; but it was necessary that it should be so, or I must have been without experience in such matters. It was his business to get it if he could; and it was my business to see that he did not succeed in the attempt. I am, therefore, much more provoked with myself, for my stupidity, much more than I am with him. I went to the Police, where I was informed that it was done by an Englishman; and that the English pickpockets are the most accomplished villains in the world. They cut open the pockets with a little blade, fixed in a ring, worn upon the finger. The blade is thrown out by a fine spring.

A poor fellow-sufferer who had been robbed of \$2,600 near Albany, came into the Police Office, after me, to complain of his hard lot.

No man should carry money in his outside pocket—if he does, he almost deserves to be robbed. The fellow doubtless took me to be a lawyer or a merchant, and concluded that my pockets would "open rich." He did not know me to be a poor editor. He must have been sadly disappointed that he got so little."

Coal Fires.—People who wish for good coal fires, should select their coal as carefully as if it were wood they were purchasing. The size of the coal should be in accordance with the furnace or cylinder in which it is to be burned: as these are large or small, so should the coal be. As to kinds, if the draught be strong, use the hard Lehigh coal; if a middling draught, use the white or grey ash Schuylkill; and if a poor draught, use the red ash, which is a softer kind. An attention to these rules will be of service to those who study economy and comfort in warming their rooms.—*Selected.*

Fire-proof Cement.—Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, 1st, a quantity of flour paste of the consistence of common painters' size; 2d, a sufficient quantity of pure clay to render it of the consistence of cream. When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation as before directed to the wood: it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. Subjected to violent heat, the wood thus saturated may be carbonated, but will never blaze.—*Selected.*

To make Indian Meal Cake.—One quart sifted meal, two great spoonfuls of salt, a bit of shortening half as big as a hen's egg, stirred together; make it pretty moist with scalding water; put it into a well greased pan; smooth over the surface, and bake it brown on both sides. A little stewed pumpkin scalded with the meal, much improves the meal.—*Selected.*

"Father," said a sport-loving youth, "they say trout 'll bite now." "Well, well, mind your work, and you 'll be sure they won't bite you," was the consoling reply.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, October 26, 1842.

GOOD COWS AND GOOD KEEPING.

Some unknown correspondent has furnished us with a communication describing the way in which cows are kept along the banks of a certain unnamed river. Such communications are valuable as suggestive of topics for remark, and sometimes they are valuable treatises upon the subjects to which they refer. We make no complaint at the withholding of the name of the writer and of the place referred to; but we must remark, that when names are given, the articles carry with them much more force, and are more valuable.

We often hear farmers blamed for keeping *poor cows*. Facts and arguments are put forth to prove—and they do prove, that there is much more profit in keeping one good cow than two poor ones. This position we are perfectly willing to take, believing that we can maintain it without difficulty. But if we make the inference from this that all farmers are blind to their own interests who will continue to keep cows that are not emphatically *good*, we are exposed to the charge of presuming that there are *good cows enough* to be had, if one will take pains to look for, and will hand over the cash to purchase them. Such a presumption seems to be the basis of many communications that have been printed in relation to this subject. But the *nature* of the present generation of cows is fixed; a small portion of them only are decidedly good for either the pail or the churn. Most people must keep cows not remarkably good, or go without cows. With the greatest care and with a willingness to pay good prices, a farmer is fortunate if he can get a herd in which half the cows shall be good.

There can be no change in regard to the natural properties of the cows in a state or country, without paying particular attention to the *breeding* animals, and taking time to bring up an improved breed. This is a slow process, and if resorted to will forever result in producing cows some of which will be much better milkers than others.

There is not much meaning in a charge of folly in men because they keep many poor cows:—this *must* be the case;—no care of man can make it otherwise. Years of attention may lessen the relative ratios of the poor to the good, but there always will be poor ones left, and many comparatively poor ones must be kept. This, however, is no argument against the closest and best attention to breeding, or against efforts to make the race of cows as good *naturally* or *constitutionally* as possible.

The point in which farmers are most at fault, and that for which our correspondent, and hundreds of others blame them, and with reason too, is, that they overstock their farms—only half feed their animals—let skeleton *cow-farms* drag themselves over the premises, and complain because the dry bones do not give milk abundantly. Wherever cows are kept for the dairy, it is possible, and proper—yes, it is a *duty*—to keep them well. This may be done. If you cannot keep four well, try two. The two, well kept, will give more income than the four half starved ones. The goodness of the cow is determined partly by her native properties—but the food also has much, and very much, to do in making her good or otherwise. Keep no more than you can feed well—very well.

Now far the farmers are wrong who keep cows mostly on fresh meadow hay, in the particular section of country alluded to by our correspondent, where such hay is very abundant, we cannot determine, until we are

furnished with more particulars. Where such is the only way to be had, a reduction of the number of cows kept would not cause those that are left to do well.

The subjoined is the communication above alluded to: To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Sir—It has been for some time a source of surprise to me, that some—in other respects very tolerable farmers—should deny themselves the entire profit of their farm stock, simply by keeping poor cattle, and those poorly fed. This remark will apply, I think you will allow, to a considerable portion of our farmers. But it is so remarkably exemplified in a certain part of this State, which has fallen under my immediate observation, that I cannot refrain from giving you a short description of it.

The district of which I speak is a portion of some four or five contiguous towns intersected by the ——— river, which in its course traverses an interval of some thousand acres of fresh meadow, producing a mixture of coarse grass, cranberry vines, brakes, and skunk's cabbage, which mixture when dried in the sun, is called "fresh hay."

That none of this production is a wholesome or profitable food, for any of the brute creation, I am fully satisfied, both from observation and something of experiment; but that it will sustain the breath of life for a period, in neat cattle, has been proved to be a fact. Profiting by this fact, the farmers of the district alluded to above, are accustomed to keep large stocks of cattle through the winter, entirely on this extensive morass.

It is quite amusing to witness the enterprise with which the business of *fresh haying* is carried on in its season—the entire male population of the community being called upon to lend a hand in this all engrossing temporal occupation, and their joyous looks when returning to the shore in the evening, with their gondolas freighted with the *precious* commodity, pictures to one's imagination, the expressions on the countenances of the servants of Solomon when returning from a golden expedition to the ancient Ophir.

The result of all this misspent labor is, that not only the barns are filled with the *drug*, but huge stacks of it are seen towering in all directions; every man taking care to provide himself with a supply, notwithstanding the majority of them are possessed of good strong grounds above the tide, which with a moderate outlay of labor and expense, would supply their cattle with wholesome and nutritious fodder. The cattle are taken to the barn in the fall, having had during the summer's pasturage scarcely time to recover from the last winter's "fresh hay" campaign, and are doomed to another siege; and in the spring they are again returned to the pasture famished and emaciated, their projecting bones and sunken eyes giving melancholy evidences of the trying times they have had the fortune to survive.

In that community are persons keeping four, five or six cows, the entire produce of which does not equal in quantity and quality, that of one good cow properly fed. And yet these men who thus practice are not to be set down entirely as bad farmers; they raise good crops of grain, have fine orchards, productive gardens, &c., but they are so influenced by prejudice and former custom, that they cannot be led to consider those semi-deluged prairies, which have been the greatest bars to their agricultural enterprise and improvement, in any other light than as mines of gold situated in their midst.

OBSERVATOR.

A harmless hilarity, and a buoyant cheerfulness, are not infrequent concomitants of both genius and goodness; and we are never more deceived than when we mistake gravity for greatness, solemnity for piety, and pomposity for erudition.—*Lacon*.

WINTER PRESERVATION OF ROOTS.

Those who have good barn cellars for storing carrot beets, ruta bagas, &c., for use in the winter, will find most convenient to put their roots in them *raw*. There are not many cellars in which they will be preserved in good condition for use in April and May.

A method adopted by many cultivators of much experience in this vicinity, is to dig a trench in the ground (if the ground should slope a little, all the better);—d a trench about four feet wide and eight inches deep, at of any desirable length. Then take the roots and lay bed of them in the trench three and an half feet wide lay more and more upon this bed, drawing in at the sides, until the pile takes the form of a common roof. Then cover the roots with sea-weed, old hay, leaves whatever is most convenient. Over this covering put coating of earth an inch thick. If the weather is warm you may open a few small holes in the top through the covering. The pile should be left in this state for some days or weeks, according to the weather. When the thin coating of earth that is over the roots shall have become frozen, then put on another covering sea-weed, hay or whatever else you have at hand—this covering be five or six inches thick; then upon it put four or five inches of earth. This placed, the roots will escape the action of frost and will come out in fine order in the spring.

Carrots and ruta bagas should be left in the ground long as they can be without danger of becoming frozen in. They keep better when thus left, than when harvested early. One experienced feeder on the Connecticut river, tells us that he pulls and tops his ruta bag and lets them lie on the ground for a week or ten day and that if a little frozen while thus exposed, they are not injured. We should rather avoid the freezing.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 22, 1842.

From the President of the Society, fine specimens the following Pears: Capiaumont, Buffum, Autumn & perb, Pope's Russet.

From S. Pond—Beurre Diel and Dix Pears—large a fine. Also, Isabella Grapes.

From Hall J. How, South Boston—Isabella Grapes.

From John Cass, Boston—Isabella and White Frolic Grapes.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—specimens of the Black & Black Prince Grapes—the latter of fine flavor a sweet; and rarely met with in this vicinity.

From S. W. Cole—Jewett's fine Red Apple—a handsome fruit.

From the Pomological Garden, Salem—handsome specimens of the following Pears, viz: Jalousie, Dumetier, Marie Louise, Urbaniste, Pope's Russet, Beur Bosc, Brown Beurre, Fulton and Dundas.

From John Howland, New Bedford: Beurre Be Pears—fine specimens—and six varieties for name which the committee report as follows: No. 1, Broct Bergamot? No. 2, Pope's Russet? No. 3, Brown Beurre No. 4, Pass Calmar; No. 5, St. Germain; No. 6, Mal Louise.

From John C. Gray, an Apple having the appearance of being part Baldwin and part Russet, and called by J. Gray, Baldwin and Russet—but the russet appearance doubtless owing to the dark, wet weather in August & September, as other fruits have been noticed to have been affected in a similar manner.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

Time is the most undefinable yet paradoxical of things: the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to do fine it, and like the flash of the lightning, at once exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but itself immeasurable—the discloser of all things, but itself undisclosed.—*Lacon*.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, October 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

EEEN WIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

Oct. 19

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded & free exposure, for the week ending Oct. 23.

Oct.	1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	17	50	65	59	W.
Tuesday,	18	36	62	60	S.
Wednesday,	19	47	50	41	N.
Thursday,	20	27	48	37	E.
Friday,	21	29	43	33	N.
Saturday,	22	36	60	54	S. W.
Sunday,	23	46	54	45	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 3500 Cattle, about 1500 of which were at Cattle, 600 Sheep and 1000 Swine.

Cattle.—*Beef Cattle.* We quote to correspond with the market. A few extra \$5 00. First quality, \$4 25 a lb. Second quality, \$3 50 a 4 50. Third quality 50 a 3 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—The Barrellers did not advance the prices offered last week, and purchases were made at those prices, viz: \$3 25. No 1, \$2 50.

Pigs.—Prices for a like quality were hardly sustained, large numbers remain unsold. We quote the same: Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 a 20. *Wethers.*—Lots were sold from 75 to \$1 75. Wethers a \$1 75 to 2 75.

Poultry.—A small advance was effected on small shoats. To peddle from 3 to 3 14 for sows, and 4 a 14 Barrows. A lot of Old Hogs from a Distillery at 4. At retail 4 for sows and 5 for barrows.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

FEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 50 to 12c.—Southern, 0 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Dry Seed, \$4 50 per bushel.

RAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent; Oats 20 per cent.

The market remains without any great change on the 25th of last week.

Wool.—Northern, old, bushel 59 to 60—Southern, round, old, 58 a 59—Southern flat yellow, new, 56 a 59—Do. white do. 53 a 60—Do New Orleans, 50 a 60—Barley—Rye, Northern, 65 a 67—Do. Southern, 60 a 65—Do. Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

LOUR. There has been rather more animation in the market for Genesee, and the stocks not being large, prices have been better sustained.

Baltimore. Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 37 a 4 50—do. rye, 80 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 37 a 5 00—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 50 a 5 00—do—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — 6 00 a 0 00—Georgetown, \$4 62 a 1 75—Richmond Canal, 50 00 a 0 00—City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side 50 00 a 0 00—Country \$4 37 a 5 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 44—do fancy brands \$1 55 a 4 62—Ohio via Canal, 7 a 4 44—do New Orleans, cash 80 00 a 0 00. Rye, 0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bulk, \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. Several parcels new Beef were brought market this week, but not enough to establish prices, and the present we omit the usual quotations. For Pork there is an increased demand, and prices are acquiring more news.

Meat.—Mess 4 100. new lbb. \$0 00 a 0 00—Navy—\$3 00 a 0 00—No. 1, 0 00 a 0 00—do Prime \$0 00 a 0 00—Pork—No. 1, 0 00 lbb. \$11 00 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50—Mess, 5 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess

from other States.—a — do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. u a 0 00—Clear do do \$00 00 a 0 00—Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unsalted, 8 a 10—do dairy, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 14 a 7 10—do South and Western, 7 a 7 14—Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 3 a 4—do new milk, 6 a 6 12.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

We have no important transactions to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—do 34 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 32-1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengals do 8 a 10—Saxony, Clean—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 15—Superior Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The article came into market quite freely during the past week, and for the most part met ready buyers at 8 cts per lb for the first sort.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 8 a 0. 2d do. do. do. 6.

HAY. per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16—CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 12 a 16.

SPLENDID BULBOS' FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbos Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths.—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips.—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladioli, Lilies, Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 25

POUDRETTE: POUDRETTE:!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.



Columbia Street.



SAMUEL POND,

NURSEYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale a choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb. Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry stocks constantly on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city free of expense.

Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Oct. 19.

SW

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who understands Nursery, Flower and Kitchen Gardening, and Forcing, in all its various branches, and who has had three years' experience in this country, wishes a situation. He will have no objections in going West or South. Can furnish the best reference. Address J. S. at this Office. Oct. 3, 1842.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-two and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



OF PEACH AND PEAR, of PLUM, of CHERRY and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Heliosorus Peonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new kinds, Cockspear, Thorne, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Noanant Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.

Oct 12

epd Dec 1

LINNÆAN BOTANICAL GARDEN & NURSERIES.

The new Catalogues (23d edition) of this establishment, with reduced prices, comprising the most extensive assortment of trees and plants in America, are now ready for distribution, gratis, and will be sent to all who apply by mail, post paid. They comprise the following:

No. 1—Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.

2—Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, &c.

3—Green-house Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

4—American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

5—A Catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds.

6—Do. do. do. in French.

7—A Catalogue of Double Dahlias, comprising the most splendid varieties.

BOOKS—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 50 cents.

Prince's do. on the Vine, \$1 50.

Prince's do. on Fruits, Pomological Manual, containing accurate descriptions, in detail, of about 800 varieties of Fruits, in 2 vols. \$2 00.

The Fruit and Ornamental Trees are of fine size, and among which are several thousand Plums, of the choicest kinds, *gray-fleshed* 8 to 9 feet high, at the low price of \$6 per dozen. Cherries, 9 to 12 feet high, at \$6 per dozen. Pears, 4 to 5 feet high, \$34 per 100, and larger sizes, 50 cents each. Apples, \$25 per 100. Peaches, \$22 1/2 per 100. Isabella and Catawba Grapes, \$23 per dozen. Orders with a remittance, or stating on whom to draw for the payment, will be promptly executed.

WM. K. PRINCE.

Flushing, L. I. Oct. 1st. 1842.

3w

Oct. 5

LACTOMETERS, a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the New England Farmer.

TIME'S DOINGS.

Since last we cronies met, Tom,
Old Tim has fled apace,
And stole your laugh, to leave, Tom,
A wrinkle in its place
And now and then the churl, Tom,
Has touched your jaw with white,
And left its crown so bald, Tom,
Your brain has worn it bright.

The same old busy fellow, Tom,
Has not neglected me;
But every passing season, Tom,
Has bid some pet grace flee.
He is a saucy chap, Tom,
To use his best friends thus,
But there's no use in crying, Tom,
He will not mind the fuss.

And as his fleeing proves, Tom,
That life is but a span,
We'd better try and do, Tom,
What little good we can.
And every day that goes, Tom,
To join the misspent past,
We'll hope to make its record, Tom,
Some better than the last.

And although care with thorns, Tom,
Has strewed our pathway here,
And every ringing laugh, Tom,
Is followed by a tear;
We'll do the best we may, Tom,
To brave this present pain,
And by some work of love, Tom,
We'll burnish life's short chain.

And when old Death, in earnest, Tom,
Insists upon our card,
We'll try and die like men, Tom,
Nor think the summons hard.
But leave to those that follow, Tom,
The many flowers we've pass'd,
And hope to find together, Tom,
A happy home at last.

TUG.

Good and True.—The natural bent of the young mind to mischief, and sometimes crime, is greatly increased and confirmed in the purest heart, by the least touch of corruption. Confidence in companions leads us to the commission of that which under other circumstances would have been revolting. Freedom from parental restraint is the beginning of loose morals, and he who sends a child to school should be careful to see that his companions are youths of moral principles, and equally as careful to have the instructor a man competent not only in point of learning, but also in point of morals. Nothing can save, when the heart is tainted, but the virtuous example and gentle admonitions of a mother. The youth thus rescued by a mother's influence, in after years will love his benefactor too much to go counter to her counsels—and when her chiding voice is hushed in the grave, no sinful allurement can tempt without the warning accents of that voice being heard from the tomb. The importance of early moral instruction will appear more forcibly, if we reflect that the seeds of vice are difficult to be destroyed. Sown in the young and tender mind, they grow with the growth of the body, and the harvest of age will be rife with poisonous weeds. Store the youthful mind with the sublime teachings of Jesus, so that when the days of boyhood have passed away, happy memory may travel back to the flowery fields of early associations, and find in the recollections of past virtue and present purity, a solace and a joy, of which no earthly misfortune can deprive them. Boyhood integrity, linked to

the virtuous aspirations and efforts of after life, can "lighten the burden of the noontide heat," and gild with the light of a well-grounded hope of another and happier existence, the gathering shades of declining life, and the deeper darkness of the nightfall of death.—*Selected.*

Isaac Kidder.—Isaac was a resident, not a graduate at Cambridge, although it is said that he "went through" old Harvard many a time. He had a stammering speech, which unfitted him for either of the three great professions, but nature had endowed him with a strong desire to make the most of present opportunities, and turn them to individual benefit, and he would frequently endeavor to show to mankind that he was a man of tried valor and judgment. Isaac was one day crossing a meadow, and he came to a ditch; so, said he to himself—*I-I-Isaac, I-I-I bet yo-o-o-u a ha-ha-half pint, yo-o-o-u can't jump over.* Done, said he, done. So, going well back, he started, and running smart, he gave a leap and went over. Now, said he, *I-I-Isaac, you o-o-o-owe me a ha-half pint.* Yes, but I-I'll bet yo-o-ou can't j-j-jump back again. Done, said he—and not using the same exertion, he struck his toes against the opposite bank, and fell sprawling into the ditch. When he had got himself out as well as he could, he shook himself and said—*Now, I-I-Isaac, yo-o-ou and I are sq-square.*—*Bost. Cour.*

SENTIMENTAL. *Sentiment Rural.*—"I think I must look over it," as the horse said to the gate which divided him from the clover.

Sentiment Consolatory.—"All's well that ends well," as the young wife said when the old man died—*rich.*

Sentiment Human.—"I'm a victim to an artificial state of society," as the monkey said when they put trowsers on him.

Sentiment Contemptuous.—"You are beneath my notice," as the hawk said to the field mouse.

Sentiment Apologetical.—"I was really not aware," as the young rat said to the trap.

Sentiment Diplomatic.—"I have the honor," as the blackleg said at whist.

Sentiment Polite.—"Pray do n't wait for me," as the mouse said to the cat.

Sentiment Sentimental.—"Would that we ne'er had met," as the pickpocket said to the constable.

Sentiment Musical.—"Those notes enliven me," as the printer said when a remittance came for five years' subscription.—*Selected.*

A valuable Boy.—"What can you do?" asked a traveller of a country urchin, whom he saw by the roadside tugging a toad with a long straw. "O, I can do mor'n consider'ble: I rides the turkeys to water, milks the geese, cards down the old roosters, puts up the pigs' tails in papers to make 'em curl, keeps tally for dad and marm when they scold at a mark, and cuts the buttons off dad's coat when he's at prayer in the morning!"—*Richmond Star.*

"Can't you draw an inference," said a teacher to a rustic pupil. "Wol, aw don't know; perhaps aw could; but if aw could n't, dad's got aw team at home what could, aw'l bet: for them are steers'll draw any thing short o' three ton."

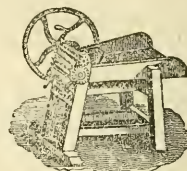
Why is New Hampshire like a horse's neck? Because it has *Maine* on one side.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades do.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
2-6 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Hailer do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers

March 17.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bales a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DENBY, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient method of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

[NO. 18.]

N. E. FARMER.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Register, gives the following account of the farming of Mr William Weaver, of Rockbridge Co., Virginia:

"About ten or twelve years ago, Mr Weaver purchased this farm, (now embracing upwards of 100 acres,) in several distinct tracts, at an average price of \$2 an acre, principally for the purpose of clearing the wood (with which it was then covered, with the exception of about 100 acres of cleared and exhausted land,) to supply his iron establishment with coal. The native growth consisted of oak, hickory and dogwood, with large pines interspersed. The soil is a red gravel, strongly dashed with slate, reposing on a limestone foundation. So promising an appearance did this land present for agricultural purposes, that when Mr Weaver and his neighbors he intended to make a corn farm these poor and steep hills, a laugh of derision was the only encouragement he received.

"As the clearing progressed, Mr Weaver divided the cleared land into four fields, one of 100 acres standing pasture, and three of about 120 acres each for cultivation. The first field of new ground was broken up early in the spring, and cultivated in corn. The crop did not exceed an average of thirty bushels to the acre. In the fall the field was seeded in wheat, upon which, late in the winter the usual quantity of clover seed, and half a bushel of plaster were sown to the acre. After wheat was removed at harvest, the stubble was mowed by the stock of hogs. Very early next spring, an additional half bushel of plaster was sown to the acre over the whole field. During the summer and fall, not a single animal of any kind whatever was permitted to invade the clover field, nor was any clover cut, except a very small quantity on the most luxuriant spots, for the use of mules while at work on the farm. The next spring, however, the stock of hogs was kept in the field, which was plowed up early in the spring, and again planted in corn. In the fall it was seeded in wheat, and in the winter sown with clover and plaster. The other fields as they came successively under cultivation, were treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of the standing pasture, which has never been plowed up since the first season of crops, and of the hundred acres of exhausted land above spoken of, which, being too steep to produce corn, was sown first with oats, and then with rye, clover and plaster, when it took its place in the regular rotation.

Now mark the result of this system of cultivation. The crops of corn on these poor hills, have for several years past, averaged about 40 bushels to the acre, while this year's crop, on a field of 100 acres, is pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the county, on either bottom or upland. The entire field, it is supposed, will average about 40 bushels to the acre, while many contiguous acres can be found which will yield at least 20 bushels. I have heard some of the most intel-

ligent neighbors express the opinion, that it was the best field of corn they ever saw. The crops of wheat succeeding corn, though improving every year with the progressive improvement of the land, have never been heavy. The average may be set down at from 8 to 15 bushels, the crops having been of late years very materially injured by rust. Mr Weaver's object is corn, of which immense quantities are consumed by his iron establishment. Were wheat his staple crop, he would sow it upon a clover ley.

"Mr Weaver informs me that clover did not succeed well on his new ground until it had been well cleansed by his second course of crops. It is now generally very heavy. His fields were at first much infested with sorrel, which has at length been almost entirely extirpated. Mr Weaver regards it as all-important to the success of his clover, that it should be plastered at the rate of half a bushel to the acre, about the time of sowing the seed. He attributes the rapid improvement of his soil to the shelter afforded to his land by the thick growth of standing clover, as well as to the heavy coat of vegetable matter which it enables him to plow under.

"No lime has ever been applied to this land, nor any manure, except a few loads annually from the mule stable to the poorest spots. The improvement has been effected exclusively by the use of clover and plaster. The land, as steep as it is, does not wash—a result which Mr Weaver attributes to his deep plowing, and to the large quantity of long vegetable matter the soil contains, which binds it together, and at the same time keeps it loose and porous, enabling it to absorb and retain a large quantity of water.

"Mr Weaver lays great stress on applying plaster to his clover fields, either in the winter or very early in the spring, that it may be thoroughly dissolved by the early rains. He attributes much of the benefit he has derived from the use of plaster to his practice in this respect, in which he says he is sustained by Prof. Liebig. Plaster, it is well known, absorbs a large quantity of water, and does not operate on growing plants until it is dissolved.

"Mr Weaver's mode of cultivating corn is as follows: In the month of December he sows one bushel of plaster per acre upon his clover field designed the next year for corn. He prefers this mode to plastering his corn in the hill, as more beneficial to the corn and to the land. About the 1st of March, and not earlier, (for Mr Weaver prefers spring to winter plowing; being more recent, it leaves his land looser and in better order for a crop,) he commences breaking up his corn ground as deeply as possible. About the 1st of April, he lays off his ground in rows, 4-12 feet apart, and drills his corn very thick, as he never replants. His usual allowance is a bushel of seed to five acres. With this quantity of seed he has never failed, notwithstanding the depredations of the grub worm, &c., in obtaining an abundant stand of plants. He plows and hoes twice, thinning at the first hoeing to the distance of about 2-12 feet in the row. This is all the work his corn ever gets. He endeavors

to finish working his corn as early as practicable, in order to injure the roots as little as possible. With this cultivation, his corn field, under his system of improvement, is kept throughout the season both clean and loose—the great points in the management of the corn crop.

"This year Mr Weaver has 200 acres in corn. Mr Weaver confidently estimates his entire crop of corn this year at not less than eight thousand bushels. His 90 acres of oats were supposed to average between 40 and 50 bushels to the acre—making, with his corn, an aggregate crop of twelve thousand bushels of grain, as the product of the labor of 12 hands, exclusive of the teams. His is what I would call very energetic and successful farming. Is it excelled, or even equalled, by any other farmer in the United States, under any thing like similar circumstances?

"Mr Weaver has a field of 40 acres on his home farm, which he cultivates for two successive years in wheat, and two in clover for hay and seed. His first wheat crop on the clover ley, has averaged, by actual measurement, thirty-six bushels to the acre, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel. The second crop is never as heavy as the first. He has frequently made two hundred barrels of flour from his wheat crop on these forty acres—being an average of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr Weaver does not object to taking several successive crops of corn or wheat from the same land, *provided it is rich*. He contends that it is necessary to take two successive crops of wheat from his clover field, in order to cleanse and pulverize it sufficiently to secure a good stand of clover. It should be stated that considerable quantities of manure from Mr Weaver's barn and stables are applied to this field, on the young clover. Mr Weaver uses all his manure as a top-dressing to his grass lands and clover lots. He disapproves the practice of plowing under manure.

"Mr Weaver's stock of every kind, are of a very fine quality, and are all kept constantly fat—the most economical and profitable mode, as Mr Weaver contends, of keeping stock. He crushes all his corn for stock-feeding in the ear, and he considers his crushing machine as the most profitable upon his estate. FLOWBOK.

Rockbridge, Co., Aug. 29, 1842."

Bones.—It is said that in 1830, there were upwards of 30,000 tons of bones imported from foreign countries into Hull, (Eng.,) and that in 1837, the value of this article imported into England, was nearly a million and a quarter of dollars. We remember to have seen a notice some months ago, of an exportation of bones from our own port, to Liverpool. Now is it possible that the enterprise and good judgment of our farmers will allow John Bull to carry our bones 3000 miles to spread upon his lands, and they themselves stand by, as if they thought them hardly worth the grinding! We are apprehensive that bone dust is not sufficiently appreciated in this vicinity, or the material would not be sent from our very elbows to enrich the broad pastures of England.—*Philad. Far. Cabinet.*

The following report on Plowing, by a committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, we copy, thinking that its *fullness* makes it a good model for other committees to adopt.—Ed. N. E. F.

ON PLOWS.

Your committee report: That there were no plows presented for premiums, but there were four to which the attention of your committee was called, and the qualities of each were tested at the plowing match, viz:

1st. The Eagle plow, manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Co., a neat and handsome finished article; it laid the furrow very flat and smooth, giving to the work a handsome finish, and to those who approve of having the furrow laid perfectly flat, we can recommend this plow.

2d. Manufactured by Doe, of Augusta. This plow has the quality of lapping the furrows in such a manner that it entirely covers all the grass, not leaving any to turn up from the edge of the lap. Mr Doe's plow is made with a coultter which adds to the strength, and is far preferable for breaking rocky or rooty land. It did not give that smooth and handsome finish to its work that Ruggles & Co.'s plows did, but your committee are of the opinion that the work was every way equal, if not superior, for all the purposes of tillage, and they do not hesitate to recommend it as equal to any plow in use.

Opinions vary as to the benefit of lapping the furrows, but we think that where the furrow is lapped so as to admit the air underneath, decomposition takes place much sooner than where the furrow is laid flat, and of course is better for vegetation.

3. Barnaby & Moers' double-mould board plow from New York. This plow is made in such a manner as to turn the furrow either way; what was the land-side passing one way, becomes the mould-board returning. It possessed the quality of lapping the furrow, but left the grass projecting from under the lap. This plow is a decided improvement in side-hill plowing, but we are not prepared to say whether it will be an improvement on level ground. Your committee were informed that it took less strength of team to plow with this plow, but we did not see this tested.

Of the new plow from Hallowell, made by Cyrus Putnam, we cannot give an opinion. It has not been in use long enough to obtain a character. Probably it has some defects which may be remedied. We hope it is not out of place to remark here, that if as good plows can be made here as those brought from other States, our own mechanics should have the preference. The amount of money carried out of the State for plows and other agricultural instruments, that could as well be made here, is quite large, and would furnish business for many men, and support for many families. The nearer the mechanic and farmer can be brought together, the more profitable to both and the less money is wanted to effect their exchanges, at the same time we should be willing to pay to patentees from other States the just rewards of their inventions.

LUTHER SEVERANCE,
JOHN YEATON,
CHARLES LITTLE,

Committee.

Oct. 1842.

The number pledged to the Washingtonian cause in Portsmouth, N. H., is said to be about 5000, out of a population of 8000.

WORCESTER TEAMSTERS, JUST LOOK AT THIS!

We see the following account of the drawing match at the Worcester Cattle Show, in the Boston Cultivator:

"At the drawing match, 22 teams entered for the prizes. The loads drawn consisted of two tons of stones, and the way they were handled by these young teams, did great credit to the enterprising farmers of Worcester, while this conclusively proved how much the value and usefulness of the ox may be improved by proper care and training."

Two tons!! why that is n't a load for a pair of Kennebec calves. We saw Peleg Haines, of Readfield, at the drawing match at the Kennebec Cattle Show the other day, hitch his single yoke of oxen on to a load that weighed six tons five hundred and ninety, and walked them up a hill just as easy as you would a wheelbarrow. When he got in the steepest part of the way, he stopped them a moment, just to show the spectators how easy they could start it again. At the word, they started forward as readily as they did at the bottom—no wringing or twisting, or any fuss about it. None of the oxen drew up less than 8500 lbs.—(four tons five hundred.) J. W. Haines, of Hallowell, had a yoke there that would probably have hauled the same load that Peleg Haines' did, had they been a little more used to the road and less shy of the great concourse of people that surrounded them. We understand that they afterwards started a larger load on a drag than Peleg's did.

If the Worcester boys want to see cattle haul, they must come to Kennebec.—Maine Far.

Shame upon you, Kennebeckers. We thought you had more money for your beasts, than to hitch them to such loads. True, we used in Massachusetts once, to work in that way, but we have grown wiser. We now take a two ton load, and let the cattle take it up hill and down, and back it, and turn it in various directions, and thus learn which are the *best trained*—not the strongest.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the Conn. Farmers' Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

MR WOOD—I have often thought, while a subscriber to the Albany Cultivator, that the contents of either number, well repaid me for the amount of my subscription; and though my pursuits are not those of a farmer, still my taste leads me to feel much interest, and to make much inquiry, on every subject connected with the welfare and improvement of that worthy class of my countrymen. One thing has always surprised me—how any farmer, having a nut-shell full of brains, and an ounce of sense to enlarge them, should be contented in these days, without taking an agricultural paper. Why, I look for mine as anxiously as for a much esteemed friend, and devour its contents without fear of repletion. But, Mr Editor, there are men—and farmers, too—who do not take any paper devoted exclusively to their interests—men who, even at this day, scout the idea of deriving any benefit from book farming, as they call it; and who seem as much alarmed at the bare name of science and practical experiment, as if the one had teeth like Nebuchadnezzar's image, and the other claws to match.

Yesterday, the delightful exhibition (of the New Haven County Agricultural Society) on the Green,

which seemed to be the farmer's glory, I remarked to a farmer of the old school that our Cattle Shows and Fairs were calling forth much emulation among his brethren of the plow—that I believed more interest was felt by them to improve their mode of cultivation; and I thought it a fair presumption that a spirit and energy were awakened, which would lead to immensely beneficial results, &c.

"I do not know," said he, very coldly, and evincing neither interest nor animation.

"Are many of your neighbors in with their cattle?"

"No."

"Ha! I am surprised—yours is a large town."
"Yes! and we might produce as many fine cattle as any other. But we don't think the gratification pays for the trouble."

"Have you ever tried any experiments on your land—manuring it with lime, plaster, ashes, swamp mud, sea-weed, shells, bones, &c.?"

"No—it costs more to drag out swamp mud, and make such manure than it is worth."

"Do you take an agricultural paper?" said I.

"N—o!"

Oh! ho! thought I—what's the use o' talking
Yours, truly, Y.

From the same.

NEW METHOD OF GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

Plant the seed in rows at a suitable distance from each other, and the hills say about five feet apart in each row. But one tree should be suffered to grow in a place. Now when the young tree sufficiently grown, in the spring of the second or third year, any quality of fruit may be grafted in it in the following manner: First, bend the tree over and obtain for it a firm resting place, either a block or a board resting on the knee, (after it has been divested of its branches) and with a sharp-pointed knife, pierce holes directly through the centre of the tree, about five inches apart, in which the scions are to be introduced—leaving above, two or three buds. A trench is then to be dug, in a direct line between the trees, about six inches deep, and the whole tree bent down a buried, leaving the tops of the scions above ground. In this new condition, the scions become uniform thrifty young trees, supported and nourished from the buried tree, from which issue, in due time, roots from its entire length. The second year from the operation, the whole parent tree may be dug up, the new growth sawed apart, and transplanted. It will thus be seen that if the tree is five feet in height ten or twelve young trees, of whatever quality chosen, may be obtained in this way, whereas the ordinary method of grafting, there could be but one, provided the graft lived. The young scion will bear fruit, thus transplanted, in the same time it would had it been grafted into a tree fifty years old.

I know not whether this process is new among your agricultural community at the North; but have repeatedly witnessed it in Georgia and Alabama, and I have been informed by some of the best horticulturists in those States, that it is always successful. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY LEE

The foregoing communication of Dr. Lee, serves the attention of every farmer and gardener.—Ed. Far. Gaz.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 29, 1842.

The President of the Society presented a basket and two dishes, of very superior Pears, var. Duchesse d'Angouleme.

By Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester—a dish of Pears, var. Duchesse d'Angouleme, and some fine specimens of the Dix.

The quality and quantity of the Duchesse d'Angouleme by the President and Mr Vose, and the Beurre Diel Pears by Mr Samuel Pond, were very much admired.

By Mr Sam'l Pond—eight dishes of Beurre Diel, three dishes Dix, and a fine specimen of Maria Louise Pears, together with seven dishes of Isabella Grapes, made a very handsome display.

By Mr Eben Wight—Apples; var. Newton Pippin, Gillyflower, Lady Apple, Bellflower, Winter Queen, Spitzenburg, Jersey Sweet, Vandervere, Wine Apple, American Golden Pippin, Gloria Mundi, and Fall Pippin.

From the Pomological Garden, Salem—Pears; var. Henry IV., Wilkinson, Jalousie, Bouguia, Beurre Bronze, Bezi de la Motte, Beurre Duval.

By Mr J. Leeds, Brookline—Hubbardston Nonesuch Apples.

By Mr S. R. Johnson, Charlestown—Beurre Diel and St. Michael Pears.

By Mr J. M. Ives, Salem—Apples; var. Catline, Danvers Winter Sweet, Rambo, Pickman's Pippin, and Swaar. Pears; var. Winter Nelis, Napoleon, Josephine, Duchesse d'Angouleme and Beurre Bosc.

By Mr John Cass, Boston—Isabella and White Muscat? Grapes,

By Mr Rufus P. Sumner, Milton—Apples; var. Summer Pie.

By Mr J. C. Gray—Apples; var. Baldwin.

By Mr S. W. Cole—Apple; var. Jewett's Fine Red.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL WALKER.

Washingtonian Pig.—Among the animals exhibited at the cattle show in this town, was a remarkably large and handsome pig, raised by Frederick Fishon, of this town. We questioned neighbor Fishon, who is a staunch Washingtonian, how long he had been an amateur in pork raising, and how he made the creature grow so. "Oh," says he, "it is by feeding him well and taking care of him; taking the money that used to be spent for grog, and buying corn, potatoes and peas. There is no secret about it. I could have raised two or three in the same way. This is a Washingtonian pig. He shows what a Washingtonian can do when he keeps the pledge and attends to his business." The pig had no superior at the cattle show.—*Kennebeck Jour.*

There are two things in this country that want cutting down, says some one; viz: high salaries and Canada thistles.

Prof. Nuttall, of Cambridge, the well known botanist, has lately come in possession of a fortune of \$500,000, by the decease of relatives in England.—*Selected.*

If you are at a loss for something to do, make a cellar under your barn for your manure.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Society, held Oct-1st, the following members were elected:

President.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Vice Presidents.

B. V. FRENCH, JONA. WINSHIP, CHEEVER NEW-HALL, E. M. RICHARDS.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL WALKER.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Recording Secretary.

EBENEZER WIGHT.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, A. M.

Professor of Entomology.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.

S. L. DANA, M. D.

Committee on Fruits. B. V. French, Chairman;

P. B. Hovey, Jr., O. Johnson, S. Pond, J. Lovett, 2d., L. P. Grosvenor, J. Breck, Jona. Winship, D. Haggerston, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. F. Allen.

Committee on Flowers. Samuel Walker, Chairman;

H. W. Dutton, S. Sweetser, S. R. Johnson, J. Stickney, W. E. Carter, P. Barnes.

Committee on Vegetables. J. A. Kenrick, Chairman;

W. B. Kingsbury, John Hovey, A. D. Williams, J. C. Howard, A. Bowditch, John Hill.

Committee on the Library. C. M. Hovey, Chairman;

R. T. Paine, C. K. Dillaway, J. E. Teschemacher, E. Wight, R. M. Copeland.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit. R. Manning,

Chairman; S. Downer, W. Kenrick, J. Prince.

Executive Committee. M. P. Wilder, Chairman;

Enoch Bartlett, A. Aspinwall, F. W. McCondy, J. J. Low.

Finance Committee. E. Vose, Chairman; Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards.

[Their term of office commences on the first Saturday of April, 1843, and terminates on the first Saturday of April, 1844.]

PRESERVATION OF BACON.

Messrs. Editors.—As the season is rapidly approaching when all good house-wives feel a natural solicitude for the preservation of their bacon, permit me to inform such of your readers as may not be apprised of the fact, that by white-washing their bacon, they can preserve it, perhaps, more economically and effectually, than by adopting any other of the various modes which have been recommended for this purpose. A respectable neighbor of mine has saved his bacon in this way for the last twenty years, without the loss of a single piece. Early in the spring, after his meat is well cured, he gives his bacon a good coat of white-wash, with the common brush, on the fleshy side and on the ends of the hocks, sprinkling a small quantity of ashes on the moist white-wash, and hangs it up again in his smoke-house, where it is permitted to remain until it is taken down for use. The process does not injure the meat in the slightest degree. It owes its efficacy, obviously, to the fact that the hard crust it forms over the bacon, prevents the fly from depositing its eggs in it. Any other means, which would exclude the fly from all access to the meat, such as burying it in salt, oats,

and covering it with canvass bags, plastering it with ashes, &c., would, of course be equally effectual.

Never wound your meat until you use it, for the fly will be sure to deposit its eggs in the wounds. A friend of mine lost a number of hams last summer, in consequence of his wife's thrusting a knife into them to ascertain their quality.

To preserve meat well, a smoke house should be roomy, dry, cool, and dark, and yet sufficiently open to permit a free circulation of air, otherwise your bacon will be soft, damp, and rancid. On this account, wooden smoke-houses are greatly preferable to those constructed of brick or stone.

It is a great, but very prevalent error, to smoke bacon in wet damp weather; for by smoking it at such seasons, the "sweat" which then collects on the meat, and which has a peculiar disgusting taste, is driven into it and dried upon it, and impairs its flavor. Smoke only in dry weather. If your meat is well cured, the only use of smoking in summer time, is to expel the fly from the house.

If any of your readers snack their lips as heartily as I do over a good old Virginia ham, that fairly melts in your mouth, they will not fail to observe these plain directions for the preservation of their bacon.—*Cultivator.*

FOR THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT.

BARLEY WATER.

Take two table-spoonfuls of pearl barley, wash it very clean, and add to it a pint of boiling water; let it boil for five minutes, pour off this water, and add two quarts more boiling water; reduce it to two pints and a half, and strain. This is simple barley water; it may be made very pleasant by adding the following: one ounce of figs, two ounces of raisins, stoned, a quarter of an ounce of liquorice; boil it till reduced to a quart, and strain.

TOAST AND WATER.

This article, simple as it is, is rarely well prepared. Cut an upper crust of bread as thick again as it is usual for toast; brown it carefully, but see that it be not burnt, smoked or black; pour on as much water as is required, cover the jug till cold. A slice of thin cut orange or lemon peel infused with it, improves it greatly; it should be made early in the day during the summer, and placed in the sun, when it may be drank with impunity.

MUTTON BROTH.

Put into a two-quart saucepan one pound of mutton chops, cleared of fat, one onion, half a dozen corns of black pepper, and three pints of cold water; let it warm gradually, when it boils, skim it, cover the pan close and set it over a gentle fire till the chops are cooked, which will be (if the meat is not too fresh,) in three quarters of an hour.

BEEF TEA.

Cut a pound of lean beef into thin slices, put it into three pints of cold water, set it over a gentle fire where it may become gradually warm, let it be well skimmed, cover the saucepan close, and boil gently for two hours, strain it, and let it stand to settle, then pour it off clean. One onion, a few peppercorns, and little salt may be added if required.

MILK GRUEL.

Take half a tumbler of thick gruel, and the same quantity of new milk, both lukewarm; mix together and let the patient drink it.

LINE, AND THE MODE OF APPLYING IT.

The practice inculcated in the following, which we clip from the *American Farmer*, has novelty at least, to recommend it: we trust our friends will give it the attention it deserves. That lime is one of the most valuable farm manures, has been long settled; the best mode of applying it, is not so well understood.—*Farmer's Cab.*

“Mr Raymond Baker communicated to the Royal Agricultural Society some observations on the use and abuse of lime as a dressing for land, by Mr Wm. Henry Fisher, at 18 Conduit street, London. The author's great object is to impress upon farmers the importance of using quick lime, and not lime which once had been quick, but by decay in use and exposure to the atmosphere has become effete, and has absorbed from the air the carbonic acid, which changes it again to the carbonate of lime it was before burning. He considers that many thousands of pounds are annually thrown away by agriculturists, from want of a proper knowledge of this simple fact; and he recommends them to use their lime in the fresh burnt state, by carting it direct from the kiln upon their land, spreading it in the lump, and in that state plowing it in directly, the sooner it being got from the kiln into the land the better. The author concludes his communication with the following remarks: “The lime will be found, if properly burnt, on a second plowing, to be crumbled to pieces or powder, and on harrowing will be intimately mixed with the soil. From the heat evolved during the slacking of the lime underground, and its causticity, which diffuses itself by the agency of the moisture it meets with through the soil, it will be found to destroy, or at any rate to be extremely obnoxious to wire-worms, slugs, grubs, and other enemies which the farmer has to contend with, and which are frequently the cause of failure in his crops, as well as to render most vegetable matter in the soil soluble, and food for future crops. These are the properties that lime has in contradistinction to chalk: the latter, no doubt, is a very useful addition to make soils; but do not go to the great expense of buying or burning lime, and then allow it to be converted again into chalk, or carbonate of lime, before you plow it into your land. If the turnip-fly is generated in the soil, lime applied in the manner I have directed, would, no doubt, do much towards its extermination: and the same effect and result would hold good in respect to the black caterpillar. In conclusion, the good effects of applying lime in the manner recommended, I have myself experienced, and have received ample testimony to the like purport, from extensive agriculturists, who, at my suggestion, have adopted the plan.”

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

Plow deep, if for no other reason than to bring the lime to the surface. Lime must be had to produce a good crop of wheat; and if it exist in the subsoil, as is generally the case in the West, deep plowing will bring it up.

Time of Sowing.—For at least two good and sufficient reasons, early sowing is best on the prairies. The greater growth will afford protection to the roots, so that the soil will not be blown from around them, as is frequently the case, and then left to freeze uncovered. The snow will also be kept from blowing away, thereby preventing early

drawing in the spring. The early starting of vegetation in the spring, and subsequent freezing, as appears to us, is what is usually called winter-killing—spring killing we think more proper.

Again, our wheat being so peculiarly liable to rust, it is desirable to have it mature as early in the summer as possible, so as to be out of danger from the hot, damp, murky days so common in mid-summer, and which unquestionably are the cause of rust. For this reason it should be sown as early as possible, and not have the heads so far advanced as to be injured by the frosts of winter. The proper season of sowing will of course vary with the latitude.

Cover with the Plow.—We have never seen a farmer who plowed in his wheat, who did not say it was much better than harrowing. The chief advantage seems to be, it roots so much deeper, that it is not thrown out by the early spring thaws, and then frozen.

Roll it with a heavy roller immediately after sowing; again late in the fall; and again as soon in the spring as the ground is dry enough so as not to adhere to the roller, and pull up the wheat.—*Union Agricult.*

PRESERVATION OF PEACH TREES.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

Having to a certain extent, succeeded in the cultivation of the peach in a limestone soil, generally considered uncongenial to its growth, I forward by your request, a short account of the method of cultivation and mode of nursing adopted.

The soil of the peach orchard is underlain with primitive limestone, but is not of the yellow cast and tenacious texture, so general in limestone regions; which, however adapted to the growth of wheat, has but little affinity with any description of fruit. It is, on the contrary, a rich loam, and constitutes a part of the garden enclosure, the trees occupying about half an acre, and bordering on the Wissahickon creek. This location in the immediate vicinity of the water, may possibly have a beneficial effect.

The orchard, consisting of about fifty trees, was planted in the spring of 1836. At the time of planting, the ground was in grass, but was then subjected to the action of the plow, and has since been thoroughly tilled every year, yielding alternately heavy crops of sugar beets, potatoes and ruta baga. The trees have also been examined once, and sometimes twice a year, for worms, but have not generally been much infested by them.

This comparative exemption is, no doubt, in consequence of the various alkaline substances which have been successfully used. The most remarkable and immediate effect has followed the use of what is termed “fallen lime,” fresh from the kiln; which, when applied in the proportion of about half a peck to the roots of unhealthy trees, and covered with earth, has restored a healthy color to the leaves; and trees which did not look worth a week's purchase, have produced fair crops of good fruit in after years. Ashes from anthracite coal, have also been applied with very good effect.

These applications have usually been made in the spring, but occasionally later in the season. This year, wood ashes were used in June, with a marked benefit. Soap suds also have been applied to advantage. In fact, any substance which by its caustic quality is destructive of insect life, must be beneficial, provided it be not applied in

quantities sufficient to injure vegetation. It is an interesting and encouraging circumstance, that several substances combine the properties of destructiveness to insectivorous life, with a direct and positive stimulating effect upon vegetation. In illustration of this fact, my friend, Dr Noble, has applied oil soap to a portion of his extensive peach orchard, in the State of Delaware, to manifest advantage.

The mild weather of January and February, will sometimes bring forward vegetation so that peach trees are liable to blossom prematurely. An attempt has been made to obviate this difficulty, by covering the roots about the body of the trees with wheat straw, when the ground is deeply frozen in winter. This process, by retarding vegetation, has secured them from the danger of the late frosts.

When, however, an intensely severe frost occurs late in winter, so as to freeze the germ of the fruit, which is developed very early, all expectation of a crop must be abandoned. This misfortune is easily verified, by an examination of the germ, when the embryo peach will be found black and blasted.

These observations are not set forth under the impression that they are new, for doubtless they are familiar to those enterprising farmers, who, by their successful cultivation, supply our city markets with this most healthy and delicious fruit,—such an universal favorite, that it would be an era in a lifetime, to find a man who did not like a peach. It is to be hoped that larger and more successful producers may be induced to favor you with a detail of their mode of operations, to the advantage of the agricultural community and the public at large, whose interests indeed are identical.

The writer had the pleasure of examining the extensive peach orchard of Major Rebold, near Delaware City, in the month of May, at which that enterprising farmer had a prospect, as he stated, of about half a crop. It covered 120 acres of land, and contained 12,960 trees. His half a crop has produced 6000 baskets, which have been chiefly sent to the New York market. A remarkable fact in connection with the produce of this and the neighboring orchards, was mentioned by him, and confirmed by several other gentlemen of that vicinity. A cold north-west breeze had prevailed during an afternoon while the trees were in bloom, which was accompanied in the evening by so severe a frost, that the total failure of the peach crop was anticipated. About 11 1-2 o'clock at night the wind changed to south-east, which, blowing over Delaware bay, so far modified by its mildness and moisture the air of that portion of the orchard which was nearest the water, that the blossom was saved. The other portion of the same orchard, which inclined inland, and had received the full force of the cold blast, was almost a total failure.

From the healthy appearance and vigorous growth of many of my trees, I have a hope of securing a degree of longevity for them, so desirable, considering the care and expense inevitable in their cultivation. Several of them are now about six inches in diameter, a foot from the ground, and the produce this year, is estimated at from 30 to 40 bushels.

That peach trees are capable of attaining to considerable longevity, can be attested by many of your readers, who may remember them struggling for years in the hedge-rows of bushes, which were wont to adorn the fences of old-fashioned farmers. There is now a tree in the garden of a lady in Arch street, Philadelphia, planted 25 years ago,

which this season produced a good crop of fruit. Mr. Cobbett, also, in his valuable little treatise, "The American Gardener," refers to a peach tree in France, in full bearing, at 50 years old.

With great regard,
I remain your friend,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

TO KILL WEEDS.

Is there any manure that will kill weeds? is a question not unfrequently put. Will nitrate of soda, or nitrate of ammonia, or guano, or urates? At such questions should be asked, proves one thing at least, that there is a general desire to know how to extirpate weeds. We wish we could do that they also indicate some acquaintance with rudiments at least of vegetable physiology.

Weeds, like other plants, have each their peculiar constitution, prefer certain kinds of food, and perish on the application of others. We have seen wound of nitrate of soda administered to a Sea-plant without visible effect; half an ounce would probably destroy a *Rhododendron*. Common stable manure is prejudicial to Coniferous plants, and in overdoes will kill them; an oak grows greedily upon it. So it is with weeds. Excessive doses of salt will destroy all ordinary vegetation, weeds included, but promote the growth of asparagus in a most remarkable degree, thus proving itself to be a poison to one plant and a nutritious food to another. But salt cannot be used in large doses to extirpate weeds generally, because one, like the asparagus, may flourish under its action, and most crops will certainly be destroyed by it. Professor Henslow succeeded in destroying grass and weeds on gravel walks, by means of corrosive sublimate, green vitriol, and blue vitriol, especially the last. But corrosive sublimate destroys every living form of vegetation, as well as the weeds; and the two sorts of vitriol have no permanent action, encouraging the subsequent growth of many sorts of plants, and so promoting the vegetation of weeds rather than destroying it.

In practice, these chemical agents can only be employed for the destruction of weeds in certain special cases, such as the asparagus, which thrives under doses of salt, which kill most other plants; as tobacco, which feeds greedily upon quantities of nitrate of soda, which would destroy any ordinary vegetation. In general, we must look to other means for ridding ourselves of troublesome weeds, and we shall find those means in industry the common sense. The two separate are good things, but they are better mixed together. The plain and obvious rule is to pull weeds up as fast as they appear, and while still in the state of seedlings. Then every plant that is removed is effectually destroyed, and leaves no young ones behind.

Any boy, at half-a-crown a week, can be taught to distinguish them; and if the plan is persevered in there will very soon be nothing for the boy to do. Strict attention must, however, be paid to the thorough extirpation when young; it will not do to pull up almost all, and to leave the remainder to seed; for in that case the labor has to be all over again.—*London's Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Chasing Bees.—Place your ear close to the ground, and give it a tap: if the innates give a short sudden buzz, all is right; but if it be a languid hum, or rather a purring sound, the hive must be rejected, for the bees are weak.—*Wrighton*.

RED OR BLACK ANTS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—If you think the following remedy for ants would be of any benefit to the "Young Housekeeper" who complains of these "great pests," please allow it a place in your exceedingly valuable paper.

Take a few sprigs of green wormwood, and place them in immediate contact with red or black ants, and they will disappear. I have found this to be effectual after using every other remedy within my limited knowledge.

Another remedy is to sprinkle chalk around the places they frequent. It is said the chalk will cause them to make their exit, but I have not had occasion to prove it. G. C.

We have heard before that the red ant will not pass over broad and distinct chalk marks. Take the sugar firkin and chalk a stripe around it an inch wide, and they will not crawl over this mark.—Ed.

THE TURNIP FLY.

From a letter signed "A Tanner," in the *Mark Lane Express*, we copy the following simple, and as is said, efficacious remedy for checking the ravages of this destructive insect:—"In my constant intercourse with farmers, I have frequently heard their lamentations on the destructive ravages of the turnip fly. A small patch of turnip seed was sown in my garden some weeks since, and thought no more about for a considerable time; till one day chancing to pass by it, I discovered, on closer inspection, that the young plants were swarming with flies, and already half destroyed. I lost no time in applying what I hoped would be a remedy for the mischief. This consisted of some stale liquid from a lime pit, scattered over the plants with a watering pot. On revisiting the patch next day, I observed that the enemy was gone, and scarcely a fly was to be seen, except one solitary little wretch that was perched on a plant just unfolding; but not one could be seen on any plant that had received a sprinkle from the contents of the watering pot. The next apprehension was, that the sprinkling might have injured the plants; a few days, however, removed all doubt, for rain came and washed the sprinkling (of lime and animal matter in combination,) from the plants down to the roots, and they have since grown away in rank luxuriance, have been thinned once, and require the same operation again. Thus, by this sprinkling, the plants received protection from the fly first, and then, when the rain fell, were nourished by a highly-stimulating manure. It will, however, be said, but of what avail is this information? Farmers have not access to the lime pits of the tanner; and if they had, the quantity to be procured would be so small as not to be of any material benefit; which is very true, and therefore the writer would recommend every farmer to have his own lime pit in his farm yard: if so situated as to take the drainings of the yard, all the better; or where water may be obtained, a brick pit or tank, into which should be thrown a few casks of lime, with a sufficiency of water; and, when it can be procured, all manner of refuse animal matter cut in pieces, such as the carcasses of animals and the entrails of what may be slaughtered. Sometimes, on the coast, a load of worthless fish may be obtained. Farmers are little aware what an amount of rich liquid manure may be obtained at a very trifling cost. Al-

though not one myself, I know, from the effects produced at various times on a small scale in my garden, that animal matter in solution with lime, is an active and powerful manure; and what induced me to think it might be a preventive to the fly was, that I had observed, however stale and fetid, animal life cannot exist in it."

WILL YOU TAKE A SHEEP?

A valuable old farmer, about the time that the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his newly hired man:

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you, when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. What shall I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I do n't care much about it—you may give me what you please."

"Well, said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said—

"Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without rum?"

"Yes," was the reply.

The youngest son, a stripling, then said—

"Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without?"

"Yes, you shall have a sheep too, if you will do without rum."

Presently the young one speaks up again—

"Father, had n't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser; he hardly thought that he could give up what he had long been accustomed to; but the appeal was such a home-thrust, and from such a source, that it was not easily to be disregarded. The effect was, rum was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy, and ultimate happiness of all concerned.—*Selected*.

ESPY'S VENTILATOR.

Whether Mr Espy has found out the laws which regulate storms on a great scale or not, he has hit upon a little matter by which we think he will make the laws of the wind, on a small scale, serve the public, and fill his pockets. It is that thing so long sought in vain, a remedy for smoky chimneys, and a general ventilator. It consists of nothing but a metallic cone placed on the top of a flue horizontally with a vane, to keep the point of the cone to the breeze. The direction which the wind gets by passing over the cone, produces a vacuum at the large end, which is the outlet, and so creates a draft. The effect is altogether surprising. Some places which were odious with foul air, have been rendered perfectly sweet by this simple apparatus, and chimneys which were given over by the doctors as incurable, have been brought to regular action.—*Jour. of Com.*

Responsibility.—If a man is not fit to hold an office before he is married, he is not fit to be married.—*Fitchburg Sent.*

True. And then a man who is married, already holds as important an office as is to be found in any of the united states.—*Barre Gaz.*

To be sure he does: and the responsibilities will rest upon him.—*Fitchburg Sent.*

Aye, and the way they'll clamor for the loaves and fishes will be a caution to demagogues.—*Me. Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

WORK AFTER HARVESTING.

The fine weather of the past five or six weeks, has enabled the farmers generally to gather in their abundant crops in good season. The labor of harvesting is now mostly over. The wet weather of the past season has been peculiar, and merits a passing remark. The spring opened early for plowing and other work upon the farm. The weather for sowing the summer grains and for planting corn and potatoes, was propitious—but June was a wet and cool month. About the 5th of July the weather became settled, giving three good weeks for getting in the greater part of the English hay and the earlier grains; but August and part of September were very wet, causing much damage to later grains, to fresh meadow hay, salt hay, &c. There was, however, an abundant growth of second crop or after-math upon the mowing fields, and vegetation was generally vigorous—the fields retained their verdure through the season, and all crops were generally healthy and luxuriant. When the rains of September were over, the weather became beautiful, and has continued so almost without change up to the present. Near forty days have passed in which there have been scarcely two rainy ones. The later second crop of hay was well made in the first portion of this fair weather, and since then the autumnal crops have been secured in fine condition. So much of digression.

To return to our subject—Work after harvest. Clean out the ditches and drains in your lowlands, so that the waters of the winter and spring may pass off freely. If you can find a spot dry enough, get out muck or meadow mud for use another year—or if you can open a needed ditch through your meadow, be busy about that. Some of your stone fences may need resetting: new stone wall may be wanted. Leaves, potato vines, dried muck, &c. &c. are to be brought to the barn yard and hog-yard for litter and manure. The contents of the yards, on many farms, are to be carried to the fields. If the manure or compost now taken out is strong, and is intended for planting next spring, either spread it forthwith and plow it in, or put it in heaps of good form, and cover it with meadow mud or soil to preserve it from the wasting action of winter's winds, frosts, and snows. After the yards are cleared, put into them meadow mud, soil, or whatever else you may find more convenient and desirable. Where a choice of materials can be had, it is well to take that which is unlike the soil to which you intend to apply your compost when made. If you intend it for the reclaimed meadow, then loam, clay, or sand, either of them is better than meadow mud. If for a clayey soil, take sandy materials: if for sandy soil, take meadow mud; for light upland soils generally take meadow mud;—clay does well on such soils, but it makes bad work in a wet yard, and we would rather carry it directly to the field, there leave it in small heaps or spread it over the surface, as is most convenient, and let it take the action of the frosts.

Autumnal plowing too, is desirable. All clayey and heavy soils are the better for being plowed in autumn. It benefits them to ridge them up by turning two furrows together. When thus fixed, the land becomes fit for the plow earlier in the spring and works better through the summer. Nearly all the lands to be tilled the next season, would be benefited by plowing before winter. The larvæ of destructive insects are likewise destroyed by fall plowing.

THE VALUE OF CARROT, BEET AND RUTA BAGA TOPS AS MANURE.

Mr Wm. F. Porter, of Newton, mentioned to us the other day, that he has grown carrots on the same ground four successive years, and that his crop has been annually increasing—at the same time some of his neighbors have been growing their carrots on the same grounds for successive years, and have found their crops regularly diminishing. The only respect in which Mr P.'s course has differed from that of his neighbors is, that he has topped his crop upon the ground and plowed the tops in, while they have removed the tops.

Last season we topped ruta bagas on the ground where they were grown, and have thought that the ruta bagas there have done something better this season than on the part of the field from which the tops were removed.

It has been told to us that a field high upon the mountains in Lyndesboro', N. H., has been sowed to grain for many successive years—that the grain is threshed upon the mountain and the straw annually plowed into the land on which it grew. The report adds, that the crops of grain here are regularly increasing.

These things suggest the questions whether carrot tops are not a peculiarly good manure for carrots; beet tops for beets; ruta baga tops for ruta bagas; straw for grain, &c. We can add a few other facts: three or four years ago, when fitting ground to sow corn in drills for fodder, which ground had been planted to corn the preceding year, we took pains to collect all the old stalks that lay along near three of four of the drills, and place them in the drills. These rows or drills were thought to yield better than the others, where the stalks were left scattered upon the surface or partially buried.

We published, a few weeks ago, an article which maintained that the trimmings of grape vines are the best manure for the vine.

These things suggest a subject on which it is desirable that farmers should make observations.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

The general inactivity in manufacturing operations, and the abundant crops of the year, have caused the productions of the farm to bring but very low prices—farmers are not doing any thing like a good business—in the way of profit we mean. Business generally being dull last spring, every mechanic who could get a patch of ground, set about cultivating his own potatoes, cabbages, &c. &c. This caused more land to be tilled than is usual, and diminished the number of purchasers. In all parts of the country too, the soil has yielded abundantly. Wholesale prices are low. In this city, good potatoes go at from 20 to 25 cts. Beets, carrots and ruta bagas at from 5 to 7 dollars per ton. Onions at 1 dollar per barrel; butter at 15 to 20 cts. per lb., &c. Beef is at from 3 to 5 dollars per hundred. Pork at 5 to 5 1-2 cts. These prices are favorable to the dwellers in the city, but are too low for the farmer.

The God of the seasons has been bountiful, and for this every benevolent heart will rejoice. We do not complain of the low prices; but simply state the facts. And we say to the dwellers in the city, that the farmers are seeing hard times.

Some read to think—these are rare: some to write—these are common; and some read to talk—and these form the great majority. The first page of an author not unfrequently suffices all the purposes of this latter class, of whom it has been said, they treat books as some do lords;—they inform themselves of their titles, and then boast of an intimate acquaintance.—*Lacon*.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

We have heard that a cow was offered for premium at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, by the Mayor of Brooklyn, that has yielded, for ten months, an average of 27 quarts of milk per day.

The cow was purchased in England, by the master some vessel coming to New York, and sold by him upon his arrival. She is without pedigree. The cow has once in four or five weeks cut the end of her teat slightly, so as to produce a little bleeding, and has occasionally bathed her back and loins with spirits of turpentine, to increase the secretions in the urinary passage. The food has been varied every week somewhat, but amounts to about six quarts of Indian meal and six q of oat meal per day, besides as much hay and grass she will eat. Such is the report. We should be happy to learn from the judges (for we have two of them in this vicinity,) whether the report is correct.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The season is drawing near when the farmers are to send their sons and daughters to school for the winter. Teachers are now to be engaged, where this has not been already done. Men are to be selected to whom the young are to be entrusted awhile for the training their intellects, and to some extent, their morals. The duties of Committee men in this matter, are vastly important. Upon their selection of a teacher depends no small degree the intellectual and moral welfare of all the children and youth around them. Let not a haughty parsimony prevent your taking him for the tassel who is likely to perform the teacher's duties best. The blindest and most injudicious of all measures of pseudo economy is that which makes the cheapness of a teacher the chief consideration in engaging his service. The good or evil consequences of his teachings, are to be reckoned by dollars and cents. A good school six weeks, is better—vastly better, for your children than a poor one for twice six weeks.

Read, parents, read—if you can get it—the Oration Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education, before the citizens of Boston on the 4th of Jan. Learn there our country's need of good schools. Let there our dangers and duties, and then perform your part towards the rising generation.

Manufacture of Silk in Ohio.—We find the following statement in one of our exchange papers. There many evidences in different parts of the country, that notwithstanding the severe shock which the silk culture received from the explosion of the Mullein's bubble, by no means prostrated. It is really very gratifying to observe the amount of enterprise and perseverance it is brought to bear upon this subject. We hope its fire will never tire, unless it shall be thoroughly demonstrated that silk cannot be profitably made in the United States.—*Fris. Cab.*

"Mr John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton, Ohio, manufactured during the last year, upwards of \$9,000 worth of silk goods. His clear profit on the capital invested, was ten per cent. He has three large cooneries, and commenced this season to feed upwards of two millions of worms, which he calculates will give him upwards of six hundred bushels of cocoons, at present prices, \$2,000, but much more to him, as will manufacture the whole crop into various fabrics.

ADDRESS TO THE NORFOLK COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Sept. 29, 1842. BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.

This Address has been spoken of by some as advocating the moderate use of wine; others have denied it does any such thing. The latter are correct; this assertion needs explanation. The wisdom of wine, and the consistency of the Christian who holds to the oracles of God as the best fountains of instruction shine out in every page of the address. Mr Adams positions are all of them obvious and necessary deductions from the scriptures he quotes.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 An Adjourned Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Rooms, 23 Tremont w, on Saturday, Nov. 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
EBENEZER WIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

THERMOMETRICAL
 Reported for the New England Farmer.
 Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor at the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded & easterly exposure, for the week ending Oct. 30.

Oct.	1842.	[6 A.M.]	[12, M.]	[6 P.M.]	Wind.
Monday,	24	34	62	50	S. W.
Tuesday,	25	55	61	53	S.
Wednesday,	26	46	55	45	W.
Thursday,	27	32	50	47	N.
Friday,	28	29	47	45	E.
Saturday,	29	32	52	44	N.
Sunday,	30	33	47	36	N. E.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1842.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 5000 Cattle, about 3000 of which were at Cattle, 2000 Stores, 6800 Sheep and 2300 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle. A few extra \$5 00. First quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Second quality, \$3 50 a 4 00. Third quality \$2 50 a 3 25.
Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$3 25. No 1, \$2 50.
Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, 4 a 20.
Sheep.—Lots were sold from 42 to \$1 75. Wethers in \$1 75 to 2 75.
Pigs.—Sales brisk for lots to peddle, 3 for sows, and for Barrows. One or two lots for a fraction more. Old sows, 3 for sows and 3 1-4 a 3 1-2 for barrows. At retail for sows and 5 for barrows.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected with great care, weekly.
SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 0 u c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. v. c. Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 cent.
 The arrivals of the week are about 30,000 bushels Corn, which 20,000 bushels have been sold at prices not very ferent from the last weekly report.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 69 to 60—Southern, round low, old, 58 a 59—Southern flat yellow, new, 65 a 56—do. white 62 a 53—do New Orleans, 60 a 60—Barley a — Rye, Northern, 65 a 67—do. Southern, 60 a 65—ts, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per sh 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

FLOUR. The market, at the close, in consequence of arrivals by water and small receipts at the railroads, sustained former prices, with a little more firmness.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 37 a 4 50 — do. ar. 80 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 37 a 0 00 — Philadelphia, do. 4 mos. \$4 37 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low 1 d 4 36. \$4 37 a 0 00 — Alexandria, wharf, mountain, — 0 00 a — Georgetown, \$4 62 a 4 75 — Richmond Canal, \$4 62 a 0 00 do. City, 80 a 0 00 — Petersburgh, South side 80 a 0 00 do. Country \$4 37 a 50 — Genesee, common, cash, 80 a 0 00 do. fancy brands \$1 56 a 4 62 — Ohio via Canal, 37 a 0 00 — do New Orleans, cash 80 a 0 00. Rye, 80 a 0 00 — Indian Meal in bbls. 82 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. Pork continues firm at late reported prices; public sales consist of 350 bbls. Clear.

Beef—Mess 4 110. new bbl. \$8 00 a 8 50—Navy—\$7 00 a 8. No. 1, 0 00 a 0 00—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 00. bbl. \$11 00 a 0 00 do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50 — do fancy brands \$1 56 a 4 62 — Ohio via Canal, 37 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash 80 a 0 00. Rye, 80 a 0 00 — Indian Meal in bbls. 82 75 a 3 00.

Wool. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-

portation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

Sales of Palled and Fleeced Wool to a considerable extent have been made during the past week, at the annexed prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do. 3 4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1 2 do 28 a 30—1 4 and common do 26 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Hengist 4 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buena Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
 The article came to market quite freely during the past week, and for the most part met ready buyers at 8cts per lb for the first sort.
 1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 8 a 9 1-2. 2d do do do. 6 a 6 1-2.
HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 14 a 18.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth, from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourishing trees, for 20 dollars per thousand next spring, which will be packed in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.
 11st Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842. Nov. 2

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c., Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., Roses in great variety; also, an extensive assortment of Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be packed so that they may be transported to any part of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. Nov. 2

SPLENDID BULBOS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbos Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

POUDRETTE: POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try *Howard's* and *Mears*, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, select *Witt* Ma. *Howard's*."

At the above mentioned trial the *Howard Plough* did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. Not only turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough* turned twentyseven and one half inches, with the same power of team! All acknowledge that *Howard's* Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEACH AND PEAR, OF PLUM, OF CHERRY and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Hebeaceous Peonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
 Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.
 Oct 12 eptDec 1

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY,

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND,

NURSERYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale a choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb. Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Stocks constantly on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city free of expense. Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. Oct. 19. 8w

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who understands Nursery, Flower and Kitchen Gardening, and Forcing, in all its various branches, and who has had three years' experience in this country, wishes a situation. He will have no objections to going West or South. Can furnish the best reference. Address J. S. at this Office. Oct. 3, 1842.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Casekuife, Horticultural, Early Mowhawk, and Thousand to one. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN WILD CAT.

In the southern portion of the United States, but especially in Louisiana, the wild-cat is found in abundance, and although every year vast numbers are killed, they remain seemingly as plentiful as they ever were "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

The wild-cat seeks the most solitary retreats in which to rear its young, where, in some natural hole in the ground, or some hollow tree, it finds protection for itself and its kittens from the destructive hand of man. At night, or at early morn, it comes abroad, stealing over the dried leaves, in search of prey, as quietly as a zephyr, or ascending the forest tree with almost the ease of a bird. The nest on the tree, and the burrow in the ground, are alike invaded; while the poultry yard of the farmer, and his sheepfold, are drawn liberally upon to supply the cat with food. It runs down the rabbit, 'coon, and 'possum, springing from some elevated bough upon the bird perched beneath, catching its victim in its mouth, and doing this while descending like an arrow in speed, and alighting with the softness of a feather upon the ground. Nothing can exceed its beauty of motion when in pursuit of game, or sporting in play. No leap seems too formidable, no attitude is ungraceful. It runs, flies, leaps, and is at ease in an instant of time: every hair of its body seems redolent with life. Its disposition is untameable. It seems insensible to kindness—a mere mass of ill-nature—having no sympathies with any, not even of its own kind. It is for this reason, no doubt, that it is so recklessly pursued, its paw being, like the Ishmaelites, against every man; and it naturally follows that every man's dogs, sticks and guns are against it. The hounds themselves, that hunt equally well the cat and fox, pursue the former with a clamorous joy, and kill it with a zest that they do not display when finishing off a fine run after Reynard.

In Louisiana the sportsman starts out in the morning professedly for a fox chase, and it turns "cat," and often both cat and fox are killed, after a short but hard morning's work. The chase is varied, and is often full of amusing incident—for the cat, as might be expected, takes often to the "tree," to avoid pursuit, and this habit of the animal allows the sportsman to meet it on quite familiar terms. If the tree is a tall one, the excitable creature manages to have its face obscured by the distance; but if it takes to a dead, limbless trunk, where the height will permit its head to be fairly seen, as it looks down upon the pack that are yelling at its foot, you will see a rare exhibition of rage and fury: eyes that seem living balls of fire; poisonous claws that clutch the insensible wood with indentations; the foam trembling on its jaws, its hair standing up like porcupine quills, its ears pressed down to the head—its whole contour forming as perfect a picture of vicious, ungovernable destructiveness as can be imagined. A charge of mustard-seed shot, or a poke with a stick when at bay, will cause it to desert its airy abode; when it no sooner touches the ground, than it starts off at a killing pace, the hounds like mad fiends on its trail.

Beside "treering," the cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground, and disappear as suddenly as ghosts at cock-crowing. The hounds come up to the hiding places, and a fight ensues. The first head intruded into the cat's hole is sure to meet

with a warm reception; and claws and teeth do their work, still the staunch hound heeds it not, either he gets a hold himself, or acts as a bait to draw the cat from his burrow: thus fastened, the dog being the most powerful in strength, backs out, drawing his enemy along with him; and no sooner is the cat's head seen by the rest of the pack, than they pounce upon him, and in a few moments the "nine lives" of the "varmint" are literally chewed up.

Sportsmen, in hunting the cat, provide themselves generally with pistols, not for the purpose of killing the cat, but to annoy it, so that it will desert from the tree, when it has taken to one. Sometimes these infantile shooting irons are left at home, and the cat gets safely lodged out of the reach of sticks, or whatever other missile may be convenient. This is a most provoking affair; dogs and sportsmen lose all patience, and as no expedient suggests itself, the cat escapes for the time.

Of all the peculiarities of the wild cat, its untameable and quarrelsome disposition is its most marked characteristic. The western hunter, when he wishes to esp the climax of braggadocio with respect to his own prowess, says "he can whip his weight in wild cats." "I am a tall specimen of an earthquake, in a fight," bellowed out one of these half-horse-and-half-alligator fellows: "I can strike as hard as fourth-proof lightning, and keep it up rough-and-tumble as long as a wild-cat." These high encomiums on the cat's pugnacity, are justly merited—for, considering its size, it can bite fiercer, scratch harder, and live longer, in a fight, than any other animal whatever. "A singed cat" is an excellent proverb, illustrating that a person may be better than he looks. "A singed wild-cat," as such an illustration, would be sublime. There is no half-way work, no exception, no occasional moment of good nature; starvation and a surfeit, blows and kind words, kicks, cuffs, and fresh meat, reach not the sympathies of the wild-cat. He has the greediness of the pawnbroker, the ill nature of an old usurer, the meanness of a pettifogging lawyer, the blind rage of the hog, and the apparent insensibility to pain of the turtle. Like a woman, the wild-cat is incomparable with any thing but itself.

In expression of face, the wild-cat singularly resembles the rattlesnake. The skulls of these two "varminths" possess the same venomous expression, the same demonstration of fangs, and probably no two creatures attack each other with more deadly ferocity and hate. They will stare at each other with eyes filled with defiance, and burning with fire, one hissing and the other snarling, presenting a most terrible picture of the malvolence of passion. The serpent in its attitudes is all grace—the cat all activity: the serpent moves with the quickness of lightning, while making the attack: the cat defends with motions equally quick, bounding from side to side, striking with its paws. Both are often victors, for they seldom separate until death-wounds have been inflicted on both sides. The Indians imagine that the wild-cat has the attribute of gloating over the displays of evil passions in a quarrelsome person.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Complication of Evils.—"What did Mr — die of?" asked one neighbor of another. "Of a complication of disorders," was the reply. "And what is that?" "Why, he died of two physicians, a surgeon and an apothecary."—Selected.

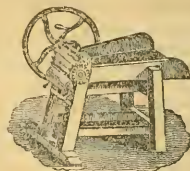
Forgive: let not the sun set upon your wrath.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the U. States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators	100 " Spades.
150 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Hauler do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 Yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rolls

March 17.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not yet applied to any implement for this purpose. The most present effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two loads a minute, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which it cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq., of Sale and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1842.

[NO. 19.

N. E. FARMER.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ON THE 14th, 15th, AND 16th SEPT., 1842.

"Meditation here

May think down hours to moments. Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And learning wiser grow without his books."

The wise, the good, the fair and the lovely, of our fellow-citizens, are now awake to the science of horticulture, and unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, the day is not far distant when all classes will be interested in, and delighted with, the cultivation of the soil, in some way or other; and, in fifty years from the present time, very few, if any, will be found willing to acknowledge that they feel no pleasure or interest in the cultivation of fruits and flowers.

Our readers will recollect that the drenching rains and stormy weather, previous to, and during the exhibition, had greatly injured the Dahlia and other flowers; and we must acknowledge that we were fearful, when we commenced decorating the hall, that our tables of fruit and stands of flowers would not be filled to the extent of some previous years: but our doubts were soon removed. We stated to our friends that we wanted their aid, and by Wednesday noon every table was crowded with fruit and every stand covered with flowers.

Where so much has been done, and so well done by the contributors, it is a difficult task for us to enter into details, and to acknowledge our obligations to our friends individually in the manner we should like to do, but we cannot refrain to offer our thanks to Messrs. Haggerston, Story, Carter, and McLennan, and to other members who took a part with us, for their ready assistance in decorating the room.

The number of pot plants was greater than last year, and comprised a better and more select variety of kinds. Among the most conspicuous of these was a fine specimen of *Lagerstræmia indica*, belonging to the President of the Society, upwards of eight feet high, and proportionally broad; it was in full bloom, and was deservedly admired. Several *Fuchsias* from the Botanic Garden and S. Sweetser, were elegant objects, and added much to the display. The noble Fan Palm, (*Chamærops humilis*), from the collection of Mr Cushing, was very imposing: a fine date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), contrasted well with the other plants. *Achimenes cuneata*, well grown, and in fine bloom, *Russellia juncea*, and a fine tall specimen of the elegant *Abutilon striatum*, from the Public Garden, were each very showy. In addition to these, several plants were exhibited, grown in soil to which *guano* had been added: these were more particularly intended to illustrate the experiments of Mr Teschemacher, who delivered the annual address, in which he referred to these plants.

For the decorations of the hall the committee are indebted to Messrs. Winship for a very splendid pyramidal bouquet; to Mr James L. L. F. Warren, for a very large and beautiful bouquet of Dahlias,

and to Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline, for a large and elegant bouquet, displaying great taste in its arrangement. These decorations were, as they deserved to be, greatly admired.

In the Dahlia stands we noticed beautiful specimens of *Primrose*, Uxbridge Magnot, Rouge et Noir, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, and Marshal Soult, from the President of the Society; *Ne plus Ultra*, Eva and Pickwick, from Mr J. C. Stickney, Boston; *Pickwick*, Lady Rae Reed, Maid of Bath and Rienz, by Mr H. W. Dutton, Boston; Fowler's Queen Victoria, Sarah, and Lady Bathurst, by Dr. J. H. Trawbridge, Dorchester; *Revenge* and Marshal Soult, by Mr Sprague, Boston; Countess of Pembroke, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Queen, and Elcise, by Mr David Haggerston, Watertown; *Virgin Queen*, (extra fine, and very large,) *Fireball*, *Pickwick*, and *Miss Jones*, by Mr J. F. Trull; *Widnall's Queen* (very superb and fine), *Pickwick*, *Bridesmaid*, and *Francis*, by Messrs. Hovey & Co.; *Ne plus Ultra* and *Fireball* (extra), by Mr S. Sweetser; *Pickwick* and *Primrose*, by Mr Parker Barnes. There were also several other fine specimens by Messrs. J. L. L. F. Warren, Breck & Co., Carter, Meller, McLennan, H. K. Oliver, and S. Walker.

The fruit was excellent, but not in so great variety or in such profusion as last year. Mr Manning sent a large number of pears, apples, peaches, &c. The President exhibited a number of fine appearance and extra size. Mr O. Johnson's and Mr Vose's fruits were exceedingly fine. Mr David Haggerston presented a basket of nectarines and peaches, forming the base of a pyramid, which supported several clusters of grapes from Mr Cushing's large and extensive collection: the Muscat of Alexandria were rich indeed, and berries of the Black Hamburg were of monstrous size, many of them measuring three to four inches in circumference. An immense large cluster of the Black Hamburg was sent by Joseph Grinnell, Esq., of New Bedford. Very fine grapes and peaches from Col. Perkins's vineries. Apples and pears from Mr French. A most beautiful display of peaches was made by J. Hill: it consisted of several baskets of the Lemon Rareripe, large, handsome, and very deeply colored. But these are only some of the more remarkable of the fruits exhibited. Every collection contained something worthy of notice; and the names of all the fruits exhibited will be given in our report.

On Friday, the 16th, at 12 o'clock, noon, an address was delivered before the Society, at the Swedenborgian Chapel, by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The address was replete with useful information, detailing some experiments with *guano*.

Our report is as follows:—

Plants.

From the President of the Society; a large plant of *Lagerstræmia indica*.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq.; *Chamærops humilis*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, *Ardiaia crenulata*, *Poinciana insignis*, *diosmas*, *d'canders*, roses, &c.

From W. E. Carter; *Cercus senilis*, *Campanula pyramidalis*, *Hakea gibbosa*, *Beaufortia decussata*, *Fuchsia globosa*, *stricta* and *grandiflora*, *Nerium coronarium*, &c.

From Messrs. Winship; orange trees in fruit, *Tecoma capensis*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, *Cercus speciosissimus*, *Alloysia citrodora*, two large *Salvia splendens* and *fulgens*, *Begonia discolor*, &c.

From W. Meller; *Oxalis Bowiei*, in bloom, *Fuchsia globosa* and *tenella*, myrtle orange, *Gloxinia speciosa*, seedling *calceolaria*, yellow and white tea roses, *heliotropes*, *salvias*, &c.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; a large plant of *Maurandya Barclayana*, *Begonia sp.*, *Cycas revoluta*, *Tecoma capensis*, orange tree in fruit, *Salvia splendens*, &c.

From the Public Garden; *Russellia juncea*, *Stapelia ambigua*, *Achimenes coccinea*, *Salvia patens*, *Abutilon striatum*, *Fuchsia fulgens*, *cockcomb*, *camellias*, &c. Some of them were potted in common soil, others with common soil and *guano*, and others in charcoal.

From S. Sweetser; *camellias* raised from eyes in 1840, 1841, and 1842; *Fuchsia gracilis* and *glohosa*, *Lechenaultia formosa*, bluish tea and Triumph of Luxembourg roses, budded on tall stems; *Euphorbia Poinsettii*, &c.

Bouquets and Cut Flowers.

From the President; a fine lot of Chinese roses. From Hovey & Co.; a great variety of superb double German asters; also roses, verbenas, *Didiscus cæruleus*, *Phlox Drummondii*, scarlet zinnia, &c.

From Josiah Stickney; a fine display of German asters.

From J. F. Trull; German asters, verbenas, and other flowers.

From W. Meller; roses, flowers of various kinds, and handsome bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson; fine German Asters and verbenas.

Bouquets from J. Hovey.

From W. Kenrick; a large basket of flowers, prettily arranged, and an immense bouquet, four feet wide and five feet high.

From J. Breck & Co.; German asters and tiger flowers.

From Dr. J. C. Howard; a very large bouquet of dahlias, and several small ones.

From W. E. Carter; bouquets, verbenas, and other flowers.

From Messrs. Winship; a large and beautiful pyramid bouquet, finely arranged; also, a large number of blooms of the *Passiflora alata*.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; a great bouquet of dahlias, displaying the letter W in the centre.

From J. A. Kenrick; several fine bouquets.

From S. Sweetser; German asters, verbenas, roses, &c.

From Miss Little, Cambridge; fine balsams, and a bouquet of dahlias.

Dahlias.

From the President of the Society; Marshal Soult, Primrose, Rouge et Noir, Maid of Bath,

Pickwick, Unique, Constantia, Mackenzie's Perfection, Mrs Jones, Uxbridge Magnet, Andrew Hofer, Eva, Argo, &c.

From J. Stickney; Argo, Pickwick, Marshal Soult, Miss Johnson, Ne plus Ultra, Metella, &c.

From J. H. Trowbridge, Dorchester; Contender, Mrs Rushton, Sarah, Marshal Soult, Heroine, Reliance, Unique, Virgin Queen, &c.

From J. F. Trull; Mrs Jones, Fireball, Virgin Queen, Pickwick, Rienzi, Hero of Tippecanoe, Mrs Rushton, Bree's Rosa, Glory, Hylas, Marshal Soult, Ne plus Ultra, Duke of Bedford, &c.

From Hovey & Co.; Widnall's Queen, Pickwick, Eva, Bridesmaid, Metella, Le Grand Baudine, Andrew Hofer, Argo, Bishop of Winchester, Maid of Bath, Regina, Jones's Francis, Marshal Soult, Sulphurea elegans, Exemplar, Widnall's Eclipse, Quilled Perfection, Henry Fletcher, Yellow Perfection, Unique, Premier, Striata formosissima, &c.

From D. Haggerston; Rienzi, Pickwick, Virgin Queen, Unique, Suffolk Hero, Rosa, Argo, &c.

From W. Meller; a variety of blooms, some very good.

From J. G. Sprague; Reliance, Miss Johnson, Rosa, Pickwick, &c.

From A. McLennan; a variety of blooms, including several kinds.

From H. W. Dutton; Charles XII., Metella, Majestic, Mrs Jones, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, Primrose, Striata formosissima, Marshal Soult, Hero of Tippecanoe, Conqueror of the World, Le Grand Baudine, Famosa, Lady Rae Reed, Constantia, Premier, Rienzi, &c.

From S. Sweetser; Virgin Queen, Juno, Advancer, Reliance, Heroine, Lady Bruce, Castanda, Miss Scrope, Unique, Mrs Rushton, Fireball, Sylph, Hope, Grace Darling, &c.

From J. Breck & Co.; a variety of blooms.

From J. H. White; Pickwick, Duchess of Portland, Maria, Le Grand Baudine, Unique, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Virgin Queen, &c.

From H. K. Oliver, Salem; a stand of fine blooms.

Blooms were also shown by P. Barnes, W. E. Carter, A. Bowditch, J. L. L. F. Warren, and others, of which we have no list of the names.

Fruits.

From the President of the Society; the following pears:—Andrews, Napoleon, Bonne Louise de Jersey, Beurre Diel, Beurre Bronze, Autumn Superb, Monsieur le Cure, Belmont, Capiaumont, Chaumontel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Glout Moreau, brown Beurre, Belle et Bonne, Bartlett, Prince's St. Germain, pear from Van Mons, Whitfield, King Edward, Ne plus Meuris, Long Green, Wilkinson, Beurre d'Amanlis, Echasserie, Lewis, Cushing, Easter Beurre, Fulton, Rouse Lench, Young's Baking or Pound, Belle Lucrative, Queen Caroline, Cumberland, Fondante des Bois, Columbian, Catillac, Beurre d'Arenburg, Iron or black pear of Worcester, Doyenne Blanc, St. Michael, Buffum, Bleeker's Meadow, Dix, Seckel, Alpha, Thompson's Pope, Colmar, late Wilbur, French pear (unknown), Green pear of Yair, Pope's Quaker, Bezi de la Motte, Hericart, Bon Chretien Fondante, Verte Longue d'Autumn, Urbaniste, Cantelope of New Haven, Rousselet de Rheims, Gargona, Bergamot de Paques, and Heathcot. Also—Coe's Golden Drop, blue Imperatrice, Lombard, and Quetche or Prune plums. Yellow red Rare-ripe and seedling peaches; and fall Harvey, Minis-

ter, Adams's sweeting, and two varieties of seedling apples.

From Robert Manning, Salem; Pears—viz: Belle et Bonne, No. 668 Van Mons, Slenk's, Rousselet de Meester, Muscadina, Glout Moreau, Cumberland, Passe Colmar, Ronville, Easter Beurre, Bezi de la Motte, Harvard, winter Nelis, St. Michael, Beurre Bronze, Forme Urbaniste, Calabash, Bon Turk, Urbaniste, Huguenot, Bon Chretien, Seckel, Heathcot, Iron, Jalousie, Wilkinson, Henry IV., King Edward, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Lammas, Belle Lucrative, Prince's St. Germain, Naumkag, Dearborn's Seedling, Beurre Duval, Andrews, Beurre Bosc, Capiaumont, Bonne Louise Royal, Summer Thorn, Commodore, Beurre Van Mons, Poire d'Amour, Hannas, Beurre Diel, Bocquoia, Beauchamps, Jalousie of Vendee, Lewis, Rouse Lench, St. Ghislain, Gilgil, Dundas, Washington, Long Green of Autumn, Duchess of Mars, Dix, Echasserie, Beurre d'Arenburg, Johonnot, Alpha, Hays, Belle of Flanders, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Bartlett, Pailleau, Poire Celestin, Hacon's Incomparable, Athorp Crassane, Fulton, Roi de Wurtemberg, Catillac, Pond, Hericart, Dumortier, Chaumontelle, Monsieur le Cure, Cabot, Queen of the Low Countries, Marie Louise, Amanda's double, brown Beurre, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Quilletette, Beurre Amanda, Bleeker's Meadow, Pope's Russet, John Dean, Green Sugar, Great Citron of Bohemia, Capseaf, Dearborn's (Van Mons), Bonne Louise de Jersey, Bal Armadi, Cantelope, Syrian, Monarch, Buffum, Nouvelle Bossonck, Long Green, brown St. Germain, Beurre d'Angleterre, Sullivan, Josephine, Wilhelmina, Phillips, Bezi Montigny, and Beurre d'Amanlis, Peaches—Crawford's Early, Apricot peach, Malta, red Rare-ripe, Hogg's Melacaton, yellow Alberge, yellow Rare-ripe, Cole's Early, Kenrick's Heath, Grosse Mignonne, Brattle's White, Hastings's Rare-ripe, New York Rare-ripe, Cutter's yellow Rare-ripe, Walter's Early. Plums—Green Gage, Kirk's seedling, and Italian Prune. Apples—Dutch Codlin, Reinette Coeur de France, yellow Bellflower, President, Gravenstein, Boford, Rhode Island Greening, Danvers winter sweet, Baldwin, Lycom, Sam Young, summer Rambour, Haskell sweet, Canadian Reinette, fall Harvey, Pennock's Red, Minister, green Sweet, Baltimore, Ribstone pippin, Fameuse, English sweet, Cambothethan.

From B. V. French, Braintree; the following pears—Monsieur le Cure, Juliette, Belle et Bonne, Grosse Bruxelles, Beurre d'Amanlis, Passe Colmar, Beurre d'Argenson, Mouille Bouche, Anglettere d'Hiver, Coffin's Virgoulouse, Sargent, St. Lezain, Vert Longue Panache, Bleeker's Meadow, Messire Jean, Poire d'Ananas, Harvard, Phillips, long green, Beurre Knox, Beurre Romain, Napoleon, Spanish Bon Chretien, Seckel, King's Bon Chretien, and seven kinds names unknown; Apples—Newark King, Burrasoe, sweet russet, Rugles's Queening, Garden Royal, Dutch Codlin, Pearmain, American Wine, Adams's sweet, Roxbury russet, Pomme d'Api, red winter, sweet Seek-no-further, golden russet, Swaar, Blenheim pippin, Ribstone pippin, Jonathan English Wine, Mela Carla, red everlasting, King of the Pippins, Bellflower, black apple, Blenheim orange, Canada Reinette, winter spice, Prince's Seek-no-further, Gardner's sweet, Danvers winter sweet, Porter, Gloria Mundi, Garden striped, Hawthorndean, and three kinds unknown; also, Coe's Golden Drop, and blue Imperatrice plums.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beverly; Bartlett, Seek-

el, St. Ghislain, and Harvard pears; long blue plums.

From George Brown, Beverly, the following pears—Bartlett, Rousselet de Rheims, Prince's St. Germain, Epine d'Ete, Monsieur le Cure, Passe Colmar, Passans d'Hiver, Bleeker's Meadow, La Vanstalle, St. Michael, Compte de Michaud, Foxley, Jalousie, Hericart, William's early, Beauchamps, brown Beurre, Harvard, golden Beurre of Bilboa, Messire Jean, Seckel, Holland, French (unknown), two varieties from Parris, Me, Easter Beurre, autumn Bergamot, and Pound pear; also, Drap d'Or, Pearmain, and Pomme d'Api apples, and a kind unknown.

From Elijah Vose, Dorchester; Urbaniste, Napoleon, long green, Cushing, golden Beurre of Bilboa, Bartlett, winter Warden, Buffum, and Bezi de la Motte pears; Gravenstein, Hawthorndean, old English Codlin, Mackay's sweeting, King of the Pippins (English), and Roman Kryger apples.

From Wm. B. Kingsbury, Roxbury; Bartlett pears.

From Isaac Hager, Newton Lower Falls; Bartlett pears, and a new seedling peach.

From Joseph Balch, Roxbury; the following pears—Louise Bonne d'Aranches, Bartlett, Pope's Quaker, Doyenne d'Hiver, Echasserie, Heathcot, summer Thorn, Franc Real, Bergamot de Soniers, winter Bergamot, Beurre d'Or, and Beurre d'Amanlis; Apples—English apple, Blenheim Orange, striped sweet russet, Garden sweeting, McCarty, Hop, Hawthorndean, Fair Maid, and a kind name unknown.

From Azel Bowditch, Roxbury; Bartlett and St. Michael pears, and black Hamburg grapes.

From Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport; Dix, St. Ghislain, Wilkinson, Beurre diel, Andrews, Maria Louise, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Napoleon, Belle Lucrative, and Cushing pears.

From W. H. Sumner, Roxbury; Boughton Bergamot pears.

From Richard D. Hill, Geneva, N. York; Roxbury russet apples, growth of 1841.

From Edward Flint, Leicester, Cloth of Gold plums, and Rhode Island greening apples.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; the following pears—Bartlett, Buffum, Passe Colmar, St. Michael, striped long green, green sugar, Easter Beurre, Harvard, summer Thorn, Juliette, Calabash, Charles of Austria, Beurre Diel, Pound, Catillac, Swan's Egg, Washington, Cushing, Bonne Louise, Princess Orange, Monsieur le Cure, Duchess d'Angouleme, Bleeker's Meadow, Jalousie, long green of autumn, Napoleon, Seckel, Roi de Wurtemberg, and three kinds names unknown; also, Semiana, Huling's Superb, and blue Imperatrice plums, George IV. peaches, and Porter, Greening, Baldwin, and fall Harvey apples.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury, William's seedling, summer Thorn, Buffum, Capiaumont, Heathcot, English Bergamot, and two kinds pears unknown; also, Porter, Lady apple, Ram's Horn, and yellow Nonsuch apples, and a kind unknown.

From Hovey & Co., Boston; blue Imperatrice plums, and Scott's Mountain Sprout melons.

From Mrs. Timothy Bigelow, Medford; Spanish Bon Chretien and St. Michael pears; Heath, yellow rare-ripe, and Bigelow's seedling peaches; and Rambour de Franc, Monstrous pippin, and a large Lemon apple.

From Mr. Dwight Springfield; Dwight's seedling peaches.

From John Clapp, Leicester; Coburg and Jaques

peaches; white gage, blue gage, and blue Mogul plums, and Porter apples.

From Richard Ward, Roxbury; Bartlett pears, and two kinds names unknown.

From William Forbes, Lexington; black Hamburg, and Muscat of Alexandria grapes.

From W. Meller, Roxbury; black Hamburg grapes; two kinds poaches, names unknown; pears, names unknown.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton; red rareripe peaches, and St. Michael, Andrews, and Duchess d'Angouleme pears.

From J. P. Cushing, Watertown, by David Hagerston; black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Frankendale, black St. Peter, white Frontignac, Syrian, and white Chasselas grapes; Noblesse, Royal George, Nivette, Vanguard, Col. Ansley's, Mignonne, and Madeleine Rouge peaches; Violet Grosse, Newington, Early Newington, Roman, Elruge, and new white or Mountain or Snow nectarines; and the following pears—Bartlett, Bon Chretien d'Iliver, Sieulle, Colmar Epineaux, striped long green, Duchess d'Angouleme, Bezi Montigny, brown Beurre, Doyenne Santelette, Vert Longue, Sucre Vert, Beurre de Ranz, Beurre Blanc, Epine d'Ete, Doyenne Blanc, Martin See, and atriped St. Germain.

From J. F. Allen, Salem; black Hamburg and Chasselas grapes; Royal Geo. clingstone peaches; Golden nectarines; and Seckel, Gansell's Bergamot, St. Michael, Bartlett and Bonne Louise de Jersey pears.

From N. D. Chase, Lynn; Crawford's early peaches.

From Wm. Osborn, Lynn; Bartlett pears.

From J. H. White, gardener to Hon. T. H. Perkins, Brookline; black Hamburg, Muscat of Lunel, white Nice, white Frontignac, black Frontignac, and St. Peter's grapes, and Persian green flesh melons.

From J. Grennel, New Bedford, by his gardener, Geo. Coleman; black Hamburg grapes.

From George Newhall, Dorchester; Bartlett, Fulton, Passe Colmar, Louise bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Broca's Bergamot, and Crassane pears, and Belle et bonne, Bellflower, and Tippecanoe apples.

From J. C. Howard, Brookline; black Hamburg and white Chasselas grapes. Beurre Diel, Duchesse d'Angouleme and two kinds pears, names unknown. Yellow and red Rareripe peaches; and Persian, Napoleon, Citron, green Minorca, and green Smyrna melons.

From A. Fisher, Brookline; Andrews, Seckel, Fulton, Roi de Wurtemberg, Bartlett, and five kinds of pears, names unknown; also, Gravenstein apples.

From Horace McFarland, Framingham; St. Michael pears.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; Sweetwater grapes, out-door culture; also, Beurre Diel pears.

From S. Phipps, Dorchester; King's Bon Chretien, Duchess d'Angouleme, Bartlett, two kinds names unknown, and Long Green pears. Hawthorndean and Dutch Codlin apples, and a kind name unknown; also Coe's Golden Drop plums.

From J. Breck & Co., Brighton; Harvard pears.

From A. B. Muzzey, Cambridgeport; a branch containing thirtyeight peaches.

From J. Hovey, Roxbury; Sweetwater grapes and Apple quince.

From Geo. Walsh, Charlestown; white and green Gage plums, and two seedlings, white and red; also, seedling peaches; St. Michael pears, and Lady apples.

From A. McLennan, gardener to Wm. Pratt, Esq., Watertown; black Hamburg, St. Peters, Sweetwater, Frontignac and red Chasselas grapes; also, Bartlett pears.

From J. C. Parkinson, Brighton; large red apple, name unknown.

From Wm. Kenrick, Newton; Crawford's Early and Adams's Clingstone peaches.

From Dr. Sparhawk, Walpole, N. H., by A. D. Capen; large striped apples—(beautiful)—name unknown.

From Eben's Brown, Lynn; Harvard pears.

From John Hill, W. Cambridge; Oldmixon, Lemon Rareripe, Hill's Lemon Rareripe and variegated Wax peaches.

From Madam Eustis, Roxbury; Bartlett pears.

From O. Cook, Brighton; Rareripe peaches.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; Siberian Crab apples; President, seedling, Prince's yellow Rareripe, Lemon Clingstone, and red Rareripe peaches; Bartlett, Duchess d'Angouleme, Napoleon, new French pear, Buffum, St. Marc, Easter Beurre pears; also, red Roman nectarines.

From J. Owen, Cambridge; large red apples, name unknown; also a kind of grape, name unknown.

From J. T. Coffin, Meredith Bridge, N. H.; Bolmar Washington plums.

From H. Dutch, Chelsea; seedling peaches.

From L. Glazier, Gardiner, Me.; an apple grown in a glass globe.

From Wm. Sturgiss, Jr., New York; Early Crawford peaches.

From S. H. Colton, Worcester; Early Crawford, yellow red Rareripe, yellow Rareripe, and red Rareripe peaches; Seckel, Beurre Fortune, Beurre Capiaumont, Bartlett, Napoleon, and Buffum pears; also, Minister apples.

From J. P. & D. R. Palmer, Boston; a watermelon, weighing 6 1-2 pounds; cultivated by N. S. Bright, Watertown.

From Edmund Smith, West Cambridge; Bartlett pears.

From Wm. Thomas, Boston; Bartlett pears and green Gage and Thomas's seedling plums.

From Levi Thaxter, Watertown; Porter apples and a kind name unknown.

From S. Lyman, Manchester, Ct.; Eve, Gravenstein, Flint's sweet Russet, and Colman apples.

From D. Chaplin, Cambridgeport; Parkinson, Warden? De Tonneau and Poire d'Amour pears.

From Samuel Walker, Roxbury; Bartlett, Monsieur le Cure, Autumn, English, Bergamot, and a kind of pears name unknown.

Vegetables.

The exhibition of vegetables, though not near so numerous as in previous seasons, was nevertheless very good in respect to the quality and growth of the articles exhibited. The backward season has been unpropitious for the growth of squashes, and other vegetables which require warm weather, and but a few specimens were shown.

A great variety of fine vegetables were exhibited by Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, viz:—Five heads of purple brocoli; five heads of cauliflower—all large, well grown and excellent specimens; French Sugar, early Blood Turnip and Mangel Wurtzel beets; white Altringham Carrots; white Dutch parsnips; white Portugal, yellow and red, and the top or Tree onions. Among the potatoes, there were two seedlings of the growth of 1841, and the Chenango, early Flat, white Dutch, Jackson or

Snowball, two kinds of black, and the round red. Ruta бага turnips; white bush, Horticultural, white cranberry, red cranberry, purple striped, Sieva, and new scarlet beans.

From F. W. Macondry; three varieties of celery; South Sea tomatoes; and Crookneck winter squashes.

From Dr. J. C. Howard; Orange, common red, and Cuba tomatoes; also, red solid celery.

From J. F. Trull; six roots Bailey's red Giant celery; six roots Bailey's white Giant celery; one basket Cuba tomatoes; six egg plants, and Crookneck winter squashes.

From J. C. Parkinson, Brighton; four kinds Brazilian beet.

From George Walsh; three ears of extra fine corn.

From A. D. Weld; fine large Chenango potatoes.

From George Newhall, Dorchester; yellow tomatoes.

From Mrs. Bigelow, Medford; common red tomatoes—large and fine.

From A. Bowditch; a basket of fine large Chenango potatoes.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited two very large handsome squashes, called the Italian—weight 52 pounds each—round and of a deep orange color.

From O. Johnson; sugar beets; early Blood Turnip beets, and Orange carrots—all large and good.

From R. Ward; large and excellent Lima beans.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; several varieties of the fruit of the egg plant.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL WALKER,
Chairman.

DISEASES IN OXEN.

Mr E. Wood, in the Maine Farmer, says:—"A short time since, in the county of Somerset, I heard of a number of oxen which were spoiled by what was there called the *stub* complaint. On inquiring for the symptoms, I found it not a new complaint to me. From some cause or other, a sandy substance collects in the pipe, or sheath, where the water escapes from the body. I had some experience before, and will relate one instance, which will give you an idea of my experience. I had a very good and valuable yoke of large oxen: one of them was affected in the manner and with the disease above mentioned, call it what you will. He appeared to be in pain whenever he passed his water, by the soreness of the part affected. I purchased a small quantity of the sugar of lead, took the ox down and washed and cleansed the part affected, with soap and warm water, and then washed it with sugar of lead and water. Not liking the application in that way, I powdered the sugar of lead and faithfully applied it in a powdered state, taking care to get it as far into the sheath as it was diseased. The consequence was that the parts became contracted and healed, and he continued well for that fall and winter and the next summer, which was as long as I kept him. When I sold him, I informed the purchaser of the disease and the remedy also. He lived two or three years after I sold him. I have been told that the remedy had to be used once after I put him away."

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

From the Cleveland Daily Herald.

BUTTER MAKING.

Travelling across the Western Reserve, a year or two since, in company with a gentleman from New York, I was surprised to hear him state that "in the eastern markets, *Ohio butter* was a by-word, a term synonymous with *dirty butter*."

I attempted to defend the character of the production of our dairies, and we compromised matters for the present, by agreeing to rest the decision upon the samples we should meet with on the tables of the public houses in the course of the journey. In the end, I had the mortification to find, in a majority of instances, either an oily, rancid, or a ring streaked and spotted article was set before us, that came within the limits of his description.

This should not be. Butter is one of the staples of northern Ohio, and that which is well made, will in all instances, command a cash price sufficient to compensate the dairyman for the extra labor he bestows upon it.

My wife and myself claim the merit of being adepts, or as political demagogues would say, "*real workies*" in this business, founded on a practical experience of near twenty years.

Our method I will detail; first premising that it is perhaps no better than that pursued by many others, for there is here and there a family that furnishes a prime article, though a large share of that which comes into market is of an opposite character. The publication of our method may induce others to throw more light on the subject. In our hands it is invariably successful, but it is like certain chemical processes, made up of a series of manipulations, the omission of any one of which may derange the whole, and endanger the result. Every part must be carefully carried out.

1. *Choice of Cows*.—A judicious selection from the common stock, I deem to be equal if not superior to any of the imported. The Devons and Bakewells I have tried, and found them deficient in the quantity of milk they afford. The Durhams I have not tested. The Gore breed was introduced into Portage county some years since, by a gentleman, I think, of the name of Thorndike, from Massachusetts. A few of the descendants and crosses are to be met with in the south part of Trumbull county, and they prove to be the best of milkers. The quantity and quality of the milk surpass that of any other breed in our section of the country.

2. *Change of Pastures*.—To insure the production of the largest quantity of butter, a frequent change of pasture is required. A farm should be so fenced that the cows can be changed into a different lot every four or five days.

3. *Salting*.—A constant and full supply of salt should lie before our cows in some secure place. They will eat moderately what they require. If only occasionally furnished, they often take it in quantities so large, as to act medicinally to their injury.

It corrects almost any bad quality of the milk, arising from the eating of aromatic or bitter herbs, and also much of the natural animal odor, that frequently impairs the sweetness of butter.

4. *Water*.—It is perhaps superfluous to add, that without a full and steady supply of this article for his cows, the hopes of the dairyman will never be realized. Driving them once or twice a day to a watering place will not answer the purpose.

A large and deep excavation can be made in the several pasture lots, or between two or three of them, so as to answer the purpose, except in very protracted droughts. It should be so enclosed that cattle can approach it and drink, without running into it.

5. *Driving—kind treatment*.—Many a faithful cow has been seriously impaired by a careless boy driving her furiously to and from the pasture. All harsh treatment of any kind, as scolding, striking, kicking, &c., is also detrimental. I have known many cows rendered worthless from these causes.

The utmost kindness and gentleness of manner must be shown on the part of those who manage our stock. I once dismissed a hired man for striking my cows. Too much cannot be said on this point.

6. *Milking*.—This process should be done systematically at regular periods of the day. Sunrise and sunset are perhaps the best periods; for immediately after the one, and before the other, cows in hot weather, feed to the best advantage. They are so much creatures of habit that the milker should be changed as rarely as possible. A stranger is always regarded as an unwelcome visitor by a milch cow.

7. *Cleanliness with the Utensils*.—The pans, pails, strainers, bowls, churn, and every implement employed in butter-making, must not only be well washed, but they must be thoroughly scalded with boiling hot water, and be perfectly dried afterwards, either in the sun or before a fire. This must be repeated every time they are used. Merely pouring boiling water upon them when loaded with sour milk or cream, will only serve to enliven the bad flavor, if I may use the expression. Wash them at first, and then scald them thoroughly, if you would have sweet butter.

There are certain filthy practices which slatterns fall into, that should be corrected—such as wetting the cows teats with milk, and permitting it to drop into the pail—milking in the morning without washing the hands, &c.

8. *Milk-house and Buttery*.—In hot weather a good spring-house is necessary for the making of butter. It must be constructed of either brick or stone, and in no instance of wood, as that article never fails, in such a situation, to become mouldy, and impair the flavor of butter. It must be built so that it can be thoroughly ventilated. A window should be placed on the north, east, and west sides, which must be furnished on the outside with wire gauze screens, and on the inside with tight shutters. During the day, the shutters must be closed, and at night must be raised.

A spring may be dispensed with—and it is even problematical whether it does not, upon the whole, do as much injury by imparting dampness, as it does good by lowering the temperature. A well constructed house without the spring, will answer the purpose. It should be shaded with trees, or arbors of grape-vines. All mouldy and decaying wood-work, boards, boxes, barrels, &c., must be kept out of it—also all foreign substances, as meats, fish and vegetables. The air of my spring-house was ruined for a week or more, merely by placing in it a few mackerel.

At the approach of autumn, a cool and well ventilated buttery, shaded well without and kept clear of all foreign substances that can impart a bad flavor, is preferable to a spring house, as the latter

becomes too damp, at that season, to allow the cream to form well.

9. *Straining the Milk*.—This should be attended to without delay after milking. The new fashioned tin strainer (a tin pail with a wire gauze strainer) is far preferable to the old fashioned cloth strainer. Either tin pans or stone crocks may be used for holding the milk; I know of no preference, except the tin work is liable to rust in a damp spring house. Earthen crocks should never be used, as the lead in glazing may act chemically with the cream or butter, so as to poison it.

10. *Skimming the Milk*.—In hot weather the milk may be allowed to curdle before this operation is performed, but if it be delayed any longer, a thin, watery fluid will form between the milk and the cream, after which the good qualities are inevitably destroyed. It is necessary, in midsummer, to skim the milk every morning and night. This point must receive the strictest attention. Neglect of it often gives a streaked or mottled appearance to butter, as well as impairs its flavor.

11. *Cream*.—As soon as it is collected it should be placed in a stone crock, which should be either hung into a well, or set up to the brim in the spring within the milk house.

It has been thought by some that the cream improves, or matures, by exposure to the air after it is collected, and that placing it in a situation as cool as a well, or spring, is unfavorable for that change. This view may be correct late in autumn, when it becomes sometimes necessary to mature it by artificial heat, but during our hot and dry summers we believe the course recommended, is to be preferred.

12. *Churning*.—This operation must be resorted to as soon as a supply of cream is obtained, and in hot weather cannot safely be delayed beyond the third day.

A variety of patent churns have been palmed upon the public, none of which, we believe, is to be preferred to the old fashioned, upright Dasher, or the Barrel. We at present employ the former, and by the aid of a well adjusted spring pole, connected with the top of the dasher-rod, can fetch twelve or fifteen pounds of Butter, in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, without any violent efforts.

The Barrel-churn is not as easily cleansed.

13. *Working of Butter*.—This must be repeated until every drop of the buttermilk is expelled, twice or three times will be necessary, nor must it be delayed too long, till a change begins to take place in the remaining buttermilk, as that will impair the flavor of the Butter, which no subsequent treatment can restore.

The operation must be done in a bowl, by the aid of a wooden spatula, or paddle, and in no instance should the hand come in contact with the butter, if it can be avoided, as the warmth of the individual renders the butter oily and bad-flavored.

Some persons destroy its sweetness and richness by washing out the buttermilk by means of cold water, a practice always to be avoided.

14. *Salting*.—The salt should be added at the commencement of the first working. Much of our western butter is injured by the employment of the common New York salt. The finest ground article should be used. It can now be obtained in sacks, of our merchants, at a reasonable price.

15. *Preserving Butter*.—That made in the spring

summer may be laid down in stone corks, and surface covered with brine of strength sufficient to bear up an egg. In winter this will answer all the purposes for cookery, and even for ice will be sweeter than much that finds its way to the table.
J. P. KIRTLAND.

Report, Oct., 14, 1842.

THE WIFE OF A SHOEMAKER.

I can always smell a shoemaker, if there is one in the room," said the proud and fashionable Eliza, whose wealthy parents had brought up the foolish principle that labor was degrading. Her father had been cast in such a mould, that when he met a mechanic or a farmer in her way, he endeavored by her acts, or her conversation, to induce him she was his superior. Indolgent with wealth could bestow, the haughty girl had no wish to be ungratified. A desire was simply expressed and her request was granted. Others attended to her wants, so that she grew up not only wholly ignorant with domestic affairs, but she could do no common sewing. When in company, the girl took particular pains to show her contempt for the worthy mechanic, by making some supercilious remark, or not deigning to cast upon him the gracious look. It was at a public house, where a journeyman shoemaker happened to be present, that Eliza made the remark, "I can always smell a shoemaker." The words were addressed to a young woman who expected to be the wife of the very mechanic; but she being wise and less fashionable, did not deign to turn the conversation to some more profitable topic.

Unstable is property! The man who toadies in his carriage, the possessor of millions, may become a bankrupt. Events which the prudent cannot foresee, nor the closest calculator against, have unexpectedly dashed the hopes and sunk the largest property. It was in the case of the father of Eliza. When full tide of prosperity, adding riches to riches, never dreaming that life would be anything but sunshine, a dark cloud suddenly overspread his life. His extensive wealth was swept almost instantaneously from his grasp, and he became a poor man. His house, his carriage, his splendid furnishings taken from him, and the possessor of a fortune became a beggar. The gorgeous palace was changed for a hovel, servants were dismissed, the delicate, the proud Eliza was the daughter of a poor father as the humblest mechanic of acquaintance. Poor girl! it was an awful trial to her. She had lived as if riches had no end, but were as permanent as her family name. Her erroneous ideas, totally unprepared for the sad reverse of fortune, it came with tenfold poignancy.

The shoemaker married the girl of his choice—the man who considered it an honor to be the father of a hard-working mechanic and the wife of a journeyman. He prospered—commenced business for himself—was steady, industrious and economical, and as a matter of course, succeeded well, and lived comfortably and contentedly. In a few years he purchased a small but convenient dwelling by the prudence of his wife and his own industrious habits, became an independent man, and was as happy as mortal could wish. One day, as he was sitting in the depth of winter, a female, poor and destitute, called at the door of the mechanic, begging for a little assistance.

She was the once haughty Eliza. The benevolent wife of the mechanic took pity upon her, and being in want of help, took her into the family. Nothing hard was put upon her to do, while she often in tears expressed her gratitude for the kindnesses received, and regretted from her heart the folly of her early days. "If I had my life to live over again," she often said, "I would early accustom myself to labor, and do all in my power to elevate the mechanic."

Eliza lived in this pleasant family for some time, during which she became acquainted with a journeyman shoemaker in the employ of her friend, and finally became his bride. Having learned a useful lesson by her misfortunes, Eliza made a prudent and industrious wife, and now lives comfortably and happily. Whenever she hears a young and thoughtless girl speak in terms of contempt of an industrious mechanic, or sees him shunned on account of his freckled, sun-browned face and calloused hands, she administers a gentle reproof, and relates her own experience.

From this story many a pampered devotee of fashion may learn a profitable lesson. If you are borne along by the tide of successful prosperity, are indulged by injudicious parents in all the luxuries and extravagances and follies of life, have an eye, we pray you, to the future. Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourselves for every emergency in life. Learn to work; and not to depend upon servants to make your bread, sweep your floors and darn your stockings. Above all, do not esteem lightly those worthy and honorable young men who sustain themselves and help support their aged parents by the work of their own hands, while you coress and receive to your houses those lazy, idle, pinpays, who never lift their fingers to help themselves, as long as they can keep body and soul together, and get funds sufficient to live in the fashion. If you are wise you will look at this subject in the light that we do—and when you are old enough to become wives, you will prefer the honest mechanic with not a cent to commence life, to the fashionable loafer with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Whenever we hear the remark, "Such a young lady has married a fortune," we always tremble for her future prosperity. Nine cases in ten, property left to children by wealthy parents turns out to be a curse instead of a blessing. Young women, remember this; and instead of sounding the praises of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their habits and hearts. Mark if they have trades and can depend upon themselves, with minds that will lead them to look above a butterfly existence—and if so, always give preference to them. Talk not about the beautiful white skin and the soft delicate hands and the splendid form, and the fine appearance of the young gentlemen—let not these foolish considerations engross your thoughts. On the contrary, let a healthy constitution, a stout fist and a brown skin, accompanied with a virtuous deportment, induce you to make that choice which will result in your future happiness.—*Portland Tribune*.

There is an elasticity in the human mind capable of bearing much, but which will not show itself until a certain weight of affliction be put upon it: its powers may be compared to those vehicles whose springs are so contrived that they get on easily and gently enough when loaded, but jolt confoundedly when they have nothing to bear.—*Lacon*.

HANDLING STOCK.

There are a great many persons who do not understand even the signification of the term *handling*, as applied to cattle, sheep and swine. It is a subject pretty difficult for words alone to explain, and to thoroughly learn it, one must go into the cattle yard and pens with a good instructor, and do so from the living subjects themselves. A knowledge of handling is of the first importance to the breeder and grazier, and if ignorant of it, they can never produce animals of quick feeding properties, unless guided by others, or by mere chance.

As well as the term *handling* can be defined on paper, it is this. When we press the fingers upon the fleshy parts of an animal, and the hair, hide, and especially the flesh beneath have a fine, soft, firm, elastic spring, it is called *good handling*;—on the contrary, if they are coarse, thick, hard and rigid to the feeling, with little or no spring under the pressure of the fingers, that is called *bad handling*. Of course there are as many degrees in handling, from very bad to very good, as there are grades of animals. The better an animal handles, the kinder or quicker it feeds; that is, the sooner it will mature—become fully grown for the purpose of breeding, or to fat for the butcher; and will do so at a much less consumption of food than a bad handler. By cultivating, therefore, a race of cattle that handles well, there is a saving in two ways; first, we gain time; second, we gain food; as a good-handling steer, for instance, will be fully grown and fat for the butcher, the fall after he is four years old; whereas, it will take the bad-handler two to three years longer to mature and become fat, and at this time he will weigh no more than the four-years old steer; and the quality of his meat will be not as good. The breeder of this last, then, has lost at least two years interest on the amount of money for which the first sold; two years more of risk by accident and disease; two years more time and attention to his animal, and two years additional consumption of food; which altogether makes a difference, probably, at least, of fifty per cent. in favor of good-handling beasts.

So important is handling considered in England, that when the grazier comes to purchase stock of the breeder to feed through the season, to fat for the butcher, he would rather buy his animals *blindfolded*, and handle them, than by an inspection of the eye alone, without handling. This observation applies more particularly to the *improved* breeds of cattle; and the *unimproved*, such as the Scotch, Welsh, and from several counties of England, are judged by the eye alone; still, when not too wild to get his hand upon them, the grazier, in purchasing, will always feel their fleshy parts with his fingers, the better to assist his judgment in a profitable outlay of his capital.

Lectures ought to be publicly delivered on this subject, with the living animals before the auditors, at all our cattle shows; for our breeders and graziers are deplorably ignorant upon the point of good or bad handling.—*Amer. Agriculturist*.

A Christian builds his fortitude on a better foundation than Stoicism; he is pleased with every thing that happens, because he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, and that what pleases him must be best. He is assured that no new thing can befall him, and that he is in the hands of a father who will prove him with no affliction that resignation cannot conquer, or that death cannot cure.—*Lacon*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1842.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr HENRY M. LEWIS is collecting for us in Alabama, Tennessee, and part of Missouri.

Mr ISRAEL E. JAMES is collecting for us in the South and South Western States and Florida, assisted by Jas. K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem and Henry Platt.

Mr C. W. JAMES is our agent for the Western States, Iowa and Wisconsin, assisted by James R. Smith, J. B. Humphreys and J. W. Ewing.

THE ELECTION.

We exclude party politics from our columns, and have no purpose now to urge or ask any man to vote with us as we vote. But as we sometimes prate about the farmer's party for the month, we will try to bring under that head the voting to which the farmers of Massachusetts will be called next Monday. This work should not be neglected. Our revolutionary sires, the present generation, and the welfare of posterity, call upon every intelligent man to do his part in supporting and in preserving in their purity the political institutions with which we are blessed. We say *blessed*, for whatever may be thought of imperfections and faults in our constitutions and laws, no other government so good as ours was ever before allowed to man, in any one of the innumerable nations that have existed on the earth. And the preservation of this government is entrusted to the people—to the farmers of the land as well as to others. Politics is often deemed as a matter which wise and prudent men will let alone. Not so—not so. True, the wise and prudent will eschew politics as a trade or profession—they will shun political wrangling—they will shun political trickishness—they will frown in virtuous rebuke upon all who have the moral baseness to maintain that "all is fair in politics." Many of the practices of political demagogues, many political maxims, many of the common consequences of zealous devotion to political matters, are base, false or evil enough to make the wise and prudent ponder. But by attention to politics we do not mean the becoming an office seeker, nor the base tool of an office seeker;—we do not mean unqualified devotion to party;—we do not mean the blind following of a file leader, go he right or he wrong;—we do not mean a disregard of truth, facts and principle;—we do not mean a neglect of one's own business, and the going upon an electioneering campaign. But we do mean such reflection and reading as will enable a man to judge what public measures promise to be most for the public good, and who are the fittest men to be trusted to advocate and adopt those measures. We mean more than this—for we hold that it is the duty of every good and intelligent citizen to vote—to vote for the men whom he honestly thinks will be the wisest, most faithful, and most useful public servants.

But why is thus to act, his duty? Why may he not let politics entirely alone? Why not omit to vote? It is because our institutions are safe and beneficent only when the administration of our affairs is entrusted to the wise and virtuous;—it is because he is bound to give his aid in procuring a wholesome and safe administration;—it is because we must yield up our republican institutions and come under despotism or anarchy, if the better portion of the community will not give their aid in helping to put the reins of government into trustworthy hands. It is because, at the ballot box, lessons of instruction are given to our law-makers and to our executive officers.

Go to the ballot box, then, every honest, patriotic farmer:—Go to the ballot box, and there vote for those whom you honestly judge to be the best men for office.

We can respect the manly opponent of our own opinions—we can respect the zealous supporter of men and measures that we distrust; but the citizen who manifests indifference to our political institutions—the man who cares not to vote, we cannot call a good citizen or a fit subject to be favored with the blessings of a free government.

But when judging of the qualifications of men to hold office, do it upon broad and liberal grounds. Select men not because of their devotion to one favorite measure of yours; not because they have at heart the interests of one class of citizens more than those of another; but because their good sense, their enlarged views, their whole-souled patriotism, fit them to look fairly at all subjects upon which they may have to deliberate, and because they will act wisely upon all. We be to us—most must come to us, if the representatives of merchants shall feel bound to advance the merchants' interests at the expense of the manufacturer, the mechanic and the farmer:—equal to, when the representatives of farmers shall act as though the tillers of the soil alone are to be favored by legislative action. Far, far from us be the day when laws shall be made to favor one religious sect at the expense of others. Differing as men do and must in their pursuits, their opinions, their sentiments, their every thing—law makers and executive officers should be selected not because of their views upon a particular subject, but because of their fitness to see clearly and act wisely upon all matters that may come before them. Go for your country—the whole country.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

Be putting your dry fuel under cover—be collecting such fuel as lies scattered about where the snows of winter will cover it and prevent your finding it when wanted.

Drive the needed stakes and make all necessary preparation for banking up your houses and other buildings, where bankings are desirable.

Batten if necessary your barns and sheds, so that your animals shall not be exposed to currents of air pressing in directly upon them through cracks.

Make for the hogs a warm nest. Comfort—we have before said, and we repeat it—comfort is cheap food for all domestic animals. If you can throw the manure from the horse stalls where the pigs can get access to it, they will like that much to sleep upon. In cold nights they will go to that even if it be out of doors, rather than sleep upon straw in any common hog-house or barn. If you can make under the barn a good receptacle for your manure, and can winter the pigs there in a warm place, they will thrive better than where exposed to cold, and your manure will be much better for having them among it. Four hogs will gain 100 lbs. more on the same feed, in four winter months, if kept in a warm and comfortable cellar, than they will in a common pen.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

This work, issued monthly at New York, and edited by A. B. and E. L. Allen, Esqrs., has now reached its 7th No. By some inadvertence we failed to receive it until recently. Now that all the numbers have come and we have had opportunity to examine it, we take pleasure in recommending it to the agriculturists of the United States. The editors exhibit more reflection and good sense, and write in a more spirited and forcible style than is common in the papers of the day. We wish the work the success it deserves.

WHITE CARROTS.

We have at our office several fine white carrots, from the field of B. V. French, Esq., where he obtained so much over 25 tons per acre. This is a large yield, especially for ground that was not prepared with extraordinary care and expense. We understand that Mr. French thinks that subsoil plowing his land in the spring 1841, contributed very much to the size of this crop.

We have been repeatedly asked whether the white carrot is as rich and nutritious as the yellow, and whether it will keep as well. And we in turn have put some questions when and where we could. But have yet received no satisfactory answer. Some think the white as good as the yellow, and some deem it so good. Some think that the white will not keep—that it becomes corky early in the winter; others think the character of keeping well. The questions are some importance, because the white carrot proves most fields, much the most productive. If its value bushel is equal to that of the yellow, it will come the most extensive cultivation, apparently. If its value is not as great, the sooner the fact can be established and made known the better. There are enough of kind raised this season, to settle the mooted points, and users of them will only be careful in their observations.

THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN'S COW.

We gave some account of this extraordinary cow last week, and asked whether the gentlemen on the committee who examined her, would confirm the account. Have since seen one of the committee, who says the statements were correct, and also that the owner publish soon a full account of her in the American Agriculturist. When the account comes we will give our readers.

Health.—Repletion, or eating too much, is the cause of most maladies, and this is particularly injurious advance in life. Occasional fasting will generally result in indigestion, without medicine, which should be considered as only a desperate resource. We recommend a fourth of the twenty-four hours for sleep; should be good, and that only can be acquired by light digestion and inhaling pure air while in bed—*Editor's Simplicity of Health.*

The best practical rule of morality is, never to do anything which you would be unwilling that all the world should know.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Society, held Nov. 7th was

Voted, That the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have learned with emotion and deep regret, the death of their late worthy member, Mr ROBERT MANNING SELDEN; and that sensible of the valuable services he rendered the cause of Horticulture in our country, more especially to this Society, of which he has been most active and zealous member from its origin; would most respectfully tender the sympathies and condolence of its members to the family of the deceased their afflictive bereavement.

Voted, That the Recording Secretary be directed to communicate a copy of the foregoing vote to the family of the late Mr Manning, and that the same be entered on the records of the Society.

Adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 3d, at 11 o'clock.

Ebenezer Wight, Rec. Secy.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

of the Thermometer at the Gardener of the proprietor
New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
early exposure, for the week ending Nov. 6.

Nov. 1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
ay,	31	28	45	41 E.
ay,	1	35	55	45 W.
ay,	2	43	49	44 N.
day,	3	26	44	40 N.
ay,	4	25	45	41 E.
ay,	5	34	64	44 N.
ay,	6	42	62	63 N.

BOSTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 4700 Cattle, about 3000 of which were
Cattle, 1700 Stores, 6000 Sheep and 1100 Swine.
ge number of Market Cattle unsold.

cks.—Beef Cattle. Former prices were not sus-
and we reduce our quotations. A yoke or two
\$175. First quality, \$14 00 a 25. Second qual-
3 25 a 35. Third quality \$2 50 a 3 00.

elling Cattle.—Mess \$3 25. No 1, \$2 50.

es.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old,
20.

p.—Dull. Lots were sold from 50c. to \$1 75.

re.—Lots to peddle, from 3 to 3 1-4 for sows, and
1-4 for Barrows. At retail 4 for sows and 5 for
1-4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

DS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top,
0 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0
1-2 Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb.
Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.

IN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20
3; Oats 20 per cent.

e have been no arrivals during the past week, except
ow Orleans; the demand being extremely limited,
emains without any improvement.

—Northern, old, bushel 59 to 60.—Southern, round
old, 53 a 59.—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 56—
white 52 n 53—do New Orleans, 00 a 00.—Barley
—Rye, Northern, 65 a 67—do Southern, 60 a 65—
outhern, 27 a 28.—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per
75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

UR. There has been a steady demand for Genesee
he week, and most of the supplies found buyers on
at \$1 44 a 4 50 for good common brands.

more, Howard Street, 4 nos. cr. \$4 37 a 0 00 —do.
0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 37 a 0 00 —Phila-
do. 4 nos. \$4 31 a 4 37—Fredericksburg, low'd 4
4 31 a 4 37—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — 6 00 a
0 00—do grown, \$4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4 37 a 4 44
ty, 6 00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side 30 00 a 0 00
country \$4 31 a 4 37—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 50 a
0 lancy brands \$4 66 a 4 62 — Ohio via Canal,
0 00—do New Orleans, cash 30 00 a 0 00. Rye,
0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

VISIONS. There has been a more active demand
and Clear Pork. The stock of Lard is small, and
le has become extremely dull of sale.

—Mess 4 no. new hbl. \$3 00 a 3 50—Navy—\$7 00 a
\$1, 0 00 a 0 00 do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—
ear 4 no. hbl. \$10 75 a 11 00 do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50
5, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess
her States— a — do Prime do 80 00 a 0 00
0 do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do 500 00 a 0 00—
shipping, 6 a 3—do store, uninspected, 8 10—do
2 a 15.—Lard, No. 1, Boston lvs. 7 1-4 a 7 1-2—do
nd Western, 7 a 7 1-4 Hanis, Boston, 6 a 7—do
n and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal,
10 new milk, 5 a 6 1-2.

L. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-
a shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-
alue exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and
er pound.

of Pulled and Fleece Wool have been made to a
able extent, but at prices rather below quotations.
ness is rather better, but prices do not improve.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—Ameri-
can full blood, do 33 a 35—do. 3 4 do 32 a 33—do. 1-2 do
28 a 30 1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep,
washed, do 25 a 25—do. unwashed, 10 n 13—Bengasi do
8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 a 10—
do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33
a 35—No. 1 do, do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—
No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The sales during the week have been at improved prices.
500 bales have been sold since our last at \$ 3 4 a 9c. per lb.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 8 1-2 a 9. 2d do do. 6 1-2 a 7.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16

CHEESE—Shipping and 1 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 14 a 18.

VALUABLE DAIRY FARMS AND STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, 17th of
November, current, at 10 o'clock, A. M. that valuable and
well known Island, situated in Tufonborough, New Hamp-
shire, in Winnepesaukee Lake, long known as Cow Island or
Prince's Island. The Island lies within half a mile of the
main shore, contains about 500 acres divided into tillage,
mowing and pasturage, is well fenced and under good cul-
tivation. There has been sold from it in a single season,
2,700 lbs. of butter, and 6,500 lbs. of new milk cheese, he-
side other products; it has yielded over 100 bushels of corn
to the acre. The farm is provided with excellent barns, Ice
house, Dairy houses, Granary, Blacksmith Shop and Hay
stacks. At the same time will be sold the stock, produce,
tools and boats. The stock comprises 30 Cows, 14 Heifers
and Young Cattle, beside a Horse, Oxen, Sheep, Swine and
Poultry. The Dairy stock has been selected with great care,
and is principally a cross of the Alderney and Holderness
breeds. The products are 100 bushels of Corn, 1000 bush-
els of Potatoes, 300 of Turnips, 500 of Oats, 60 of Wheat,
besides Hay and straw.

The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and
is now offered for sale because the manager who has had
charge of the estate for the last 14 years is about to leave.

The sale will be on the Premises.

For further particulars apply to P. P. PILSBURY on the
Estate. 2w* Nov. 9.

WINSHIPS' NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready
to receive orders for their extensive assortment
of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees,
Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House
Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with
safety to any part of the United States, and will be deliv-
ered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the
city by the Worcester Rail Road. Cars stop three times a
day.

Orders by mail, addressed to Messrs. WINSHIPS', Brite-
ton, Mass., or to Joseph Breck & Co., Boston, will be promp-
tly attended to. Nov. 9.

NURSERY.

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice
collection of Pears, Plums and Peach Trees, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c.
Cambridgeport, Winsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Bosto n
Nov. 9, 1842.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cut-
ting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The
great oblong roots, and machines; in their cutting the roots
to slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle
to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration,
cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is
most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease
from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by
J. B. ECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for
sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth,
from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourish-
ing trees, for 20 dollars per thousand each spring, which
will be packed in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if
desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of
the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.

West Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842.

Nov. 2

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz:
China Dwarf, Dwarf Casckin, Horticultural, Early Mid-
hawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure.
J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.
Oct. 12.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the
form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board
has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over,
turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the
ground in the best possible manner. The length of the
mould board has a very much increased, so that the
Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to
the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial
of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs
we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to
the ungoverned, if your land is mostly light and easy to work,
try Proddy & Meers, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky,
begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did
more work, with the same power of team, than any other
plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven
and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the
Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to
the same power of team! All acknowledged that Howard's
Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe,
or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without
having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures
the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the
Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough,
sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about
\$6 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50
extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at
the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



OF PEACH AND PEAR, OF PLUM, OF CHERRY
and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in
any former year, for fine trees of thirteenth growth,
of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces,
Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.
The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will
be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Honeysuckles, &c., splen-
did varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—
of Tree Paeonies, of Helaeous Paeonies, and other flowering
Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new-
est kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly
attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely
packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant
places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge,
for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither free of
charge, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Noanum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.

Oct 12

epi Dec 1

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who understands Nursery, Flower and
Kitchen Gardening, and Forcing, in all its various branches,
and who has had three years' experience in this country,
wishes a situation. He will have no objections to going
West or South. Can furnish the best reference. Address
J. S. at this Office. Oct. 3, 1842.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, from Hol-
land, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch
Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Tycaints—Double white, double rose, double red, dark
blue, light blue, light pink, light purple, light white, white
red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, com-
prising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed
single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for fore-
ing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and
yellow, &c. &c.

Quantius Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus,
Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Glad-
iolus, Lilies, Paeonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, No 51 and 52
North Market st. Oct. 26

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are
Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c., Grape
Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., Roses in
great variety; also, an extensive assortment of
Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees
will be packed so that they may be transported to any part
of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK
& CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BUBBLING SPRING.

If one bright spot there is on earth,
More lovely than the rest,
One, which fond nature at her birth,
With purest beauty blest;
It is the place where some cool fount
Its crystal waters fling;
Where, in the mead, or on the mount,
'Mid rocks and flowers, that hide the fount,
Gushes the bubbling spring.

Tell me not of the sparkling bowl,
That glows with red'ning fire;
Oh tell me not of the joy of soul,
The wine-cup can inspire!
A brighter glass—a purer joy—
A healthier draught I sing;
Nature's own cup without alloy—
Pleasure that reason can enjoy—
Health from the bubbling spring.

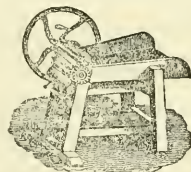
Then fill the glass with water bright—
The nectar nature gave;
Let faithful hearts round this unite,
A bleeding world to save:
For naught can soothe the woful wound,
And heal the viper's sting—
Nay naught these firs of death hath drown'd,
But pure and healthful water, found
Fresh in the bubbling spring.

[Selected.]

FOREIGN EXTRACT.

A proposition has been made to the Minister of War by a M. Longchamp, to try a new method of feeding horses, which he asserts will produce a vast saving in the amount of forage necessary for the army. This gentleman proposes to make a sort of bread, three fourths potatoes and the rest oatmeal, with which the horses are to be fed in place of oats. The average quantity of oats for a horse per day, M. Longchamp estimates to be 10 lbs. costing about 13 sous. He proposes to replace this food by 10 lbs. of the bread made with oats and potatoes, the price of which will be only 5 sous, leaving a saving of 8 sous a day. As there are 80,000 horses in the army, a saving would arise on the whole of the cavalry, of 11,680,000 fr. a year. M. Longchamp considers this food to be more nutritious than the food generally given to horses, for a great portion of the oats taken by a horse is imperfectly masticated, and therefore the nutritive qualities are allowed to remain latent. Heat and moisture, he declares, are necessary to bring forth fully the qualities of the fecula of oats, and this can be procured most effectually by subjecting it to the heat of an oven, after having been moistened and well mixed up. Cakes of this kind have been long used in Holland with profit, and M. Longchamp expresses his surprise that potato flour has not been more commonly and openly mixed with bread; bakers, he says, being in the habit of using it. But this is not the only advantage to be gained by this proposition. A hectare of oats (2 1-2 acres) is worth about 92 fr., whilst one of potatoes produces 240 fr. M. Longchamp thinks that if one third of the land at present under cultivation for oats were planted with potatoes, five times a greater quantity of cattle could be bred in France. By this means butchers' meat would become cheaper, and be within the reach of the generality of the inhabitants of the kingdom. The more generous diet thus procured, would have a considerable influence, M. Longchamp declares, on the average height of the natives of France, which the recruitment of the army proves to be each year decreasing in stature.—*Paris paper.*

Sound.—The diminution of the intensity of sound, in a rarefied atmosphere, is a familiar phenomenon to those who are accustomed to ascend very high mountains. The deep silence of those elevated regions has a physical cause, independent of their habitual solitude. Saussure relates, that a pistol fired upon the summit of Mont Blanc, produced no greater report than a little Indian cracker would in a room. Herschel noticed the comparatively small extent to which the voice can be heard at an altitude of upwards of 13,000 feet on Monte Rosa. The height, however, to which an atmosphere or medium capable of conveying sound, extends, far exceeds any attainable on mountains. The great meteor of 1783, produced a distinct rumbling sound, although its height above the earth's surface, was full fifty miles at the time of its explosion. The sound produced by the explosion of the meteor of 1719, at an elevation of at least 69 miles, was heard as the report of a very great cannon or broadside; shook the windows, doors and houses, and threw a looking-glass out of its frame and broke it. Scarcely less violent was the sound caused by the bursting of the meteor of July 17, 1777, near Paris, the height of which at the moment of the explosion, is assigned by Le Roy at about 25 miles. The report of a meteor, in 1756, threw down several chimnies at Aix, in Provence, and was taken for an earthquake. These instances, and others which might be adduced, are sufficient to show that sound can be excited in, and conveyed by, air of an almost inconceivable tenuity, provided the exciting cause be sufficiently powerful.—*Pierce's Treatise on Sound.*



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a bull grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

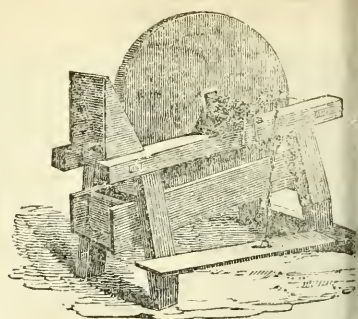
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and when used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.



Columbia Street.



SAMUEL POND,

NURSERYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, P. Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb. Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry stocks couste on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be sold at any part of the city free of expense.

Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. Oct. 19. sw

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street will inform their customers and the public generally they have on hand the most extensive assortment of cultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast	100 doz. Cast Steel Sh.
Iron Ploughs.	150 " Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Smiths.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn	200 " Garden do.
Shellers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 " Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Drait do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 " Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. Hatter do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	25 Grind Stones on rol
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck and for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1842.

[NO. 20.]

N. E. FARMER.

PLANTING POMACE.

It would be easy for most farmers to supply themselves abundantly with young trees, if they would only plant a little pomace now and then, in their gardens or some other place, where the cattle are not allowed to run; and would learn, also, to graft and bud, both of which can be very easily learned by any one who has the ordinary Yankee skill at whittling. The planting may be done at a season of the year, or the pomace may be put where it will freeze in the winter, and be planted the spring. We like best the latter course, as enables us to plow the ground in the spring, and is put it in better condition for the trees the first year, and by thus proceeding we get a larger growth the first season.

Trees of good size now command fair prices; so much is doing in this branch of business, that by the time trees from seed now planted shall be saleable trees, prices may come down. Fruit has sold as well for the last few years as it ever has. The demand has grown with the increased supply. And as fruit, particularly apples, becoming more and more a part of the daily luxuries, if not of the daily food in most families, the demand will probably continue good. And should shipment of ice to warmer countries be extended, the apple trade will increase with it, for in these ships freighted with ice, apples can be carried to all parts of the globe. And should the season of fruit fall, the farmers of this vicinity will be but little by growing the apple tree, for that is worth for fuel, nearly if not quite all that it will do them. It is good economy to have some young trees growing on your place.—ED. N. E. F.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A correspondent ("J. M. G.," of Weston,) in one of his early volumes of this paper, says:

"However excellent I hold a well drained meadow soil for the culture of potatoes, yet there is no soil that in very wet seasons, when heavy rains come on in succession, the spongy soil of a meadow, if it is ever so well drained, may eventually get drenched, in which case the crop is likely to be injured; in such seasons, thin uplands with a gravelly bottom may do well, which at other times would give but scanty crops of an inferior quality. Soil just reclaimed from nature will give potatoes of the best quality. Grass land just broke up, and plowed, in general, very favorable, both for quantity and quality; the furrows should be well made, and then harrowed the same way, lightly, so as not to disturb the sward, which will prevent, and be the best dressing for that crop. Potatoes which are situated near large cities, and have been long and heavily enriched with dung, will yield great crops, but seldom of a good quality. The choice of the best seed I consider to be indispensable for a good crop. Small potatoes are wholly unfit for the purpose; the eyes or germs, which are to be the principle of life in the new crop,

being, as it were, but half born, dwarfish, weakly and unripe. By a careful attention to select the handsomest and best potatoes for seed, I have found my sorts to improve, and to run, not out, but gradually into greater perfection.

"Next to the choice of seed, we are to consider which kind of manure is the most favorable for this crop; and I believe that on that question all practical farmers will agree, that fresh dung, wherewith some kind of litter is mixed, is the most favorable; uniting strength and richness with somewhat to lighten the soil round the plant, to make a sort of a nest for the bulks to form, to grow, and to prosper. Cattle dung is generally used, and the difficulty often is, that the quantity of litter among it is but small, and that it is not sufficiently turned over, mixed, and made fine before it is used, by which fault many hills are manured with clear dung, in large pieces, which, if the season turns out dry, will harden in the hills and do but little good. Such hard pieces are often found in the fall when digging for the crop, and have evidently been of little benefit. Fine compost manure, which is proper for corn, is not fit to use for a crop of potatoes, and will make but a poor return. For many years I have been in the habit, in the fall, to collect leaves in my wood lot, and to use them as a litter for my cattle throughout the winter: when the floor is cleared in the morning, the leaves and the dung are turned over and chopped together, before they are thrown out. This kind of manure for planting potatoes, I find superior to any other that I ever used: it connects the richness of animal manure with the sweetness of a woodland soil, and I feel confident that it not only contributes to the abundance of the crop, but that it makes sure of a superior quality. On meadow land it certainly is unrivalled. From the repeated benefits I have received from the practice, my estimation of fallen leaves has gradually increased, and they have become such an essential article in the cultivation of my small farm, that I should be now at a loss how to do without them. I have a shed in my yard, 24 feet long and 9 feet wide, which I got nearly filled this season, with well trodden leaves. We brought in sixteen cartloads, with the ladders fore and aft, and slats on the sides. At loading, a lad stands on and treads the leaves. They may be collected at all times when the ground is dry and free from snow. They pack better if they are somewhat damp, and when mixed and chopped with the dung, will more readily ferment.

"I have always planted my potatoes in hills at about three feet three inches apart, and I believe that there would be a risk to place them nearer. I hoe them twice, and at each hoeing I plow both ways, and each way two furrows, which leave the ground well stirred and prepared for low square hills, which it requires but little time and labor to finish, and which are well formed to secure the benefits of showers. The second hoeing should take place before the vines have come to their full growth, and before the blossoms are near to open, otherwise the roots having come to their full length, the plowing and hoeing will disturb them, and

greatly injure the crop. When the planting is performed, or at the first hoeing, one small handful of calcined plaster of Paris to each hill, in addition to the usual large shovelful of manure, will be of great service on upland, especially if the season should turn out dry. This article (plaster) suits potatoes admirably: the darker and richer green of the plastered hills, will readily point out those which were omitted.

"Although there is little or no difference in the relative weight of the various sorts of potatoes, yet the quantity of nutritive matter which they contain differs essentially. I tried lately of *Long Red*, of *Blue*, and of *Yellow* potatoes, one bushel of each, uniformly filled, and I found that they weighed alike sixty-five pounds. I tried next for the starch and for the fibrous matter, or grounds, after the starch was obtained, and here I found the result different. I weighed four pounds of each of those three sorts, and I obtained from the four pounds of *Long Reds* nine ounces and one half of dried starch; from the four pounds of *Blues*, eight ounces, and the same from the four pounds of *Yellows*. The grounds or fibrous matter, after being thoroughly dried, weighed four ounces, alike from the three sorts.

"This result has realized the opinion which I entertained of the superiority of the *Long Reds*, as containing a greater proportion of nutritive substance, and being on that account more profitable to raise, whether for the food of man or of beast. Being more substantial, they keep better than any other sort: I have had them firm and hard eleven months after they were dug. It has another quality to recommend it, which is, that it will bear bad cooking better than any other sort. It will bear soaking in the water after it is sufficiently boiled, and yet be tolerable eating, whilst the *Blues* or *Whites* would have been spoiled.

"Potatoes of a good quality will work very well, whilst hot, into dough with wheaten flour, and make very good bread. Some thirty years ago, the crops of grain failed in England and on the continent of Europe to such an alarming extent, that serious apprehensions were entertained; the government offered great premiums for the importation of foreign grains; public meetings were called, and among other recommendations, potatoes were pointed out as a fit article to make into bread with flour or meal, and they were generally used in the proportion of one third, and by many of one half. The bread is white, good tasted and light, but will soon dry.

After all the farmer can do to raise potatoes of a fine quality, it is of little avail, unless the cooking of them is attended with care: it is done best by steam; and the moment they are done they should be served, or placed after peeling into an iron pot, without water, near the fire."

To remove grease spots from Silk.—Take a little of the yolk of an egg, and put upon the spot; place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, applying hot water.

From the American Agriculturist.

ANTIQUE SYSTEM OF HUSBANDRY.

"Poore Bookes of Husbandrie, collected by M. Conradus Heresbachius, Counsellor to the hygh and mightie Prince, the Duke of Cleu; conteyning the whole arte and trade of Husbandrie, with the antiquity and commendation thereof. Newly Englished and increased, by Barnabe Googe, Esquire. Genesis iii. 19: 'In the sweate of thy face shalt thou eate thy bread, tyll thou be turned agayne into the ground, for out of it wast thou taken: yea, dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return.' At London: printed for Iohn Wight, 1578."

For the perusal of this relic of the olden black letter times, we are indebted to our friend, the Rev. J. O. Choules, whose zeal for the cause of agriculture, and taste for whatever is rare and *recherche*, has prompted him to collect and preserve one of the best selections of valuable literary antiques on this subject, possessed in this city. As indicated in our last, our object in referring to this work, is to afford our readers some choice specimens of the extremes of truth and error; sense and nonsense; just observation, accurate judgment, and nice discrimination, combined with a wholesale admission of the merest figments of the brain; the confident belief of the most preposterous conceptions, and the indiscriminate acceptance of the most absurd legendary superstitions, which characterize the old writers.

The style of our author is clear, concise and comprehensive, and of classical purity; and in brushing away for a moment some of the cobwebs that time hath allowed to cluster before the furrowed, yet benignant and placid visage of this choice old spirit, and shaking off some of the ancient dust that sanctifies, rather than defaces his venerable brow, we trust we shall afford both entertainment and instruction to our readers. They will not fail to perceive the advantage they possess over their ancient fellows of this time-honored craft. When they look for instruction to the writings of the present day, they are not put off with a medley, where the good and bad are so mixed up, that the corn can hardly be winnowed from the chaff; for they know whatever will not bear the test of fair experiment, has been discarded from the principles of those who presume to act as guides. Without further comment, we will proceed to make such extracts as our brief limits afford.

After a eulogium on the usefulness, dignity and happiness of rural life, fortified by such authority as Nestor, Socrates, Xenophon, Lucullus, Scipio, Cicero and others, his first proposition is that "the maisters foete is the best doung for the feedle;" or as the modern maxim is, the master's eye (over-looking his men,) does the most work—a rule that has been orthodox since the first day Adam was driven from the garden of Eden, and will be while the human race endure. His next, sustained by Cato, is that "a good husband must rather be a seller than a buyer;" which is equally applicable to all times and places. A third proposition is, that "an euil (evil) garden betokeneth an ill husband;" which is as true now as 300 years ago, for a notable housewife will see to it if her husband does not, that the kitchen garden, herbarium, and flower stands, are well supplied from this store-house of goodly things.

He quotes for the edification of the literary farmer, "from the Erinite (Saint Antoine, who says,

the whole world serued (served) him for bookes, as a well furnished library, in which he always read the wonderful workmanship of God."

The indications of good soil are clearly pointed out by the location and appearance, and the natural growth of vegetation. Luxuriant "Bulrushes, Thistles, Three-leaved Grass, Dancourt, Brambles, Blackthorne, and such like as neuer grow but in good ground," shews where the good but neglected land lies, in all ages and climes. But annexed we have a spice of gullibility that Munchausen would envy in a reader. "Under the North Pole, it is reported the grounde so fertile, that they sowe in the morning and reape at noone." The custom of "planting in Barbarie, under the Date the Olive, under the Olive the Figge, under the Figge the Pomegranate, and under it the Vine; under the Vine they sowe Whente, and under Wheate, Polse—all prospering under the other's shadow, and yeldyng their fruite the same yeere;" we know not whether taken in a limited sense, it be true or false. It is likely, however, that when they find an oasis in that arid climate, fed by some spring or rippling stream, they eluster the whole variety of their crops, and the piercing rays of the torrid sun afford sufficient heat to mature them all.

He specifies "Three sorts of Doung: the first of Poultrie, the next Human, the third of Cattell. Man's urine, being three moneths kept and poured upon the rootes of Apple trees and vines, bringeth greate fruitfulness to the trees, and yeldeth a pleasaunte fruite. Old doung is best for Corne and sowe for Meddow. What time soever it be applied to the ground, you must look that the winde be westerly and the Moone in the wane."

Lime and marl do not appear to have been used in our author's time in England, except in parts of Sussex and Kent; but he refers to its application elsewhere with great particularity. "The Germans, besides sundry other sorts of enriching of their groundes, do instead of dung, east upon it a kind of pith and fatness of the earth, (Pliny counts it to be first devised in England and France,) called *Marga*, as it were the fat of the earth: but I rather think it to be the invention of the Germans, with whom yet both the name and the use is retained: it is gotten in deep pits, but not alike in all soils. The part of France that lies upon the Maase doth show a sandy kind of Marl, differing from the fat marl of Germany, but of the same quality; which carried upon the sea in vessels, is sold as a great merchandize. In some places the scouring of ponds and ditches is used, to the great enriching of the ground, in the mountainy and barren groundes. In some countries they make their land very fruitful with laying on of chalk, (one form of carbonate of lime), as Pliny testifieth of the Burgundians and the Gasgoines, and in Germany in our days, this manner of mending of ground is common. But long use of it, in the end brings the ground to be stark nought, wherefrom the common people have a speech, that ground enriched with chalk makes a rich father and a beggarly son. A little lower, not far from the Maase, in the country of Lyege, they mend their land with a kind of slate stone, which cast upon the ground doth moulder away, and makes the ground fatter. In Lombardy, they like so well the use of ashes, as they esteem it far above any dung, thinking dung not meet to be used, for the unwholesomeness thereof. Columella writeth, that his uncle was wont to mend sandy and gravelly groundes with chalk, and chalky and hard groundes with gravel and sand, whereby he

had always good income. So do I think that river land by overflowsings, and fast ground with mud mingled with sand and gravel, will be made much better."

In tillage, he says, "It is not needful to stir a gravelly and light ground as often as the stiffe ground; yet we find that land the oftener it is stirred the better it beares."

He speaks of the stupid mode adopted by some of the Germans of recent importation in our own country, "who yoke their cattell by the hornes, whereat the oxen are so greened (grieved) that they scarcely race the upper part of the earth." This method is practiced to no inconsiderable extent by the descendants of the French on this continent at the present day. The free use of the rake or harrow and the roller, are strongly urged.

The *waxing, waning, and fulling of the moon*, and the *course of the wind*, has much to do with the directions in sowing and planting, which are given with great caution. The use of saltpetre with certain kinds of seeds when sown, is shown to be a practice of the ancient Greeks. The origin of Trefoil is given from Media, and its antiquity established from Columella, who noting well its great luxuriance, asserts that "an acre will fynde three horses for a yeare."

"Of hempe, there are two kinds, the male that is without floure and beareth a seed of many colors, and the female that, to recompense her barrenness, hath a white floure. It loveth a rich ground, well douned and watered, and deep plowed: it is *naughty sowing it in rainy weather*. The thicker you sow it the tenderer it will be, and therefore some sow it thrice, though some appoint six seeds for a foote. When the seed is ripe it is pulled and made up into bundles, laid in the sun for three or four days, afterwards laid in water with weights upon it for eight or ten days, till the rhind wax loose then dried in the sun, then broken in the brake then combed."

The Crops cultivated are similar to our modern ones, with the addition of several strange names "wheat, rye, barley, millet, zen, Far, adoreum, oats buck or beech-wheat, panicle, kyse, sesamum, pulse beans, pease, lyntels, chyeche, cicercula, tares; lupins, fennagreche, medica (a trefoil), eytusius, sperie; &c., &c."

Oats, though esteemed nought by Virgil, and called weeds by Pliny, were even at our author's time much used in France for provender and in Germany for food. In England too, they were used occasionally for both food and drink, and Theophrastus says, "it is not daintiful in the choyce of its ground, but growth like a good fellow in every place where no seed else will grow."

In hot weather, our author recommends plowing all night, thereby turning in all the dew and avoiding the heat of the sun. We object to this for man or beast, but would substitute from daylight till 10 A. M., and from 3 or 4 P. M., till twilight again.

The orchard was ordered with great particularity and care. The fanciful notion of sympathy, or "a natural frendshippe and love (love) betwixt cerayne trees," and their antipathies are particularly noted, as well as all the modes of propagating, budding, grafting, and cultivating. The custom of manuring vineyards with the trimmings of the vines is shown to be at least as old as our author, and may have descended from the remotest antiquity. The lighter kind of land is preferred for the vine,

The 3rd. Book "entreaty of Cattell," begins with the horse, which is minutely described, the bulk of which is, that "the whole body should be framed, as it bee large, lye, lively, sprited and litrussed. Some horsemen would have their seel limmed after the proportion of divers beasts, to have the head and leggs of a stagge, the eares of a fox, the neck of a swanne, the brest a Lion, the buttocks of a fennyle and the foete an asse. His tayle would bee longe, bristly curled, the length whereof is not only a beauty, but also a great commoditie to him to beat y^e flies; yet some delivitt to have them curtailed, specially if they bee broad buttockt."

Under the head of animals, the *Asse* has his due regard of attention, and the habits of the dandy beast not to have altered much since the days of ancestors. His daintiness of the water, like that of the feline tribe, has an ample cause assigned. "She dare in no wise come nere it, no not to touch it with her foote, neither will she drinke in strange water, where she may goe and stand with her foote. In drinking, they scarcely touch the water with their lippes, for feare of wetting their chaps, as is thought. They are troubled with a fearful dreames in their sleepe—[we should judge as much, from the infernal braying they frequently make when waking up]—and delight to be led in wide routes."

Of the *forms of oxen*, our author says: "The ox comely have these properties: large, well and sound lims, a long, a large and deepe bodie, blacke horned, though in color there is great matter." Varro's description is not bad in modern ox: "Broad forehead, great eyed and thick, his chawes to be large and wide, his lippes thick, his ears rough and hairy, his neck well covered and thick, his dewlaps large and hanging down to his knees, his shoulders broad, his hide hard and stubborn in feeling, his belly deep, his neck well set and full of sinews and straight, rather than long, the better to sustain the weight of his body, his knees straight and great, his feet one from the other, not broad or turning in, but easy reading, the hair of all his body thick and short, all long and big haired."

It is recommended for taming the steers, "and when waxe sooner fatte by washing them with water, and by cutting their skinnies and bloweing into their bellies with a reede." Great cleanliness and care of working cattle is properly noted, and a caution insisted on to remove the diseased animal from the herd, "lest he infect the flock, and you impute that to the wrath of as many foolles doe, which happeneth through owne beastliness." Twenty pages are devoted to the description and diseases of this useful animal, though we opine our readers would thank us for details of remedies *as oute* as then practised, and here we must conclude our present notice of our very pleasant and profitable colloquy, in the hope of renewing his acquaintance in our

ties.—Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of human nature. The costliest productions of genius are meanly rewarded with a wise and good human being. A man which should practically adopt the principle of *MAX* is worth more than wealth or show, would be the metropolis of the earth.—*Channing.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

BOMMER'S METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

We invite attention to the annexed Report of Dr. Beck, on Bommer's Method of preparing Manure. From a careful examination of the specifications and directions furnished us by Mr Bommer, as well as from a personal examination of the process, from the forming of the heap to its opening, we are convinced that the method must prove valuable, and the manure so prepared of the best quality. There are many farms on which immense quantities of coarse grass, thistles, sedge, flags, and other weeds, are annually grown, of which no use can be profitably made—all these, and with them the large piles of straw which are heaped round many barns to cause them to decay, may by this method be expeditiously and cheaply converted into the best of manure—the cost of the materials which the farmer will have to purchase, being only from fifteen to twenty cents per cord, and the labor only such as is necessary to form a compost heap of any kind.

Report on Bommer's Process of Making Vegetable Manure by Fermentation.

At the request of Mr Bommer, the undersigned were present on the 14th of September, at the preparation of the materials used by him for making the above manure. As Mr Bommer's process is patented, it will of course not be expected that the committee can go into details farther than what he himself makes public. They have, however, no hesitation in stating that the materials mentioned in his specification were all used; that the experiment was in every respect fairly made; and that the whole is evidently conducted on the most approved chemical principles.

Two heaps were prepared; the first made of dry materials, principally straw of various grains, and probably weighing about 1000 lbs.; the second was composed of ligneous vegetables, dry and green—such as cornstalks, potato stems, thistles, and various other weeds. This weighed probably about 450 lbs. and was propped against the first heap.

The following table was kept at the request of the committee. It exhibits the degree of heat developed during the process of fermentation, ascertained daily by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the centre of each heap.

First Heap—Dry Straw.

	Degrees.
Sept. 15, at 6 o'clock P. M.	76
" 16, at 7 o'clock A. M.	87
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	90
" 17, at 7 o'clock A. M.	96
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	98
" 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.	103
" 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.	95
" 20, at 7 o'clock A. M.	102
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	107
" 21, at 7 o'clock A. M.	113
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	117
" 22, at 7 o'clock A. M.	126
" 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.	112
" 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.	123
" 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.	137
" 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.	152
" 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.	116
" 28, at 9 o'clock A. M.	122

Second Heap—Green Stuff.

	Degrees.
Sept. 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.	80
" 17, at 7 o'clock A. M.	109
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	127
" 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.	161
" 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.	136
" 20, at 7 o'clock A. M.	152
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	161
" 21, at 7 o'clock A. M.	173
" " at 6 o'clock P. M.	178
" 22, at 7 o'clock A. M.	184
" 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.	142
" 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.	157
" 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.	182
" 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.	201
" 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.	138
" 28, at 9 o'clock A. M.	146

The fermentation was discontinued Sept. 28, when the heaps were opened for exhibition. The committee examined them on the 8th of October, and are quite satisfied that the result is a satisfactory one. The heap formed of 1000 lbs. dry straw was found to contain by measurement 225 solid feet, or one cord and three quarters, estimated to weigh 4000 lbs. The material furnished must prove a valuable manure; and the more so, as it employs many articles now worthless or deleterious. In all matters of this nature, experience is of course worth more than mere theory; but it will be a matter of great disappointment if a process combining as this does, an application of the most correct chemical principles, with the employment of the most efficient agents, does not in due time become a favorite with the farmer.

T. R. BECK, *Ch'mn.*

Mr Bommer states in his prospectus, that the merit of his method essentially consists in the four following important points:

1. In being able to reduce in a short time, all kinds of straw and ligneous weeds to a rich, unctuous and durable manure, such as wheat straw, barley, rye, buckwheat, and other black grains; stalks of Indian corn, rice, and other plants; dried or green potato tops, leaves, stalks, and roots of all kinds of plants; green or dried reeds, green rushes, sea weeds, heather broom, stubble, in fact every thing belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and a great many other things lying about farms which are often allowed to go to waste. Even the ground itself may be converted into the best manure or compost.

2. In the combination or alliance of fecundating substances, the use of which when separated would not and could not produce the desired effect.

3. In the production of a very considerable quantity of factitious water, which, when combined with other ingredients, forming lees, furnishes the farmer with a fertilizing liquid, the commixture of which in either vegetable or mineral substances, gives a manure of the richest kind.

4. In the production of a quantity of nitrate of lime and caustic potash; of ammonia and saltpetre—four substances which modern chemistry has found to contain the most fecundating properties possible.

New England Outdone.—At a recent agricultural fair in Shelby county, Ky., a pumpkin exhibited by Rev. D. T. Stuart, measuring six feet eight inches in length, by six feet five inches in breadth, and weighing 160 lbs. W-h-c-u-g-h!

OUR OWN EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

The following account was prepared for another purpose besides insertion in the Farmer; therefore in preparing it we dropped the editorial *We*, and used the farmer's *I*.—ED. N. E. F.

To the Committee of the Essex County Agricultural Society on Manures:

GENTLEMEN—During the last winter, I formed a purpose to try carefully to ascertain the comparative value of various manures, as producers of several of the crops of most common and general cultivation. After giving the subject much thought, I resolved upon making the trial under such circumstances as might promise best, in my judgment, to show simply the *relative effects of the manures*. Setting aside all solicitude as to the *amount of the crop*, I selected for my operations a piece of sward land, very much bound out, and which probably had received no manure of any kind for ten years or more. I hoped to find the soil uniform in depth and quality, when it should be turned up with the plow; but in this I was somewhat disappointed; for it varied considerably both in depth and apparent fertility; not more, however, than is common in most fields that are nearly, but not quite, level.

Not being solicitous about the amount of the crop, I plowed this ground when it was quite wet—too wet for profitable working. The following paragraphs are copied from my journal:

1843—April 13. Plowed up a little more than 3-16 of an acre of sward land, on which to make experiments with manures. The land was badly bound out: I think it did not give more than 1200 lbs. of hay per acre in 1841. I plowed from 7 to 8 inches deep, and subsoiled with a cultivator tooth fitted into an oak joist.

14th. Harrowed this ground, though it was too wet for allowing the operation to be of much utility. Then I marked off the ground into 30 square beds, each 17 feet by 17. Used the plow in marking.

15th. Put near the centre of each bed its own manure, leaving the manure in a small, well rounded heap, and slightly covered with some of the soil of the bed.

In preparing the composts, the calculation has been to make that for each bed cost at the rate of about \$30 per acre, including the ordinary cost of working over and putting on to the land. Muck or swamp mud, is estimated here at \$1 50 per cord of 128 solid feet, when first taken from its natural bed, or at \$3 when it has been frozen and partly dried. My barn-cellar compost is reckoned at \$6, and *pure dung*, whether from the oxen or the horse, at \$12 per cord. The other articles generally are taken at about the usual market price, adding cartage for 5 or 6 miles, and the expense of applying them to the soil. Some of the articles have no market value.—Thus far the journal.

The beds were numbered from 1 to 30, and generally, each received 3 bushels of meadow mud, reckoned at 3 cts. per bushel, and 9 cts. worth of some other article. The meadow mud or muck here used was taken from beneath a growth of alders, where the mud was from 12 to 20 inches deep. It was dug in December, and had been well frozen, but not much dried, when it was measured out. This meadow or swamp mud, is designated by the term muck in the following table.

Bed		
No. 1	received 3 bush. muck and 6 lbs. oil meal.	
2, " 3	" muck and 1 bush. shoemakers' waste leather chips—old—taken up at the roadside.	
3, " 3	" muck and 1 bush. new leather shavings from the shop.	
4, " 3	" muck and 6 lbs. of fish—(tainted halibut.)	
5, " 3	" muck and 6 qts. crushed bone.	
6, " 3	" muck and 5 qts. salt (fisherman's refuse.)	
7, " 3	" muck and 1 1-2 lb. nitrate of soda.	
8, " 3	" muck and 5 qts. ground plaster—damp and lumpy.	
9, " 3	" muck and 12 qts. sugar sediment or bone black, from the sugar refinery, E. Boston.	
10, " 3	" muck and 18 qts. of ashes—(mixture of wood and peat.)	
11, " 3	" muck and 5 qts. salt and lime, in equal parts—mixed in November last.	
12, " 3	" muck and 1 lb. carbonate of ammonia—not fresh.	
13, " 3	bushels of barn-cellar compost.	
14, " 3	1 1-2 bush. pure ox dung.	
15, " 3	1 1-2 do. pure horse dung.	
16,	left without any manure.	
17, rec'd	3 bush. muck and 6 lbs. soapboilers' scraps (meat.)	
18, " 3	" muck and 2 lbs. whale oil soap.	
19, " 3	" muck and 3 pecks of pure horse dung.	
20, " 3	" muck and 3 pecks of pure ox dung.	
21, " 3	" muck and 2 qts. air slaked lime and 1-2 bush. ox dung.	
22, " 3	" muck and 7 qts. ashes (poor) and 1-2 bush. ox dung.	
23, " 3	" muck and 6 qts. air slaked lime.	
24, " 3	" muck alone.	
25, " 3	" muck and 8 galls. salt ley or soap's waste.	
26, " 3	" muck and 8 galls. ox urine.	
27, " 3	" muck and 8 galls. human urine.	
28, " 3	" muck and 3 bush. of gravel.	
29, " 3	" muck and 2 lbs. woollen rags.	
30, " 3	6 bushels of muck.	

Remarks.—No. 12: 1 lb. of ammonia. Had the article been fresh and good, I should have taken only 1-2 a pound, for 9 cents will purchase only about that quantity. That used by me had been done up in a paper and left in a closet for months; when taken out and pounded, it had lost nearly all its peculiar smell. Thinking its virtues much impaired, I doubled the quantity. Perhaps in doing so, I gave this article an undue advantage.

No. 13. Am not sure, but apprehend that this was better than the average of my barn-cellar compost.

Nos. 14 and 15. The oxen were on high feed and the horse on low. The ox dung may have been better than common, and the horse dung not as good.

No. 28. The gravel was fine and redish in color;

probably impregnated with the sulphate of iron, and worse than useless.

No. 29. The rags seem not to have decomposed yet.

Nos. 6 and 11. The salt was apparently too powerful; a less quantity probably would have been better.

Nos. 25, 26 and 27. For each of these, 3 bushels of muck was put into a cask and the liquid was poured in about the 1st of May. After remaining in that state for 10 or 12 days, the contents of each cask was emptied out on its appropriated bed. At the same time all the heaps were carefully forked over.

May 26. Harrowed the whole ground as well as I could without disturbing the heaps of compost. Then opened a slight trench around each bed, to mark its boundaries distinctly. Then spread with care each heap upon its own bed. Then back-furrowed into ridges, making five equal ridges on each bed. The whole piece of ground was in the form as given in the following diagram:

30	24	18	12	6
29	23	17	11	5
28	22	16	10	4
27	21	15	9	3
26	20	14	8	2
25	19	13	7	1

I passed through making rows or drills from No. 1 to No. 6, but was careful not to carry manure from one bed to the next, with the plow. The same day, one of the five rows on each bed was planted with Indian corn, the kernels being placed in a line six inches apart. One row of each bed was planted to Long Red or La Plata potatoes. Five fair and middling sized potatoes were put in the row on each bed—seed *whole*. One row of each bed was sowed to the long Orange carrot, and one to sugar beet:—This May 27. The remaining row on each bed was sowed to ruta bagas June 2.

The beds were laid out 17 feet square, but the small trench or path between the beds was taken out of the 17 feet, I call each bed a square row and each row on a bed one eight hundredth part of an acre.

The seed all came up well excepting the sugar beet. Every kernel of corn and every potato can—though some of them on the salt, and more them on the salt ley, were very tardy about it—especially the potatoes. The beet seed was in good: where no manure was applied none of germinated; but on the salt ley much of it came. Several of the manures seemed to call forth, or in action, its vitality.

These several crops were plowed, hoed, and thinned about as well as my crops usually at great care being taken to treat all the rows alike. Excepting in the case of the beets, where the plan failed to come up with any thing like evenness or regularity, the principal cause of difference in crop

to be found in the manure. In the table of results I shall make no account of the beets. Some allowance ought to be made for the difference in soil. After much thought upon this point where opinion is to decide, I can do no better than form another diagram, and number the squares according to the estimated quality of the soil. And I will suppose that No. 1 is better by 1-20th than No. 2, and that 2 is better by 1-20th than 3, and so

8	7	6	7	8
7	6	5	6	7
6	5	4	5	6
5	4	3	4	5
4	3	2	3	4
3	2	1	2	3

But without noticing this qualification farther, at present, I shall now give a table showing the total products, as obtained by weight, at the time harvesting, which was in the latter part of October. The figures express the number of lbs. obtained from each bed. To get the rate of yield per acre, multiply any one of these figures by 800.

Kind of Manure.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Ruta bagas.
Muck and oil meal,	33 1/2 lb.	14	19 3/4	15
and leather (old)	2 1/2	9	12	6 1/2
and (new)	1	10	8 1/2	7
and fish,	1-2	10	7	10
and bone,	2 1/2	9	11	12
and salt,	1-2	5 1/2	4 1/2	9
and nitrate of soda,	2 1/2	12 1/2	17	21
and plaster,	1	8	11	11 1/2
and sugar sediment,	1	13 1/2	10	17
and ashes,	3	22 3/4	7 1/2	32
and salt and lime,	1-4	9 1/2	2	6
and carb. ammonia,	1-2	11	1 1/2	8
cellar compost,	5	21	21 3/4	25 1/2
ox dung,	1 3/4	17 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2
horse dung,	2 1/2	15 1/2	14	11
no manure,	1-8	8 1/2	1	0
muck and meat,	1-4	9 1/2	1-4	3 1/2
and oil soap,	2 1/2	16	9 1/2	3 1/2
and horse dung,	3 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
and ox dung,	2	12 1/2	8 1/2	12
and lime & ox dung	3	12	11 1/2	12
and ashes and do.	4 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15
and lime,	1-2	9	13	6
muck alone (3 bush.)	2 1/2	11	13	17
and salt ley,	1-2	15 1/2	1-2	32
and ox urine,	1-10	14 1/2	1 1/2	16
and human urine,	1-2	9 1/2	4 1/2	19
and gravel,	1-2	8	4	6
and woollen rags,	1-2	9 1/2	3	14 1/2
muck alone (6 bush.)	1	11	8 1/2	16 1/2

If we look back for those which have yielded best, we shall get the following results:

For Corn.

Best,	Cellar compost.
2d best,	Ashes and ox dung.

3d do.	Muck and oil meal.
4th do.	Muck and horse dung.
5th do.	Ashes and muck.

For Potatoes.

Best,	Ashes and muck.
2d best,	Cellar compost.
3d do.	Ox dung,
4th do.	Oil soap,
5th do.	Horse dung.

For Carrots.

Best,	Cellar compost.
2d best,	Muck and oil meal.
3d do.	Ox dung.
4th do.	Ashes and ox dung.
5th do.	Nitrate of soda.

For Ruta Baga.

Best,	Muck and salt ley.
2d best,	Ashes and muck.
3d do.	Cellar compost.
4th do.	Nitrate of soda.
5th do.	Human urine.

From this arrangement it would appear that the compost from the barn cellar did best; that was composed of both the dung and urine of cattle, horse, hogs and human beings mixed with straw and muck. It may have been better than the average from the cellar, and probably was, though there was no design to have it so. The soil too of bed 13, on which this was put, is classed No. 1.

Next to this comes ashes and muck on No. 10, where the soil is classed No. 5. It seems to me unnecessary to draw out the results more fully. I will merely string along names nearly in the order of value according to my experiment.

1. Cellar compost. 2. Muck and ashes. 3. Muck and nitrate of soda. 4. Muck and oil meal. 5. Muck, ashes and ox dung. 6. Pure ox dung. 7. Muck and horse dung. 8. Horse dung. 9. Oil soap. 10. Three bushels of muck alone. 11. Six bushels of muck. 12. Muck, lime and ox dung. 13. Muck and ox dung. 14. Muck and bone. 15. Muck and oil soap. 16. Muck and plaster. 17. Muck and old leather. 18. Muck and lime. 19. Muck and fish. 20. muck and woollen rags. 21. Muck and new leather. 22. Muck and salt ley. 23. Muck and human urine. 24. Muck and ox urine. 25. Muck and carbonate of ammonia. 26. Muck and salt. 27. Muck and gravel. 28. Muck, salt and lime. 29. Muck and meat. 30. Nothing. Although my corn, carrots and ruta bagas came up well on bed 16, which had no manure, they all perished, or very nearly so. This soil was of middling quality on the lot. And the facts in regard to this bed tell how far I succeeded in management so as to learn precisely what the manure would do.

Many calculations might be made and many inferences drawn from the above facts, which my engagements at present do not permit me to go into, and which few would have patience to read. The elements are all given and the curious who are so disposed may determine what my crop of each kind was per acre on each bed—what additions and subtractions for variations in soil, &c.

My liquid manures were probably too strong in the early part of the season—for while the other crops almost perished there, beets excepted, the ruta bagas, which were sowed late in June, did well: the salt ley seems very favorable to the ruta бага. Three bushels of meadow mud gave a better crop than six bushels—and this quantity (3 bush.) did

better alone than with nearly two thirds of the articles mixed with it.

This experiment shows the worth of the several articles used as manure, for one year only. It is desirable that their effects upon future crops should be observed: this must be done before the full value of the experiment can be received.

The crops upon this ground were small, as I knew they must be. The cost of the manures was about \$5 50. The labor about as much more—while the crop was not worth more than \$5.

I have attended personally to every thing that has been done to the lot, and have performed the greater part of the labor with my own hands. No pains have been spared to make the trial as accurate as possible.

THE MOON.

We think this vagrant, changeful, and not totally spotless vestal, has altogether too much notoriety, either for her own reputation, or the good sense of her traducers. Time was, when she had the credit, from the notable hussys of Europe, and America too, of causing all the ills that affected them—curdling their milk, uncurdling their cheese, preventing the butter from coming, spoiling the meat—now swelling it in the pot, and anon shrinking it; disordering the children, turning the heads of the young folks, and crazing the older ones; causing the domestic animals to cast their young, or stirring up strange and unnatural appetites in them; blasting the seed of the farmer, or withholding the expected crop;—in short she was the chosen and prolific home, whence issued all the hobgoblins, witches and sprites that afflicted fallen humanity. On the other hand, the poets and sentimentalists apotheosised her as the fruitful mother, not only of all the chaster virtues, but as the harbinger of all good fortunes, and the bestower of benefits unnumbered to the human race.

It can hardly be said, as in most other extreme views, that truth lies between, as we conceive it lies no where in this controversy. The fair damsel is one of the sources of light to us, and for her mild, benignant rays, and at all times pleasant varying phase, we bless her gentle presence. She is the favored recipient of many a poet's lay, and her silver brows are hung with the garlands woven by the love-lorn lass or her devoted innamorata; and she is always the kindly mirror to receive and reflect at the genial hour, the cherished forms of those we love in distant lands.

But divested of all sentiment, and taking the philosophical view of the matter, we are obliged candidly to confess, she has but little to do with nature's operations, who always deals with matters of fact alone. The moon, by her proximity and weight alone, acting in accordance with the general laws of matter, attracts and is attracted by our earth. The solid matter, from its adhesiveness, she moves not, nor stirs perceptibly the water in our inland seas and lakes. But on the vast body of the ocean and the atmosphere, she acts to a great extent, producing liquid and aerial tides. These have various influences on such animal and vegetable life as are directly connected with them, and are fruitful of other phenomena. But with these, the plain farmer has little to do; and we may safely say to him, that in all his operations he will most effectually promote his own interests and act in accordance with the dictates of common sense, by not consulting an old crone's legend in connection with the moon.—*Amer. Agricult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1842.

THE GROWING INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Common report says that farmers generally are bringing more thought, observation and study to their pursuit, than was given to it a few years ago. Agricultural Chemistry is said to lend its aid to the tillers of the soil more than in times past. Agricultural papers are multiplied and multiplying in all directions, and are reported to be awakening an increased attention to the processes and results of husbandry. Men of property and men of education, both are interesting themselves in the cultivation of fields, and the production of fruits and flowers; and thus, men say, the pursuit is rendered more respectable and more inviting.

In all these sayings there is some truth:—but "all is not gold that glisters." When a farmer, in these days of papers, is successful; when he is inquisitive and skillful, when he shows a deep interest in his calling, when he makes any improvement,—then the world is informed of it—and the countless number of such cases that editors and their correspondents bring into public notice, and the many whose success is proclaimed by committees of agricultural societies, give the impression that the farmers generally have waked up from a profound slumber, are now wide awake, and are striving to find out better ways than those in which their fathers moved. But though the number whose doings are made public, and whose *minds work* vigorously in conjunction with their hands—though the number of these is legion—yet the number who go round and round, as true to the old track as their horses at the mill, is legions of legions. Of this we make no complaint. We have much respect, not for needless stupidity and blindness, but for that love of tried and beaten paths which keeps the tillers of the earth from ruinously expensive experiments. We like well to see the common farmer look long and carefully at things new, before he ventures to try them extensively himself. This is the safer way—safer for the individual and better for the public. We like to see him *look long*—we do not say, *go with his eyes shut*—but *look*; look frequently, look carefully, look till there can be no mistaking the thing he looks at, and then act as is best—whether the best be a new way or an old way. We like to have the farmer *read* too—not that he may be a mere follower of some other man's methods and advice, but that he may make himself a more intelligent thinker—a more efficient and enlightened practical farmer. We pity the man who is so wise that he can learn nothing about farming from books, for he is cut off from one source of rich pleasure; we pity the man who understands farming so well that he can learn nothing from his own processes of cultivation, and from those followed in the fields of his neighbors; for he too is debarred from tasting one of the highest delights that tilling the soil affords. Let the day when we can learn no more about the best modes of preparing soils and manures and of cultivating our various crops, be as distant as the last day that we shall go into the fields. We hear it said, and truly said, that we, in this country, are but just beginning to learn the science and art of husbandry. Let this be matter of rejoicing; for thousands and millions must pass their days and years in inducing the earth to yield the fruits we need: happy, happy for them, if while they pursue their toilsome way they may be permitted to look upon the beauty and inhale the fragrance of the flowers of learning. Not the flowers that

bloom where Homer and Virgil, Tasso and Shakspeare are read—but those that can be made to open their petals in the corn field and on the compost heap. It is matter of rejoicing that much is yet to be learned. May the time never come when man shall be compelled to till the earth without having it in his power to *learn how to do his work better*.

Our plow is running widely from a straight line to the stake we set up when we started. We meant to be a little heretical. It is accounted orthodox, in these days, to represent it as very desirable that more of our citizens should devote themselves to agriculture; that our processes of cultivation should be rendered less expensive; and that we should contrive ways to get larger crops and at cheaper rates. Would this *now* be a public benefit? That the individual derives a pecuniary benefit when he discovers a way by which he can produce a ton of hay or bushel of grain for less than it costs others, no one can doubt. That the public would be benefited by any discoveries that would enable a smaller number of laborers to supply the nation abundantly with the productions of the soil, at a time when all the hands that could be spared from agriculture are needed for other useful arts and callings, we are most ready to admit. But how is it *now*? We have enough of every thing that the farmer cultivates; the markets throughout the land are glutted with grains, vegetables, fruits and meats. There would be enough—an abundance even, had the crops been no larger than usual. As agriculture now is understood and practiced, and with the hands at present employed in it, we are supplied with food almost to satiety. What would be the effect of influencing many who are now employed in other occupations, to become farmers? Presuming that no new foreign market can be opened for our produce, the effect would be to produce more than we want—to bring prices down so as to ruin millions who now earn their bread between the plow handles. What would be the effect of so improving our instruments or processes of tillage that half or one fourth of our laborers might be dismissed from the fields? This would throw thousands out of employment or throw them into other occupations that are now full. Have we not agricultural productions enough? If this question is answered in the affirmative, then we ask what the public advantage is of teaching farmers to render their processes less expensive or their lands more productive, unless we can find some other useful employment for a portion of them?

While waiting for an answer to this question, we will put another. What other advantage than that of greater intellectual activity and enjoyment in the farmers themselves, can result, in this country, at present, from the awakening of a deeper interest in agricultural pursuits?

"What! Mr Editor: quarreling with your own bread and butter? Trying to stop the spirit of agricultural inquiry and improvement, when it is that spirit alone that induces men to subscribe for your paper!" No, reader, we are not intending any such thing. We are merely showing you a sample of the questions which our weekly labors often bring up to our mind, and which it is not always easy to settle satisfactorily.

It is a sound general principle that men should be encouraged and taught to produce as much as they can, and as cheap as they can; but just now we have provisions enough, hands enough for the mechanic arts, hands enough for trade and the professions, laborers enough of all kinds, and bread and clothes enough—and yet are all complaining of the times—all in want of more profit—more money. We might put our questions in relation to any other pursuit and with the same reason.

Something is wrong in the thread of intercommunication or exchange between the men of different occupa-

tions—it is a tangled skein;—whigs have been pulling at one end and democrats at the other, and between them both, making the snarl worse and worse. When the whole shall get into one set of hands, we hope they will sit down and untie all the knots, draw out all the lumps, and let us hang our various wares upon a straight and strong string and slip them round freely from one to another.

Farmers, produce all you can, and as cheap as you can.

MANURE FOR RUTA BAGA.

Our observations for several years, led us some time since to the conclusion that strong barn manure was good for giving to ruta baga luxuriant tops, and an abundance of worms. Last year we used mostly a mixture of common soil, salt ley or sepers' waste and bone. The crop was good, both in quantity and quality. This past season we took meadow mud, sand and common field soil, in about equal portions, and run into this salt ley, and put in bone, making a heap of 15 loads of 30 bushels each, that cost us not more than two thirds as much per load as the estimated worth of good barn cellar compost. The fifteen loads of new compost and four of the barn-cellar compost were used on 82 2/3 square rods of land not in good heart, and the two kinds were applied in equal thickness. Where the new and peculiar compost was applied the yield compared with the other, was as about 17 1/2 to 15. The piece gave me at the rate of about 740 bushels per acre. This though not a great yield absolutely, was yet good, considering the previous condition of the soil. We make mention of this *now*, without going into the details at present, for the purpose of drawing attention particularly to the action of the salt ley upon this particular root. By turning to the table of our experiments on another page, it will be seen that the salt ley produced more ruta baga than any other one of all our twenty-nine different applications.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

We have given but little instruction in our leading editorial article—but on another page we have given at account of some experiments with manures, which have occupied some of our hours for the past season, and to which we are more willing to ask special attention that we are to our writings generally. Those experiments have been made with great care, and we think may be worth studying.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

Mr Colman, editor of the New Genesee Farmer, announces that after the 1st of January next, he shall become sole proprietor of that publication, and intends to enlarge, and will endeavor in other respects to improve, the paper. He will also raise the price from 50 cts. to \$1 00. Mr Colman says that as it is not settled that Miller's prediction of the destruction of the world will be fulfilled next April, but probably some time in the course of next year, the farmers who subscribe for his (Mr C's) paper, will stand a fair chance of getting for their dollar six or eight months' good agricultural reading. We think so too.

☐ The last Albany Cultivator contains Judge Lincoln's report on the New York swine. It is rich—of course. We shall copy it in our next.

There is another means, besides Phrenology, of determining one's character for honesty. He who punctually pays for his paper, must have "*Conscientiousness large*,"—and vice versa.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded place, exposure, for the week ending Nov. 13.

Nov. 1842.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
nday,	7	44	57	N.
nday,	8	45	46	E.
nday,	9	38	42	41
nday,	10	36	47	41
nday,	11	37	46	N. W.
nday,	12	30	45	39
nday,	13	38	41	38

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2800 Cattle, about 2000 of which were of Cattle, 8000 Stores, 4500 Sheep and 1525 Swine. **Pigs.—Beef Cattle.** We reduce our quotations. Few extra \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, \$3 25 a 3 75. **Barrelling Cattle.**—Prices reduced. Mess \$3 12 1-2. **Sheep.**—Few sales only. Two year old \$7 a 12. One year old, \$14 a 20. **Cattle.**—Dull. Lots were sold from 62c. to \$1 75. There from \$1 75 to 2 75. **Pigs.**—Lots to peddle, 3 for sows, and 4 for bars. At retail 4 and 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

EDDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 90 to 12c.—Southern, 0 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Seed, \$3 50 per bushel. **RAIN.** Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 cent. There have been no sales of any great importance during past week; prime mealing Corn continues scarce, and runs the last quotations, other kinds are somewhat lower. **Corn.**—Northern, old, bushel 59 to 60—Southern, round, old, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, cew, 54 a 55—do, white 50 to 60—New Orleans, 60 a 60—Barley, Northern, 65 a 67—do, Southern, 60 a 65—do, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern, do, 30 to 31—Beans, per 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

LOUR. Throughout the week there has been quite an demand for all descriptions, the market closing at an advance of 1-8 on Genesee and for the better sorts of South-

almore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 50 a 0 00 —do. 4, \$4 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 0 00 — Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 50 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low'd 4 \$4 37 a 4 41 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 37 a 4 41 —Richmond Canal, \$4 50 a 0 00 —City, \$4 00 a 0 00 —Petersburg, South side \$4 00 a 0 00 —Country \$4 31 a 4 37 —Genesee, common cash, \$4 50 a 0 00 —do fancy brands \$4 69 a 4 75 — Ohio via Canal, —4 50—do New Orleans, cash \$4 00 a 0 00. Rye, 10 a 50—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There has been a more active demand and Clear Pork. The stock of Lard is small, and article has become extremely dull of sale.

of—Mess 4 10. new hbl. \$3 00 a 3 25—Navy—\$7 00 a 8 00, 1, 0 00 a 10 00 do Prime \$3 50 a 4 00 —Pork—a clear 4 mo. hbl. \$11 50 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00 Mess, 8 a 8 75—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess other States,—a —do Prime do do 8 00 a 0 00—Jargo do, 0 a 0 00—Clear do 8 00 a 0 00—other, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unsolicited, 8 a 10—do, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston 15, 7 a 7 1/2 —do Western, 7 a 7 1/4—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2 —do Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, —do new milk, 5 a 7.

OOFL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 5 per pound.

les of Pulled and Fleece continue to be made, with much change in prices. We do not hear of any importations in coarse foreign.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—do 3 4 do 32 a 33—do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Saxony Sheep, washed, 25 a 28—Do, unwashed, 10 a 13—Largest do 8 a 10—Saxony clean do—Bacon's Ayrshire market 7 a 10—do do, picked, 12 a 16—Superior Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 tin, do, 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do —a—

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent. About 250 bales have been received during the past week, of which 200 bales were sold by dealers for exportation, at 9 1-2c.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do do do. 7 a 7 1-2. **HAY.** per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16 CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 14 a 18.

VALUABLE DAIRY FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, 17th of November, current, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable and well known Island, situate in Tufnellborough, New Hampshire, in Winnipesaukee Lake, long known as Cow Island or Prince's Island. The Island lies within half a mile of the main shore, contains about 500 acres divided into tillage, mowing and pasturage, is well fenced and under good cultivation. There has been sold from it in a single season, 2,700 lbs. of butter, and 6,500 lbs. of new milk cheese, besides other products; it has yielded over 100 bushels of corn to the acre. The farm is provided with excellent barns, ice house, Dairy houses, Granary, Blacksmith Shop and Hay scales. At the same time will be sold the stock, produce, tools and boats. The stock comprises 30 Cows, 14 Heifers and Young Cattle, beside a Horse, Oxen, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. The Dairy stock has been selected with great care, and is principally a cross of the Alderney and Holderness breeds. The products are 100 bushels of Corn, 1000 bushels of Potatoes, 300 of Turnips, 500 of Oats, 60 of Wheat, besides Hay and Straw.

The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and is now offered for sale because the manager who has had charge of the estate for the last 14 years is about to leave. The sale will be on the Premises. For further particulars apply to P. P. PILSEURY on the Estate. 2w* Nov. 9.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Bags, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proust & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. One or two turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned the same and one half inches to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 extra, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

WINSHIP'S NURSERY, BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city by the Worcester Rail Road. Cars stop three times a day.

Orders by mail, addressed to Messrs. WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or to Joseph Breck & Co., Boston, will be promptly attended to. Nov. 9.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pears, Plums and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston. Nov. 9, 1842.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.



NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK. OF PEACH AND PEAR, OF PLUM, OF CHERRY and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Helianthus Peonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new kinds, Cockspur, Thorus, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842. Oct 12

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyalacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladioli, Lilies, Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c., Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., Roses in great variety; also, an extensive assortment of Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be packed so that they may be transported to any part of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. Nov. 2

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth, from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourishing trees, for 20 dollars per thousand next spring, which will be packed in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.

West Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842. Nov. 2

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Cassin's, Horticultural, Early Mowhawk and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XL.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

[NO. 2.]

N. E. FARMER.

REPORT ON FARMS, &c.

We copy from the Lowell Journal the following extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Middlesex Co. Agricultural Society on Farms:

Apple Orchards.

Of the apple orchard of Mr Zaccheus Read, Jr., Westford, the Committee say:

"Mr Read's trees are in a thrifty state, remarkably well trimmed, and some of them now in full bearing. He sets his trees 40 feet apart, and keeps the land, which is hilly and rocky, in grass part of the time, but when in grass he digs around the trees and manures them. He certainly has a remarkable faculty for making his trees look well and as well. Everything in the shape of a tree that touches, thrives. A farmer would be well paid, going 20 miles for the sake of seeing his orchards, some of which have received the Society's emiums before.

The Committee award to Zaccheus Read, Jr., his young orchard, the 3d premium of \$8.

The orchard of Jonas Viles, of Waltham, was inspected by the Committee. Mr Viles has over a hundred trees, which have been set out within a years. His treatment of orchards is somewhat peculiar. He keeps no regular nursery, and never plants any trees from a nursery, but sets out any old, crooked as well as straight, that may happen come up about his farm, and in two years after replanting, he engrafs them. He insists upon that trees taken up in this way, 'which have had hard time to begin with,' will do better and bear more, than those forced in a nursery. However this may be, the Committee will not say; but certain it is that his trees do present a remarkably fine appearance, and many of them are now full of fruit. When trees grow slow, the wood is more in compact, mature and ripe, than it is when they have a more rapid growth; and if they make such wood, they will not, on the succeeding year, likely to make much fruit. Hence a dry season, so dry that trees grow but little, is generally followed by a fruitful season. The English orchardists understand this principle, and hence, if their trees grow so fast as not to bear well, they remedy the evil by pruning the roots. Perhaps Mr Viles arrives at the same result, though in a different way.

Mr Viles having once taken the second premium this orchard, of course is not entitled to any more, unless it be the first.

The orchard of Aaron Foster, Jr., of South Reading, was next examined. This orchard is situated about one mile north of the village, and contains fifteen trees, chiefly Baldwins, fiftyfour of them were set out in 1831, and the remainder in 1838. These trees were taken from a nursery when about five years old, and set out in rows two rods apart. Mr Foster keeps his land plowed part of the time, when not plowed, he digs up round the trees, manures and plants potatoes. These trees are all shaped, well trimmed, have a remarkably

healthy looking bark, and present a very thrifty appearance.

The Committee award to Aaron Foster, Jr., of S. Reading, the 2d premium of \$12.

The next orchard examined was that of John White, Jr., of South Reading. This orchard contains ninetytwo trees, eighty of which were set out in 1837, and twelve in 1838. It has been treated and appears much like that of Mr Foster's, near to which it is situated, and what has been said concerning that, will apply equally well to this.

The Committee award to John White, Jr., of S. Reading, the 1st premium of \$15.

The attention of the Committee was also called to the pear orchard of James Eustis, of South Reading. Mr Eustis has thirty pear trees, set out about five years ago, some of which bear and some do not. Having already received the second premium on this orchard, the Committee are not authorized to award him any further premium, until he is entitled to the first.

The Committee cannot but express the hope that more attention will be given to the subject of orchards, by farmers generally. Hitherto our orchards have been altogether too much neglected. Our rocky hills, which now afford but very poor pasturage, are peculiarly adapted to fruit trees, and could, by a little expense, be converted into orcharding, that would pay a large and certain profit. The orchards of Messrs. Read and Viles are both on land of this description, and the proportion of this kind of land in the county of Middlesex is very large. Good and intelligent farmers always turn their attention to the things to which their land is best adapted. Do any wish to know whether orchards are really profitable and practicable in our climate? Surely our farmers in West Cambridge and its vicinity, who, during the present season, will put up their five hundred, their thousand, and their two thousand barrels of choice apples each, will not lose money by the operation; nor could they be easily induced to abandon their orchards. Apples that grow in this vicinity, without being inferior in any other respect, will keep better than those raised south or west of us, and for that reason are preferred for exportation. These will always ensure a good price. There is but little danger that too many will go into the business and thus spoil the market, since our home consumption of good apples is constantly increasing, and they can be exported to an almost indefinite extent. Besides, apples are worth nearly as much as potatoes to boil and feed out to hogs and stock. This fact has been demonstrated. It is now well known to the few, and should be known to the many.

Reclaimed Peat and Bog Meadows.

Abiel H. Wheeler, of Concord, offered one acre of reclaimed meadow, situated back of his house. This is on a mud foundation, from two to eight feet deep, and was reclaimed in 1837. It was so sorry that it could not be plowed. His method of reclaiming was this. The land in the fall was turned over by hand into long beds, thirty feet in width, crowning eighteen inches in the centre,

with a drain between the beds. In the winter he carried on fifteen loads of rotten loam, but his statement does not set forth the particular qualities of this rotten loam, or whether it contained any manure or not. In May, this loam was spread, and oats and grass seed sowed and raked in with a hand rake. He has spread on fifteen loads of similar loam every year since. The cost of reclaiming the acre he estimates at \$28 35. The crop of oats the first year he estimates at \$35. Each year since then he has taken off four and a half tons of hay at two cuttings, which he values at \$75 per acre. The annual expense has been the loam and the cost of getting the crop.

Joseph Merriam, of Concord, offered one acre and a half of reclaimed meadow, situated in front of his house. The foundation is peat, probably from eight to ten feet deep. It was reclaimed last year, and the method was this. It was first laid out into four beds, having ditches all round them. In August 1841, it being then very dry, he set fire to three of the beds. The fire ran all over them, and continued burning about three weeks. The other bed he tried to plow, but he could only loosen the surface a little. He then cut up the hussocks, roots and all, (in this bed,) and piled them into heaps, to which he set fire. After the fires went out, he spread the ashes. In the latter part of September, or early in October, he harrowed all the beds, sowed grass seed and brushed it in well. In the second week in July last he got his hay. He measured off four rods, no better than the average, and the hay that grew on them, after being well cut and dried, weighed 143 pounds, making 5720 pounds to the acre. The expense of reclaiming is \$8 30 for the acre and a half, being \$5 54 per acre. No mention is made of the expense of draining the meadow, because the peat taken out of the ditches more than pays for cutting them. The value of the first crop on one acre (being 5720 pounds of hay at \$15 per ton) is \$42 90. This does not include the rowen, a heavy crop of which is now on the land, nor the expense of getting the hay.

The Committee award to Jos. Merriam, of Concord, the 2d premium of \$15.

Mark Fay, of Marlboro' offered one acre of reclaimed meadow. This meadow has a mud foundation, and was formerly a swamp, covered with bushes and brakes. It was reclaimed in 1838. His method was this. He first cut up the bushes and logs and burnt them, and then he smoothed down the surface and sowed rye and grass seed. The cost of reclaiming and getting in the first crop of rye and grass is \$17. The whole cost up to the present time, including the land at \$6 per acre, which it actually cost in 1837, is \$41. No mention, however, is made of the expense of draining the land and getting off the crops. The whole income of the land up to the present time is \$100—estimated present value of the land \$75—making in all \$175. Mr Fay, in his statement, says that from experience, he thinks that planting potatoes for two years, and by that means rotting the top sward, is preferable to burning.

The committee award to Mark Fay, of Marlboro', 1st premium of \$12.

Farms.

Sylvester Jacobs, of Groton, applied for a premium on his farm. The committee regret that Mr Jacobs was not at home when they called, as his written statement is not so full as they could have wished. This farm is situated one mile from the village in Groton, and contains about sixty acres, mostly upland, and somewhat hilly. It is a very pretty farm, and probably has been for thirty years past; but it would be dangerous to say that any very great improvements had been made upon it within the last ten years. It has a very good barn, about eighty feet long, but though favorably situated for that purpose, there is no cellar under it.

The Committee would here observe that, other things being equal, they would certainly award the premium to the man who has a good cellar under his barn, in preference to one who has not. With a good cellar the farmer can save all the manure made from the urine of his stock, most of which, without a cellar, would be lost. It has been ascertained by experiment, that the urine of a cow will make more manure than the other droppings. The difference is as 17 to 20—that is, the urine of seventeen cows will make as much manure as the other droppings of twenty cows. The urine of one cow, properly saved in gravel or loam, will well manure one acre and a quarter of land. This forms an item too valuable to be lost by any good farmer. Add to this, that the manure made in the open air loses much by evaporation, and it may be safely asserted that a farmer can, with the same amount of labor, make twice as much manure in a good cellar as he can in the open air, without a cellar.

[For further information on this subject, see Dr. Dana's Muck Manual, a book which ought to be in the hands of every good farmer.]

The committee examined the farm of Jonas Viles, of Waltham. This farm is situated about two miles from Waltham plain, and eleven miles from Boston. It contains 50 acres of land, part hilly and very rocky, and part swamp and bog meadows, four acres of which have been reclaimed. Fifteen years ago, Mr Viles began to make improvements on this farm. At that time much of it was entirely unproductive, and covered with rocks that would discourage most men, but with a persevering, well directed industry, Mr Viles went to work, and no doubt he has dug up and removed stone enough to build four monuments as large as that on Bunker Hill; and these stones have been buried up in his meadows and disposed of in his double walls, where they will long remain, a monument of his industry, at least. After removing the stone, he planted the land, and on much of it set out apple trees. His young orchards have already been noticed in the former part of this report. He has in addition to these, more than 150 older trees, now loaded with choice apples. His barn is 100 feet long and 35 feet wide, with a hick linter built on, and a cellar under about two thirds of the whole. He makes the manure mostly under cover, part in the cellar and part in the shed, and brings about ten cords of horse manure annually.

This is a milk farm now, and has been for several years, and much attention is given to the growing of roots for the cows, such as ruta baga, sugar beet, mangel wurtzel and English turnips. He keeps 12 cows in the summer and 20 in the winter,

besides one, and sometimes two yoke of oxen, three horses, six young cattle, and a good number of hogs. He carries his own milk to market every day, and buys some from his neighbors. He probably makes enough by carrying milk for his neighbors, to pay for marketing his own, and in that case his own milk would yield him at home the market price in Cambridge or Boston.

The produce of the farm the present year, is, by estimation—

32,580 qts. of milk, 5 1-2 cts.	\$1,806 75
500 bushels potatoes, 40 cts.	200 00
350 bls. picked apples, \$1 50.	525 00
Peaches, pears and windfall apples,	130 00
Vegetables not enumerated,	75 00
	\$2,736 75

It should be understood that this is the amount actually sold, and does not include the produce consumed on the place, either by the family or stock.

The expenditures are as follows:

3 men 8 months at \$15,	\$360 00
1 man 4 months at \$12,	48 00
Board of men,	234 00
Salt hay, grain and manure bought,	400 00
Blacksmith's bill,	50 00
Wear and tear of wagons, tools, &c.,	100 00
350 flour barrels, at 20 cts.,	70 00
Taxes on the farm,	30 00
	\$1,292 00

Balance of net profit, \$1,444 75

In their examination of this farm the committee saw many things to admire. The crops all presented a fine appearance, the cornfields particularly. Mr Viles raises the same kind of corn that he has had for fifteen years. Every year before it is gathered, he goes through the field and selects the earliest and best filled ears for seed. By long practicing this course, he has much improved his corn. No doubt any kind of a crop may be improved by taking a similar course with the seed. The committee were much gratified with the neat and tidy appearance of things about this farm, and particularly about the buildings, which are well constructed and convenient. Indeed, at every turn there is something to suggest the idea of convenience. The notion of utility seems to prevail over all others.

The committee award to Jonas Viles, of Waltham, the 1st premium of \$25.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NAHUM HARDY,
ABEL MOORE,
NATHAN SMITH, Jr. } Committee.

Concord, Oct. 5, 1842.

To Cure a Burn.—A Quakeress preacher in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many of the lower class supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the medicine: Take one ounce of hogswax with four ounces of Burgundy pitch, simmered together in an earthen vessel, in as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of salve when cool. Stir the liquid when taken from the fire till quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle to let out the water till it heals.—*Amer. Far.*

There are over 800 deaths in London weekly.

TO CURE HAMS, &c.

A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following directions for curing hams, shoulders, rounds of beef, tongues, &c., for drying, which he says he has followed successfully for twenty years, and that hams thus cured, were sold this last spring for 14 cts. per pound, to sell again, when thousands of the common quality were bought of the grocers for 6 1-4 cts.—*Far. Cal.*

"To one gallon of water add eight pounds coarse rock salt, one pint of molasses, and two ounces saltpetre; mix the ingredients, in these proportions, well together, and let them remain until dissolved, say twelve hours, and then assort your hams so as to have them of the same or similar sizes in the same tubs, packing them either end downwards, but not flat or horizontally, until the cask is full—then pour the brine, as above prepared, over them, and your work is about done. Hams of about ten lbs. weight should remain in this pickle about four weeks, and larger ones in proportion, and no longer—(six weeks in common being quite too long for pretty large hams)—or they will become too salt, a great fault indeed for this article. All the various laborious and tedious methods we hear of, such as dry rubbing with saltpetre, sugar, &c., may be very good indeed, but quite unnecessary, inasmuch as precisely the same end is attained by the above process, with comparatively little trouble. After the hams have lain a sufficient time in pickle, take them out and let them drain for a day or two, before hanging them up to smoke—for which purpose hickory wood is much the best; and when brought to a proper color, they may be packed in casks of any size, in 'dry saw-dust, in medium coarse salt, (as they will take no more salt), or any compact article, or they may be packed without any thing, if not intended for export; in which case it is better to interlay them with something to keep out flies.

"The above recipe is unsurpassed for curing rounds of beef, tongues, &c. for drying; but they must not remain in the pickle more than ten days, then to be taken out, washed, and hung up to dry. I do not profess to be acquainted with the best mode of putting up beef for shipping. But pork seems simple enough;—cleanliness, despatch and plenty of salt, are the principal requisites. By despatch I mean, that the meat should not be suffered to remain unpacked so long as to become partially tainted before being salted. It is thought by some, that it is sometimes left to lay too long in bulk before salting, which accounts for so much unsaleable meat received from the interior. To obviate all this, let the pork remain as short a time as convenient after becoming perfectly cool, before it is cut up into proper sizes, and begin to pack in sweet casks, by first putting in the bottom salt to the depth of two inches; then begin to put down a layer of pork, in a circular form, round next the staves, with the skin next the wood, and so on filling up the middle last, throwing in between each layer a sufficient quantity of salt to fill all the interstices, and to cover them partially; after which take a wooden rammer and ram the meat down for some time. Let 2 1-2 or 3 inches of salt remain on the top—(in no case using any other than the best rock salt)—then let the meat stand thus for a week or ten days, after which pour in as much pure clean water as will nearly fill the cask; and if well hooped and headed, it may be sent to Calcutta and back again, and be as good on its return as it ever was."

REPORT ON SWINE AT ALBANY.

We give below the report of Judge Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., upon the swine of New York. Our friend—the friend of the pigs too—at least we so deemed him before he recommended that so many men should become pigs!—our friend, we say, has lost none of his former skill at pickling pork. He always uses the best attic salt in making his brine.—Ed. N. E. P.

REPORT.

The Judges of Swine, of the New York State Agricultural Society, respectfully submit their report:

They have had the great honor of waiting on a great company of those amiable animals, who claim our warmest affections, by all those dear relations which connect the pots and plates of those who desire to live well. The pigs have made Albany the "banner county" of pork. They sent no delegates to the State convention of stock; they attended in person, and formed one magnificent "mass meeting." Seventy swine were present, and deserved seventy premiums. Probably there has never been a time since the century plant began to grow, nor a place within the Yankee land or western world, where such large quantity and rich quality of the most beloved of all races, have ever before been gathered into a party, independent of political distinctions.

The judges have had great difficulty in deciding as to the relative merits of the four-footed competitors for prizes. The balance of excellence was often so even, that the weight of a single fibre of Saxony wool, would have turned the scale. If the results of their deliberations shall not prove to be satisfactory to all, they must fall back on the reserved right of consoling themselves by the reflection that they have examined with care, and have discharged their duty with the earnest desire to do exact justice. The wide separation between the homes of the several members of the committee, and the habitations of the pigs, will prevent any suspicion that the swine have availed themselves of any local partialities or exerted improper influences.

The first premium of ten dollars for the best boar, was awarded to Gen. Wm. Salisbury, of Leeds, for a beautiful animal of the Berkshire breed.

Mr John Lossing, of Albany, was entitled to the second premium of eight dollars, for his excellent Berkshire boar. It is possible that this creature might have obtained a majority of the votes of the voters, if he had not manifested some aristocratic feeling by remaining in a box during the exhibition, instead of adopting the democratic principle of equality, by coming into the pens with the people of his race.

The third premium of five dollars is given to Mr Samuel Shaw, for his Berkshire boar.

Mr J. B. Nott, is entitled to a diploma for his Cheshire boar, whose grandfather was imported from England, by Mr Corning.

It is recommended that very large premiums of prize should be bestowed on other gentlemen. Mr B. Knower, of Albany, exhibited a Berkshire boar named "Jim Crow," who could exceed the aim of his illustrious predecessor in every thing except the facility of jumping and turning about, which he could not do. This, however, was not considered a material defect. So many turn about in these troubled times, that a hog who regards his own dignity, may be excused if he deviates from the fashionable way, and stands still. Mr Knower

should have a diploma. So should Mr S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, (which has been celebrated for the greatness of its inhabitants,) on account of his Berkshire. Another diploma should be given to Mr C. N. Bement, of Albany, for his boar of the improved China stock.

It is requested by the committee, that the thanks of the Society should be tendered to Messrs. S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, for enriching the show by the exhibition of his Berkshire boar; to Mr Wm. Kirby, of Guilderland, for bringing a good specimen of the Derbyshire breed; and to Mr Harmon Bussing, of Bethlehem, for a fine Berkshire boar.

Mr C. N. Bement, whose praise as a successful improver of stock, is in all the pens and styes of the west, exhibited two Neapolitans, who were as destitute of clothing as the famous "no-haired horse." The hair of a pig should be short: so should be that of a man. As the poet almost says,

"Man wants but little hair below,
Nor wants that little long."

However well they might flourish in the sunny clime of their nativity, they would need great coats or blankets to protect them against the stern winters of northern regions. They were finely formed, and were said to be peculiarly valuable for delicacy of flesh. The committee were of the opinion, that although they might grace the table of the epicure with a rich repast, that they would bring less of profit to the pot of the practical farmer, than pleasure to those who are luxurious in pork.

The representatives of the females of the community of swine, were beautiful, as all females are, by whatever name they are called.

For breeding sows, the first premium of ten dollars was awarded to Mr T. C. Abrahams, of Watervliet. His excellent matron was surrounded by a large and pretty family, only three days old, living witnesses of the ability of the mother to increase the population of the Empire State. The repose of this pleasant domestic circle was unpleasantly disturbed by the untimely death of one of the sisters. It is hoped that the last moments of the departed pig, were cheered by the reflection that it perished in promoting the great cause of agriculture.

The second premium was assigned to Mr Eejamin Gibson, of Albany.

The third premium was given to Mr Gerrit Middleton, of Albany.

As a testimonial of the excellence of the swine exhibited in this department, the committee recommended that diplomas should be presented to Messrs. C. N. Bement, Jesse Buel, John Lossing, Wm. Landon, and R. Fox, all of Albany; Mr A. Van Bergen, of Coxsack; and to Mr Harmon Bussing, of Bethlehem.

Fifty-seven pigs were in the pens; the census of those who were out of the pens, was not taken. All were of remarkable excellence.

No specific premium was proposed for the young citizens of the commonwealth of swine, by the Society. They will afford to their owners, by their present merits and future value, higher rewards than can be measured by any pecuniary recompense in the power of the committee to bestow.

The committee have derived so much gratification from the interviews they have had with these nice little creatures, that they recommend to the Society to present a diploma for success in good breeding, to Mr Gerrit Doualson, of Bethlehem, Mr S. R. Schuyler and Mr A. Schuyler, of Waterv-

liet, Judge Samuel Cheever and Mr Gibson, of Albany, for their fine Berkshire pigs; to Mr Thomas Pemberton, for a pig of the Grass breed; to Mr Henry Sloan, of Guilderland, for specimens of the Cheshire and Grass cross; and to Mr Thomas Beighton, and C. N. Bement, for examples of the mingled blood of the China and Mackay stocks.

There were two pigs of Mr Bement's, which enlisted sympathy and excited admiration. They were left as desolate orphans, at the early age of ten days, by the decease of their venerable maternal parent. Their owner has since brought them up by hand, and has thus afforded another instance of his handiwork in benefiting the farmer's stock. His good breeding is so well known, that it cannot be doubted these pigs will have a liberal education.

A great mass of facts has been collected, illustrating the comparative merits of the various breeds of swine, and the genealogy and biography of celebrated individuals. It has seemed convenient to communicate the opinions of the judges with that brevity which is demanded by the hurry of an occasion where it is more desirable to see than to hear, and to ask leave hereafter to submit a supplementary statement in relation to topics of general interest to the agriculturist.

In the deliberations of the committee, the chairman has participated slightly. He has conceived it to be his duty to record their decisions accurately, and he regrets that it has not been in his power to report them more fully and perfectly. The matters which have been stated, have been determined by his associates. For the manner in which they have been communicated, he alone must be responsible.

The chairman ventures, without the sanction of the committee, to take the further responsibility of repeating sentiments which have been sanctioned by high authority.

Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig: To live like a pig, is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted by the order of nature that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next blessing of humanity—the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stocks to buy—no bank notes to pay—no indignation meetings to attend to attend—no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, or to have his estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is as unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was awakened in the earliest light of morning, by being told day was breaking: "Well," said he, as he turned again to his repose, "let Day break—he owes me nothing."

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion, that if a man will not be a man, he had better be a pig.

For the Committee,

WM. LINCOLN, Chairman.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly King of Westphalia and brother of Napoleon, is the Chairman of a Committee of an Agricultural Society in Maryland, to award premiums for the best show of horses, &c.

The crops in England are said to be more than usually abundant.

OBITUARY OF THE LATE ROBERT MANNING, POMOLOGIST.

A friend and acquaintance of the late Robert Manning, has kindly furnished us with the following interesting sketch of the labors of this most worthy and public spirited man. We have full confidence in the correctness of the statements, and most fully join in the praises bestowed. While we gratify our own feelings, and shall gratify our readers, by this notice, we feel that we are performing only an act of justice to the memory of a most deserving man.—Ed. N. E. F.

The Salem papers have recently announced the death, in October last, of ROBERT MANNING, removed in the midst of his usefulness, and as the country and himself were but beginning to enjoy the fruits of his labors, at the age of 58.

Mr Manning was no common man, and his death may justly be considered a serious, if not an irreparable loss to Horticulture, particularly to those branches which relate to Pomological science. To him more than to any one—perhaps it would be justifiable to say, more than to *all* others—is the public indebted for the new and choice fruits that it possesses—for the identification of the different varieties—for the correction of their nomenclature, and testing their various qualities. For thus bringing a delicious and healthful luxury within the reach and means of all, and thereby adding so much to the enjoyments of the community, he may be, not inappropriately awarded, the title of a public benefactor.

It is now about twenty years since Mr Manning commenced the formation of his Pomological Garden and Nursery at Salem. It was his endeavor there to collect all the varieties of fruits, especially of Pears, which he could obtain, either from the collections of Europe or those already in this country, in order that he might ascertain by his own observation the qualities of the different varieties, and also the properties of the trees producing them, their mode of growth and capacity for bearing, and such, as being free from a liability to blight or canker, were adapted to our climate and worthy of general cultivation.

At the time he commenced the formation of his nursery, the collections in this country were comparatively few, and the number of varieties therein, (Pears are particularly referred to,) were limited. The best sorts of Pears consisted of those choice but old varieties, the Brown Beurre, St. Michaels, St. Germain and others, which though still found in our gardens, already began to show signs of that decay which has since driven them from general cultivation. Apples, it is true, of good quality and in numerous varieties, could be obtained. Peaches too, were abundant. Plums of esteemed sorts were not uncommon in our gardens; but the choice Pears of foreign origin, particularly the newly raised Flemish varieties were almost unknown. The obstacles to importing trees and scions from Europe, independent of the difficulty of obtaining the newer and more choice kinds, from sources to be depended on, were then much greater than at present; for though some few packet ships sailed regularly to and from Liverpool, with the continent the only means of communication were transient merchant vessels, and in their customary long passages trees were so liable to perish, that but few would hazard the risk and expense of their importation.

A few gentlemen had introduced from Europe

into their own gardens, some of the new varieties, and with praiseworthy liberality had, by the dissemination of grafts, permitted the public to share in the benefits of their enterprise.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, which have been somewhat dwelt upon, that the obstacles to be encountered in the attempt may be fully understood, Mr Manning resolved upon making a collection at his garden of all the newly raised and highly esteemed fruits, and by so doing, whilst he gratified his own tastes, to confer an essential benefit upon the public. With this object in view, he succeeded in opening a correspondence with Mr Knight, late President of the London Horticultural Society, Mr Thompson, Dr. Van Mons, of Louvain, the Chevalier Parmentier and others, the principal originators and cultivators of the new fruits. After repeated disappointments, sufficient to discourage one of less perseverance, he at length gradually succeeded, after years of effort, in forming a collection of very many of the varieties it had so long been his wish to obtain. In justice to Dr. Van Mons, the originator of a far greater number of new pears than any one else, perhaps it should be stated, that every facility was offered by him to Mr Manning in his enterprise, by furnishing him with scions or trees of his best sorts; and in addition to the gentlemen already named, it may not be considered inappropriate to mention Messrs. Baumann, De Wael, Oudinaine and Vilmorin, as those from whom many of the varieties in his nursery were received. He likewise attempted and succeeded in collecting in his grounds most of the pears of American origin, that were considered worthy of cultivation.

With a liberality that had but little regard to his own pecuniary interests, Mr Manning by distributing scions among his friends, and disposing of them on accommodating terms to the nurserymen and commercial gardeners, placed the choicest and newest fruits of Europe and America within reach of almost every one. At the time he commenced the formation of his nurseries, probably some fifty kinds of pears were as many as the combined gardens of the metropolis could at any one time exhibit. Yet at the time of his death, he had succeeded in collecting at his garden nearly one thousand varieties of pears alone, and of apples, peaches, cherries and plums, some hundreds more were found in his nurseries—a collection greater by far than exists elsewhere in this country, and equalled but by few in Europe.

Taking into view, then, the great number of varieties of fruit that Mr M. introduced, and that the qualities of very many of them had been proved by him, it can hardly be thought without reason, that his death, by depriving the public of his future labors and past experience, is deemed an almost irreparable loss to Horticulture.

One object of Mr M. was to ascertain by his own observation what fruits were from their excellence, particularly worthy of general cultivation. As this, however, is, in a great degree, a matter of taste, different estimates may be formed of his labors in this respect; but of another object which he also had in view, to find out whether the different varieties were propagated under their correct names, and also to ascertain the different synonyms under which the same fruit was cultivated, one opinion only, it is thought, can be entertained of the benefits derived from his exertions. In effecting these objects, he was subjected to great trouble and expense. It was no uncommon thing to find that

trees received from Europe and elsewhere, under new and high-sounding appellations, were of discarded or worthless varieties, and to ascertain the correctness of those which were of esteemed qualities, he was often obliged, where doubts existed, to procure trees of the same names from different and various sources, that he might by comparison and observation be satisfied of the correctness of their nomenclature.

The benefits derived from his labors in these branches of his pursuits, can only be properly appreciated by those who have been subjected to the loss and disappointment caused by finding, after years of patient culture, that instead of choice kinds of fruits, they have been devoting their time and attention to a discarded and worthless variety.

It is confidently believed the assertion is within bounds, when it is stated that Mr Manning has proved and tested a greater number of fruits than any other individual in this country or Europe, not excepting Mr Thompson, the able and scientific agent for this purpose, of the London Horticultural Society at their experimental garden at Chiswick.

As an originator of new fruits, Mr M. did not attain to particular eminence; that he did not, however, wholly neglect this branch of his profession, the new and fine cherries raised by him are sufficient evidence; but to this he did not devote much attention, thinking that the varieties already in cultivation were sufficiently numerous, and that no improvement in quality over those already in our gardens, could reasonably be expected. Neither did he give much time or care to the mere cultivation of trees: that branch of horticulture he left to others:—but for introducing into the country new and valuable varieties—testing the peculiar adaptation of such to our climate, and skilfully identifying the different kinds—a labor alone, when the confusion and errors in the catalogues of the nurserymen and in the nomenclature of fruits generally are considered, for a lifetime—he stands without a rival; and when it is remembered that what he accomplished was effected under limited pecuniary resources, and with no especial facilities the results of his labors are a subject for admiration and wonder.

Robert Manning was a man of great simplicity of character and liberality of disposition; freely imparting to others information obtained by him at the cost of much time and labor, and never attempting to appropriate to his sole advantage the benefits to be derived from an exclusive possession of the choice fruits he was instrumental in introducing. He was in his manners so modest and unassuming, and in his habits of life so quiet and retiring, that he would have been but little known beyond the pale of his immediate neighborhood, had not the benefits derived from his labors made his name as widely known as the results of those labors have been extensively disseminated and available of.

It is now some two or three years since Mr M. was first subjected to the disease which eventually destroyed his life: its attacks were however at first so slight as but little to impair his general health and activity, and in no wise damped the ardor or zeal with which he had so long devoted himself to the attainment of his objects. During the past year, however, this disease had so increased in intensity as to prevent him from bestowing much of his personal care and attention on his nurseries, though still able occasionally in fine weather, to

his garden and give directions respecting his bees. Yet whilst it thus paralyzed the powers of his body, it did but little diminish the activity of his mind. His recent communications to the Horticultural periodicals, are alone sufficient evidence, that he was wanting, that his mental faculties retained their strength and vigor. He retained to the last, his interest in his favorite pursuits—and though perfectly conscious of his speedily approaching dissolution, to give directions respecting his nurseries and trees, was among the latest acts of his life.

The sufferings arising from a protracted, severe and hopeless disease, were borne by Mr Manning with patience and resignation. Firm in the confidence arising from a conscientious discharge of his duties, he calmly waited the summons which was to call him from his labors, until death came to release him from his misery, on the 10th of October, 1842.

In concluding this imperfect tribute of respect to his memory, the expression of a hope is ventured, that measures may be taken to perpetuate for the benefit of the public, the results of his toils and enterprise.

ICE HOUSES.

There is an indifferent, good, better and best way of doing every thing; and judging from the success of ice-keepers, we should suppose the best mode of constructing ice-houses, had not uniformly been adopted in this part of the country. It is very rare the case that ice is not kept beyond midsummer. This is owing in every instance to the want of requisite information in building houses of materials which are not too great conductors of heat. In beginning to build, it is not only necessary to "count the cost," but it is very important for every one to ask himself what he wishes to accomplish, before he commences, lest his labor be lost. The common plan is to dig in the earth some eight or ten feet, and build a house from the bottom, extending from four to ten feet above the surface. In the earth, and all the materials, on this plan, are swift conductors of heat to completely secure the ice. The better plan is, to construct a building entirely above ground. One house should be built within another, the walls being about 18 or 20 inches asunder, and this space filled with pulverized charcoal, or tan bark. The door should be filled with sand some 12 or 15 inches, and a layer of tan bark thrown over it to the depth of 6 or 8 inches. This kind of a floor will completely absorb the moisture and keep the air dry. Rye straw makes an excellent roof. We have for many years noticed an ugly old double walled log cabin, and as described between the walls, and covered with rye straw, and we do not recollect the time in the hottest summer, that there was not a plenty of ice in it. If ice-houses are made on this plan, and large enough, there is no danger but ice will be plenty. The room should not be less than 18 feet square in the clear.—*Nashville Agricult.*

To prevent weeds from growing in my nursery trees, I cover the land thickly with tanners' spent bark; it prevents every thing but the trees from growing. I find that two loads of dung carried on the land in the spring, would three loads carried on the fall of the year.—*Blackestry.*

Be just before you are generous.

From the Farmer's Journal.

MANAGEMENT OF HENS IN COLD WEATHER.

Many persons complain that hens are not profitable, as they must be fed a number of months in cold weather, without any profit, as they do not lay in the cold season. This depends very much on management. Hens are as profitable as any other stock, if managed with the same care, and we believe more profitable, as there is a more ready return. Pullets generally begin to lay when five or six months old, with good attention, and there is a quick return in eggs to pay for trouble and expense; and in raising chickens, if hatched in season, a good return will be made in a few months, as they bring a good price in July and August, though but partially grown, if they be fat and have yellow legs.

When hens do not lay in cold weather, it is generally owing to their not being kept warm and comfortable, and being well supplied with suitable food, gravel, lime, water, &c.

We do not intend to give a description of a hen house, but would remark that it should be dry and warm, and during warm and moderate weather, it should be ventilated; the amount of fresh air should be according to the temperature of the weather. In very cold weather the house should be kept closed, to keep it comfortable. The manure should be often removed, especially when the weather is mild, that the air may be pure. White-washing occasionally, when the weather is mild, will have a good effect, though it is not so necessary in cool, as in warm weather. It is best to have boards directly under the roost to catch the manure, that it may not fall on the ground; in this way the place may be kept much neater. When the manure is removed from the boards, which should be often when it is not frozen, some ashes or lime should be thrown on the boards to absorb the moisture and keep the air pure.

Grain of different kinds is excellent food for hens. Corn, barley, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, rice, are all good, and the cheapest kinds may be used. Corn and barley are about as good and as cheap kinds of grain as any. It is better to have a part of the corn ground and make a dough with hot water, and use this as a part of their food; and better still to mix the meal with other articles as named below.

It is best to keep two or three kinds of grain by hens, and let them eat what they choose.

Hens will do better to have other food than grain, or grain ground and cooked. Potatoes, apples, pumpkins, squashes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets, &c., boiled, several kinds together, is the better way, and then while hot stir in meal and bran till sufficiently dry, and mix intimately together. Give this moderately warm, as often as once a day. It will be a very acceptable dish. Much stuff may be used up in this way that would otherwise be wasted; and fowls thus fed will lay better than if kept wholly on grain.

Besides the common food of hens they should have lime, in some state, gravel, meat, and green food. Lime is necessary in forming the egg shell. Old mortar pounded fine, pounded or ground oyster or clam shells, or bones ground or cut or pounded fine, are good. Fresh bones should be preferred, as they contain animal matter, and will be eaten freely and abundantly. Some persons first burn the bones, but this is wrong, as it will destroy

the oily part, which is at least one half the value, and this causes hens to eat bones more readily. Chalk, which is a carbonate of lime, may be pounded fine and mixed with their food. An abundance of gravel should be kept by hens at all times, as they cannot live without it. With this they grind their food in the gizzard. It is generally allowed that hens will do better to have a portion of animal food when they are confined, or in cold weather when they cannot obtain insects, of which they eat a great many when they can obtain them. In cities and large towns, cheap animal food may be obtained, such as liver, kidneys and scraps, which can be had at one or two cents a pound. Fresh fish will answer a good purpose. Some persons have succeeded well with hens without giving them animal food, but most persons consider this food necessary. Hens are very fond of it, and when they run at large they prefer this food.

When hens run at large, they eat much green food, such as grass and various kinds of herbage, and when they have been confined some time without this food, they eat it very greedily when they get out. From this it is evident that they should have a supply in winter. The best kind is cabbage leaves, cut up fine or fed in whole leaves. This food may be saved and fed through the winter.

As a substitute for green herbage, we have given hens turnips, cut into large slices, and potatoes and apples, and from the manner in which they disposed of them, it was evident that they were very acceptable, notwithstanding they had grain and other food by them.

We will name an instance of the good effects of extra attention to fowls in cold weather. We had a lot which were supplied with grain, water, and gravel in the cold season. They did not lay till the latter part of February. They were old hens. The next winter, in addition to grain, we gave them warm food of potatoes, meal, &c., and green food of raw turnips, apples, and potatoes; we gave them a fresh lot of gravel every week, and pounded bones and oyster shells, and care was taken to keep the hen house clean. In January, the second winter, the same hens laid abundantly. The eggs were worth three times as much as the food they consumed.

A friend who is well skilled in *hen-ology*, gave us his method of managing, which we published in the *Yankee Farmer*. He had 1900 eggs from 150 hens, in the month of January. Another person gave us an account of his management, which was published in the same paper. Five pullets produced 25 dozen of eggs from the middle of October to the middle of April, which is the coldest part of the year.

When the weather is mild and there is no snow on the ground, it is best for hens to go out to the ground. If they do not run at large, they should have a yard where they can go out in suitable weather. They should have a lot of fine sand, loam or ashes to dust themselves in.

The person who had so many eggs in January, lives in a colder climate than this, as it is 150 miles farther north. He gave no meat to his hens, but says it may be the better way to give them meat, though he has not tried it.

Some persons give their hens red pepper, salts, and lard occasionally in cold weather, to make them lay. As eggs are liable to freeze in cold weather, pieces of chalk will answer for nest eggs. Fresh water should be given daily, and twice a day when it freezes.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

THANKSGIVING.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits, who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies."

The return of our pilgrim fathers' peculiar festival, has come—a day for giving thanks to the God of the Harvest—to the bestower of every one's "daily bread." Never had man more reason than now to how with a grateful heart before the God of the Seasons. The garnered fruits of the earth are singularly abundant. Happy those tillers of the soil who have not merely well filled barns, and granaries and cellars, but who have also those more gladdening possessions—hearts from which flow out in constant streams, thanks to God and charity to man. Such waters make verdant and cheerful, not merely the banks of the channels along which they run, but also, and eminently, the springs from which they bubble up—the hearts from which they flow.

Piety and charity—love towards God and good will to man, are the fruits which every wise cultivator will esteem the richest and most precious. Such they surely are—moth and rust never corrupt, and thieves never steal them. With these, though he have nothing more, with these, the man—the inward man—the undying spirit—is rich, and will not want. Without these, the gold of all the nations, and the luxuries of every soil and clime, cannot save from poverty or from an insatiable hankering for something more—for something better. The fruits of our natural fields and gardens bring us true wealth only when they nourish in us the growth of spiritual fruits—only when they bind us by stronger cords of love to God and to our fellow men—only when the strength that they nourish in us is expended in acts of piety and beneficence. The stream of true enjoyment as it flows onward, waters the roots of beneficent action.

"Kind deeds of peace and love betray
Where o'er the stream has found its way;
But where these spring not, rich and fair,
The stream has never wandered there."

Happy is that farmer, whose spiritual vision sees the hand that brings up the sun each morning from his ocean bed, to scatter light along the paths of man's daily toils, and the hand that draws over us the curtains of night, when fatigue seeks for stillness and repose. Blessed is he if he can daily and hourly see the Maker and Giver of the light and heat which give verdure and growth to his plants,—if he can see the hand that takes up in vapor from ocean and sea, from lake and river, and pond and brook the clouds that pour down in genial rain, and give moisture to the thirsting fields. Constantly may one see—and may be made better by beholding—constantly may the farmer see, a hand, more skillful than man's unfolding the leaves that lie wrapt up in the seed that he plants, giving growth to each blade of grain and grass, and to all the varied fruits upon his trees. He may call all that he sees the work of Nature—he may say that nature's laws produce the changes and results that he beholds—be it so: we care not for the terms he uses, if he will but think of Him who enforces the laws, and without whom the laws are inoperative. Every month and day and hour of the season God has been at work in every field, there enforcing his own laws—the laws by which he produces the growth and maturity of every thing that nourishes the life of man and his domesticated animals.

To trace the agency of God through all the thousand

minute links in the chain of vegetable growth—to see him there working from day to day, from hour to hour, from minute to minute—to see Him in the opening of spring's buds, in the expansion of summer's growth, and in the ripening of autumn's harvests—to do this, will most surely disclose to the husbandman the agency of an untiring and bountiful benefactor—it will call forth from his soul, if he will let it, the accents of praise and thanksgiving. And why not let it? Aye, why not encourage it to do thus? A grateful heart is its own benefactor. It brings man's best treasures—God's best blessings. Be thankful for all God's kind agency in your fields.

The annual Thanksgiving is embalmed with happy remembrances in the minds and hearts of all who were blessed with a happy home in their youthful days. The feast upon good things at the supper table; the game of blindman's-buff and other innocent frolics in the evening; the calling home of the scattered members of the family; the giving and receiving visits with relatives, neighbors and friends—all these, pleasant while passing, and pleasant in remembrance, throw around the day as it was in times gone, more that is cheerful and gladdening, than clusters around almost any other that memory can find in the long past. We prize the day peculiarly because it is a time for social festivities and of frolicsome merriment: it is none the less, but much the more, for that, a day of devout thanksgiving. The austere, whether from temperament, from disease, from their creed, or whatever cause, may think of God's mercies only with sad faces and sadder meditations. In gloomy moods they may find the religious feelings most active;—let them wear the long face, and from beneath that make vows and offer their gifts to heaven;—but also let the young and gladsome have their frolic and their laugh, and teach them while they laugh and frolic, to do that in gratitude and thanksgiving to Him who gives the power to be gleesome and merry. There may be as much devotion in the joyous laugh and the mirthful game, as in the most sobered tones and the most rigid abstinence from sport. "There is a time for every thing—a time to laugh."

While the Giver is remembered, forget not to give. The poor and the unfortunate are around you and need a share of the good things that heaven has put in your possession. The thankful heart will be liberal and kind. Forget not the poor.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

The following is copied from the Bangor Whig, of the 4th instant:

"On Thursday forenoon, during the session of the Court in this city, a person by the name of Flint, of Lee, came into the court house and very deliberately walked up to the witness box and seated himself in it, placing his head on the front rail. After sitting in that posture for a few minutes, he raised himself in his seat and commenced praying for forgiveness for having committed perjury on that stand. The Court here interposed and the officer took the man out of the room. As, however, he seemed impressed with the duty of making confession for his crime in the place where he committed it, the sheriff kindly offered him an opportunity of doing so during the recess of the Court after its adjournment for dinner. At the time appointed he took the stand, and there made a full confession of the crime, and detailed all the circumstances attending it. The false testimony was rendered in an action tried at the May term, 1840, in which his father was defendant, and Isaac Hacker, plaintiff. His testimony though false, did not alter the result of the case, a default having been suffered, notwithstanding the evidence. Since that time it seems the witness has undergone an infinite deal of remorse and trouble on account of the act, and he felt that he could not be forgiven or at ease till the crime was confessed in as public a place as it was committed. The witness bore no marks of being otherwise insane, and he protest-

ed that he was in his right mind and knew perfectly well what he was about. He came all the way from Lee, 70 miles, for the express purpose of making the confession, and having made it, returned peaceably home. He is known to be a person of respectability and intelligence—and during the recital of the circumstances connected with the case, was frequently overcome with grief and tears."

"Power of Conscience." was it? The voice of conscience spoke, no doubt, and in terrific tones. That voice often speaks in tones thunder-loud, and in the spirit of severest condemnation—so at least we must suppose. The thousand perjured ones—the perpetrators of villainous deeds—the destroyers of life and reputation, must hear the voice of the faithful monitor within, and cower before it, in cases without number. That God, whose vicegerent consciences, will not let the ears of the wicked be deaf: they hear—they tremble—they would fly—aye fly from existence even, would that but put them where the knell of their truth and honesty and integrity would cease to send its awful tones through the very heart fibres—but that may not be: the voice must go where they go—he it on earth, or be it beyond this life. The voice is heard—but most hearers of the stern mandate lack the moral courage to stand up before their fellows and do what may be done to atone for the wrong committed. In the case above stated, there seems to us something more than conscience. There is a lofty martyr spirit—there is heroism;—there is more than this, even: there is that heavenly Christian penitence which places the soul up where it fears not them that kill the body, but fears Him and Him only, who is above all.

If the case be rightly told, we would take the word of that penitent perjurer to the very letter—we would trust him with our all—we would hold him up to the work as one worthy of sincere respect and admiration. Since angels so rejoice over a penitent sinner, why shall no man do so too? The ninety and nine witnesses who have told the truth in that witness box in Bangor, have not shown the moral power, the Christian greatness which shine out in sun-like splendor, from the penitent acts of this offender. The crime—great as it was—can forget, as who can not, where penitence has washed it in her scalding tears?

SEEDLING POTATOES.

We have received specimens of two varieties of seedling potatoes from Fitzwilliam S. Worster, of Bridgewater. One he calls Brown Harvest and the other White Harvest. Of the Brown Harvest he says that, planted by the side of the Long Red, they equalled that variety in produce; are about as early as the Chenango. On the appearance of this we are very much pleased: so we shall comply with his request, and test their quality for the table. In appearance they resemble in some respects the late or winter Kidney, and in other respect the Chenango. If Mr W. had both of those kinds in his place, we should conjecture that they mixed in a blossom. If so, we should expect the result to be a very favorable one, for each of these varieties has been valuable both for its quality and its yield. The cross was probably more productive than either variety out of which it was formed. It is yet too early to decide on the value of this variety to the public, but it promises to be great.

The White Harvest resembles the Brown, but is, and probably is, distinct from it. The Brown is more oval shaped and of darker color. The White the longer and flatter of the two—has a very delicate skin. It looks well, and may prove to be a good variety.

It is easier to pretend to be what you are not, than hide what you really are. He that can accomplish this little to learn in hypocrisy.—Lacon.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Usage of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded & nearly exposure, for the week ending Nov. 20.

Nov. 1842.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	14	34	49	33 S.
Monday,	13	39	46	35 N.
Tuesday,	16	32	42	30 N. E.
Wednesday,	17	27	42	38 N. E.
Thursday,	18	51	53	42 N. W.
Friday,	19	24	37	40 N. W.
Saturday,	20	26	36	32 W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1400 Cattle, 800 Stores, 3000 Sheep and 80 Swine.

Cattle.—*Beef Cattle.* We quote to correspond with week. A yoke or two \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 5. Second quality, \$3 25 a 3 75. Third quality, \$2 3 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$3 12 1-2. No 1, \$2 50.

Calves.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 75c. to \$1 75. Wethers a \$1 75 to 2 75.

Pigs.—Lots to peddle, from 2 3-4 to 3 for sows, 1 to 4 for barrows. At retail 4 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

EDS. Hens Grains, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 0 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. ry Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent; Oats 20 per cent.

Arrivals since the last report having exceeded the demand, an increased desire on the part of holders to realize, led to some forced operations, which have been made at considerable decline on the last quotations.

CORN.—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round old, 55 a 57—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 52—white 37 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley—rye, Northern, 65 a 67—do, Southern, 60 a 65—Southern, 27 a 29—Northern do, 30 to 31—Beans, per 1 25 a 1 25—Shirts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

MEAT. The market has experienced a good demand for descriptions, chiefly for home consumption.

BUTTER. timore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 50 a 4 52—do, \$0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$4 50 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1 d \$4 37, a 4 41—Alexandria, wharf nougat, 4 27 a Georgetown, \$4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4 50 a 0 00—City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—Country \$4 37 a 0 00—Gloucester, common, cash, \$4 50 a 0 00—do fancy brands \$4 69 a 4 75—Ohio via Canal, 4 50—do New Orleans, cash \$0 40 a 0 00, Rye, 1 00—Indian Meal in bbls. 82 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The sales of Beef have been at lower rates than last reported. Pork continues to sustain former

—Mess 4 10, new bbl. 87 50 a 9 00—Navy—\$9 00 a 10, 1 50 a 1 50—do Prime \$3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Clear 4 mo. bbl. 51 50 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 1 00—ss, 8 00 a 6 75—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess their States— a —do Prime do \$0 00 a 0 00—do do, 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—Shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do 12 a 15—Lard, No 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7 1/2—do No 2 and Western, 7 a 7 1/2—do Home, 7 a 7 1/2—do and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, do new milk, 5 a 7.

OLIVE OIL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereabove exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and over pound.

of Pulled and Piece continue to be made, with change in prices. We do not hear of any improvements in coarse foreign. Our quotations should be considered as nominal.

or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—Amer-

ican full blood, do 33 a 35—Do. 3 4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1 2 do 23 a 30—1 4 and common do 25 a 28—Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Hengst do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, do, picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No 1 do, do, do, 23 a 30—No 2 do do do 20 a 22—No 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales by growers since the last report of about 130 bales, at 9 a 9 1-cts; trifling sales by dealers at 9 1-2c.

1st sort Moss 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do, 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 14 a 18.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BLECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 North Market st.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try *Plough & Mears*, but if your land is *heavy, hard or rocky*, begin with *Mr. Howard's*."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-two and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned *twenty-nine and one-half inches, to the same power of team.* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 53 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

TYPE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAR, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUEZ, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who understands Nursery, Flower and Kitchen Gardening and Foreing, in all its various branches, and who has had three years' experience in this country, wishes a situation. He will have no objections to going West or South. Can furnish the best reference. Address J. S. at this Office. Oct. 3, 1842.

POUDRETTE'S POUDRETTE.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers & packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt return.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 53 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roscs, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city by the Worcester Rail Road. Cars stop three times a day.

Orders by mail, addressed to Messrs. WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or to Joseph Breck & Co., Boston, will be promptly attended to. Nov. 9.

NURSERY

II VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pears, Plums and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston. Nov. 9, 1842.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEACH AND PEAR, of PLUM, of CHERRY and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roscs—of Tree Peonies, of Heliconia Paeonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlia, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to; and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.

Oct 12

ept Dec 1

SPLENDID BULBOS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:

Hyacinths—Double white, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do, mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies; Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 53 North Market st. Oct. 26

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c. Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., also, in great variety; also, an extensive assortment of Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be packed so that they may be transported to any part of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 North Market st. Nov. 2

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth, from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourishing trees, for 20 dollars per thousand next spring, which will be packed in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.

West Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842. Nov. 2

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Cassinick, Horticultural, Early Mowhawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 53 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEMPERANCE CREW.

Air—The Bold Buccaneer.

Luff up, boys! clew up, and forl every sail;
Clear the cables—let all fly, and clew;
Though rocks are a-lee, she will laugh at the gale,
For our ship has a *Temperance crew*.

Chorus.

Tho' rocks are a-lee, she will laugh at the gale,
For our ship has a *Temperance crew*.

We ask not "craz courage," so vaunted of yore;
Let it blow as it never yet blew!
To ride amidst breakers upon a lee shore
Is the want of a *Temperance crew*!

Chorus.

To ride amidst breakers upon a lee shore
Is the want of a *Temperance crew*.

Down anchors—pay out—let her swing free and wide;
As our hearts, so our cables are true;
Like a sea bird she sits!—now she breasts the rough tide!
Hold on then, brave *Temperance crew*.

Chorus.

Like a sea bird she sits, as she breasts the rough tide!
Hold on then, brave *Temperance crew*.

Come, a bright, bright look-out. Hail each lull, or a pause
In the gale!—we have death in our view!
But may weather the squall—for in God and our cause
Is the trust of a *Temperance crew*.

Chorus.

But may weather the squall—for in God and our cause
Is the trust of a *Temperance crew*.

Bear a hand—the storm lulls—and the tide sets off fast,
Ere again the wild hurricane brew,
Set her topsails, and slip—and the danger is past;
Then huzza for a *Temperance crew*.

Chorus.

Set her topsails, and slip—and the danger is past;
Then huzza for a *Temperance crew*.

EXTRACTS

From Hon. J. Q. Adams's Address before the Norfolk County Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.

"Of all animated beings, man alone excepted, the appetites are proportioned to the wants. When the food necessary for their continued existence has been taken, their appetite ceases to crave for more. It is so with man in the earliest stage of his infancy, but as he advances to maturity and acquires the capacity of self-control, his appetites transcend his wants—the food necessary for the sustenance of his body becomes a stimulant to the enjoyment of sensual pleasure; the appetite itself becomes sharpened and vitiated by indulgence; he riots in excess till his whole system, physical and moral, becomes corrupted and depraved; he loses all self-control, all sense of difference between right and wrong, all sentiment of his obligations to his fellow creatures, all sensibility to the tenderest ties of kindred blood and of wedded love, all reverence for his country, and all duty to his God, and dies in the convulsions of a delirium tremens, an outcast from earth and heaven!

"Fellow citizens! is this a fancy picture that I have brought before you? Are its colors overcharged? Is it the portraiture of the poor and the ignorant alone; or does it include numbers, untold numbers, of the wealthy, of the learned, of the powerful, of the exalted, among your countrymen and mine? Of the men who have gone down to dishonored graves, under the spell of this fascination, must you go into the hovels of poverty, and the receptacles of obscure infamy, to search for the victims? Yes—there you will find them, driven thither as to their last refuge upon earth, by their

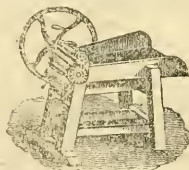
besetting sin—but not there alone shall you find them. Go into your crowded theatres—go to your popular race courses—go to your honorary public dinners—nay, enter the assemblies of your legislatures, the tribunals of your judicial courts, the halls of your National Congress, the very temples of Almighty God, and where shall you fail to find a man far downward gone in this descent to the abyss of perdition, and descending with railroad speed, perhaps unconsciously to himself, and like the helpless adventurer in a bark floating unawares into the rapids of the Niagara, and borne by the restless stream over the precipice, to be dashed into eternity upon the rocks below, leaving not a ruin of the sufferer to be found.

"In the history of the human race, we are informed by the Holy Scriptures, that the fall of our first parents from Paradise was occasioned by intemperance. Total abstinence was the command and the condition upon which the enjoyment was held of immortal life, and of every other blessing which had been bestowed without restriction or stint. Temptation induced intemperance—the condition was violated—death was the penalty, and the world was lost."

"After the awful and tremendous annihilation of the human species, one man with his family only excepted, Noah, the second founder of the race, began to be a husbandman, and he planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine and was drunken."

"Noah had been spared from the general destruction of mankind by the flood, and preserved for the continuity of the species, because he was a just man and perfect in his generation, and walked with God.

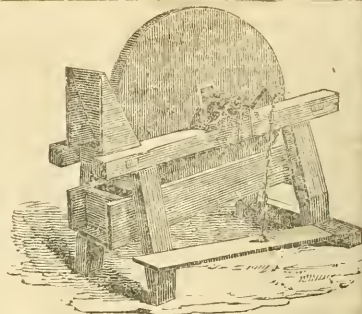
"It is evident that when he planted his vineyard and drank of the wine, he knew not the consequences that would follow. The vine had been one of the natural productions of the earth before the flood; but distillation from the grape had not been invented; and the discovery of it by Noah was immediately followed by shame to himself, and by calamity to his posterity scarcely less deplorable than if he and his children had perished with the rest of mankind by the flood."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER. 3

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY,

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND,

NURSERYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb. Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Stocks constantly on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city free of expense.

Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
Oct. 19. 8W

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
250 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythes Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 62 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[OL. XL.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1842.

[NO. 22.]

N. E. FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF PICKING AND PACKING FRUIT CAREFULLY.

We mentioned last week having received from Joseph W. Tuttle, of Acton, some large and flavored apples. We have since received the following communication from Mr T., giving an account of his mode of picking and packing fruit, to which we invite the attention of farmers. Mr Tuttle's statements may be safely relied upon, and I show the profitable result which follows such mode of management as he pursues in relation to fruit.—*Concord Freeman.*

Mr. Editor—I herewith submit a few facts which wish you to communicate to your readers in regard to the kind of apples which I left you a few weeks since. I raised in my orchard this season, about twenty barrels of apples called "Hubbard-Nonesuch." I picked some two or three barrels off the trees early, for the purpose of letting others grow larger; these and those which I bore before picking time, I sold for about \$2 per barrel. When I picked in the fall, I had about 15 barrels, and these I placed in a cold chamber on the floor until I thought them fit to eat; then I selected the largest and best, say enough to fill one barrel—200 apples—carried them to Boston and sold them for \$5; they were all papered with thin paper. Next I selected four barrels (and packed as before) of the largest which were left, which I sold for \$16. Then I packed up nine barrels of the third size, which I sold at Boston for \$50, being about \$3 per bbl.

I do not send you this information, thinking that we better fruit than some of my neighbors, but merely to call the attention of some of my townsmen to the importance of picking and packing their fruit carefully. Some people think if they pick the apple off the tree with the hand, it is sufficient—haphazard throw or drop it in a half bushel or pail, bruise it as much as if it fell to the ground, and then they expect to handle them as carefully as a cooper does eggs. And one thing further; many think in putting up apples for market, that as they bring but some two or three dollars a barrel, they must not lose a single apple, and therefore they pack into each barrel about a peck of small fruit, which in fact does not fill up but little, and injures the sale about fifty or seventyfive cents on the barrel. Most people if they believed they could get five cents per barrel more by carefully picking and packing their fruit, would do it. This would be a case.

In regard to this kind of fruit, (the Hubbard-Nonesuch,) the trees need a high state of cultivation, as they are great bearers and bear very young; in my opinion is that they will command as good prices as any fruit which is carried to Boston at this season of this year.

Yours, with much respect,

JOSEPH W. TUTTLE.

Acton, Oct. 19, 1842.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Messrs. Editors—In the August number of the Cabinet we had some communications on the cultivation of corn, than which, perhaps, there is no subject of greater interest to the American agriculturist: it is one at least that will bear a *thorough stirring*. I must, however, be permitted to differ with your correspondent, "P. J.," as I apprehend very few of us are guilty of the sin of over-working our corn crops, in *proper season*; and if he or any practical farmer, expects to grow a full crop, by merely "throwing a furrow from each row into the interval, there to lie for a season, and then to be returned to the rows, as a last tending," I fear he will be disappointed in the result. My experience, however, has brought me to very different conclusions. I have no fears of over-working my crops, if done timely, for on that every thing depends. I make it a point never to work my corn when the earth is "full of water, and when the furrows turn over like mortar;" a worse system could not be devised. A knowing one at my elbow says, "corn should never be worked except when the dust will fly." In sandy land it is almost death to corn to plow it in wet weather, being certain to "scald."

I would inquire by what kind of management the enormous crops of 100 bushels and upwards, have been obtained? Is it by partial cultivation, or by the most thorough system of working and stirring the soil that could be devised? I have no doubt, however, that better crops have in some instances been obtained from fields that have received but little attention, than from others where a great deal of labor has been bestowed; but isolated cases may be taken from which any thing or nothing may be proven. Witness, for instance, the fields of my two neighbors; J., an enterprising, go-ahead little fellow, with more zeal than prudence, plowed and harrowed, without regard to the weather; the consequence was, he "scalded" his crop, but not a weed to be seen. B., a "slow-and-easy," a "time-enough" kind of man, simply harrowed once and plowed once, and then laid his crop by. The weeds grew luxuriantly, and he had a better crop of corn than J.'s. Now, does this argue much in favor of partial cultivation? I think not. Had J. consulted the weather a little more, I have no hesitation in saying, he would have been a gatherer of some 20 bushels per acre.

"S. S. I." has a very interesting paper, from which I hope to see much good result; but who ever heard of plowing corn to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. I presume no field of corn would survive such an ordeal, particularly at the season when it is to be laid by.

And would it not be well, Messrs. Editors, before you consider the question answered, "How is it, it so often happens that corn which has by some means escaped its *last* workings, turns out a better crop than that which has been tended to the end," to inquire whether it has any foundation in fact? I think, upon a critical examination, you will find in it a pretty little bull.

CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.

I send you the following prescription, which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be of any advantage to planters and travelers.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The phlegms arrest it from the blood; the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits arrest it from the feet and limbs.

I once rode a hired horse 90 miles in two days, returning him at night the second day; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kinds.

I once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I do not think my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all the cases observed and practiced the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed; in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.—*Southwestern Farmer.*

STUMPS.

Stumps are among the most troublesome obstacles in the settlement of a new country. A machine is sometimes used, with lever power to eradicate them. It is literally a huge "tooth puller." It requires great power and much expense and time to accomplish the business, even with this machine. A better contrivance, because more simple and cheap, we saw practised the other day. A little excavation was made under the stump, and some combustible materials enclosed, and then set on fire. Previous to this, however, some dry materials were piled around the root, above the surface of the ground, and then covered over with a compact layer of turf, forming a sort of coal-pit. It has been found upon experiment that the stumps will burn in this way, a number of days, with a sort of subterranean fire, and when the turf falls in, nearly every thing of the root is found consumed, below and above the surface of the ground. Passing by a field near where the canal enters the Connecticut, a while since, we noticed smoke issuing from twenty little mounds of earth, and upon inquiry, found they were burning out the stumps in the manner above described.—*Selected.*

It is calculated that out of the whole population of London and the suburbs, about 40,000 persons subsist by thieving.

APPROPRIATE FOOD, PURE AIR, AND EXERCISE, NECESSARY TO THE HEALTHY CONDITION OF DAIRY CATTLE.

That the natural temperature of food for ruminant animals is the most appropriate, appears too plain a proposition to be disputed; but in the general management of cows in the vicinity of populous places, this important fact is entirely disregarded.

Man, it is true, is omnivorous. His stomach is nearly equally well adapted to the digestion of animal or vegetable food, of solids or fluids. He is also a cooking animal, and can receive his food at varying temperatures. But it is different with ruminant animals. They are essentially herbivorous, and should receive this kind of aliment, at a natural temperature, before it has undergone certain chemical changes, and not, as is the case in the form of slop, reeking hot from the distillery. Their immense complex concocting organs must have something else to employ them besides receiving some thirty or forty gallons of slush per day, which contains but a small quantity of vegetable matter in the form of bran disseminated through it. To fulfil the obvious design of nature, they must have food which requires mastication. Without the power of rumination, or in familiar phrase, without a cud, they will languish and die. Hence a little grass or hay cannot be dispensed with. But a little is not enough. They must have solid food in sufficient quantity to fill their stomachs. The cow that is fed on distillery-slop, so far as we know, uses but one of her four stomachs; all the rest are idle; of course, there must follow great functional derangement. And when this kind of diet is received into the system, it is rapidly sucked up by the thousand absorbent vessels, and thrown into the blood; and before it becomes animalized, probably in the course of ten minutes, it begins to be strained through the organs of the udder, in the form of a blue, watery, insipid secretion, called milk.

How very different is the process of forming milk out of solid food! By the complicated apparatus already described, the food undergoes various modifications and changes. First, it is partially chewed and mixed with the saliva; it then descends into the rumen, where it gradually traverses its various compartments, and is probably retained several hours, until it is thoroughly macerated; next it is passed into the reticulum in small portions, and there being softened and covered with mucus, by a kind of anti-peristaltic action it is thrown into the mouth. Here, "by a compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral and half vertical," leisurely repeated from thirty to forty times, on each cud or pellet, the second process of mastication is completed; and being reduced to a proper consistence, it is again swallowed, and glides directly into the omasum, where it sustains some changes not well understood. It next passes into the abomasum, or last stomach, where it is mixed with certain fluids equivalent to the gastric juice in the human stomach, and thus is converted into a soft pulpy mass called *chyme*, from which the small vessels of a portion of the digestive tube, still lower down, called *lacteals*, by a peculiar power which may be denominated vital chemistry, manufacture that bland fluid, chyle, which contains in itself all the ultimate elements of animal bodies. This, then, is an elaborated animalized product, containing abundance of oxygen and carbon, with some ni-

and fitted for conversion into albumen, gelatin, or any of the proximate elements of ani-

mal bodies. The blood formed from it is consequently rich in all the elements which are required to supply the wastes, and build up the various tissues of the system. Of course, the milk secreted from it is highly animalized, and essentially a vital product; and its separation from the blood is not a mere mechanical straining off, from vessels distended with an unnatural quantity of watery fluid, as when the animal is gorged with distillery-slop.

In cows thus fed, it is highly probable there is very little if any chyle formed; in fact, there is very little if any appropriate matter to make it out of. It is known that the food of animals must necessarily consist of one of the three great *staminal principles*, a *saccharine*, an *oil*, or an *albuminous* principle. Thus graminaceous and herbaceous matters, on which ruminants feed, contain two of these, viz: the *saccharine* and the *glutinous*, which is a modification of the albuminous, while every part of an animal contains albumen and oil. But how much saccharine matter can it be supposed is left in the slop of the distillery or in brewers' grains, after, by the process of fermentation, all the alcohol that can be obtained is extracted from it? Spirit, or alcohol, is the direct product of the saccharine portion of the grains; and as it is rapidly developed by fermentation, it is hardly probable that any remains behind undecomposed. As gluten is insoluble in water, and does not so readily ferment as the saccharine principle, it is probable that brewers' grains contain a considerable quantity of it. Indeed it may be said to contain the only nutritive principle that can be obtained from them. It is fully established by the experiments of Majendie and other physiologists, that a diet to be complete, must contain more or less of these three *staminal* principles. Such at least must be the diet of man. Although animals may form a chyle, and even live a while on one of these classes of aliments, yet it is impossible that they can do so for a great length of time. No proper chyle can be obtained from the digestion of such food; consequently no healthy blood can be formed, and none of the secretions be healthy. This, then, is another important reason why the health of cows cannot be maintained on distillery-slop and similar kinds of food.

Healthy chyle is so similar in its properties to blood, that it has been called *liquid blood*; and Vanquelin, a celebrated chemist, even regards it as *fibrin* in an imperfect state. But when the food, as is the case with distillery-slop, is of such a nature that proper chyle cannot be formed from it, we would naturally expect, when used and taken up by the absorbents, that the entire system would be filled with the watery and innutritious fluid, and such, as will subsequently appear, is the actual condition of animals so fed. Such food contains no carbon, which constitutes the greater proportion of fibrin, or muscular fibre; of course no fibre or flesh could be formed, for the very good reason that there is nothing present to furnish the materials essential to its formation. In view of these facts, though un instructed by experience, as to the actual results, we might confidently anticipate the deleterious effects which are known to take place, and must ever be consequent upon the use of unwholesome and insufficient food.

But there are other conditions which are essential to the health of these animals, which may be concisely noticed.

First, *Pure air* is indispensably necessary. Any other conclusion than this, would be as contrary to

the known laws of life and health, as to the common sense of mankind. The effects of living in foul air, are manifested by the debility which ensues—impaired digestion, depression of the functions, and oftentimes the generation of disease of the most malignant and fatal character. As air is rendered impure by every thing which impedes its circulation, but especially by the breathing and perspiration of animals crowded together in small and close apartments; the presence of excrementa and stench, and putrifying animal and vegetable matter, which, even with the strictest regard to cleanliness, unavoidably accumulates by entering them in confined stables, such a condition, the absence of all other prejudicial causes, can fail to prove destructive to health and life.

Second, *Exercise*. It is as evidently the duty of nature that cattle should enjoy that bodily activity which is produced by the natural action of their own limbs, in moving from place to place, for the means of subsistence, as it is that vegetation be left undisturbed in the soil from which they bibe their nourishment. Cattle were necessarily endowed with powers of locomotion in order to their own subsistence; and it is self-evident they cannot be condemned to a torpid vegetable condition with impunity.

Nature, ever unerring in her instincts, provides the bounding frolics of young animals, as we see the more clumsy gambols of the wild. "I must," remarks Addison, "be frequent motions, to mix, digest, and separate the juices retained in the body, as well to clear and clear that infinitude of pipes and strainers of which composed, as to give their solid part a more and lasting tone. Exercise ferments the humors casts them into their proper channels, throws redundances, and helps nature in those secret distributions, without which the body cannot survive in vigor." And in order to this healthy action the vital functions, it is not sufficient that exercise be taken occasionally and at long intervals, but, when the season permits, it should be daily. Common sense and observation, independent of physiological knowledge, might lead to the conclusion, that any other management of the animal than that here suggested, must lead to the derangement of health, and fatal diseases.—*Harvard Essay on Milk*.

Preservation of Health.—An ancient philosopher once said, "If you find it necessary to have recourse to medicines, there are three which may make use of with safety, viz: a tranquil moderate exercise, and temperate diet."

The celebrated French physician, Dumoulins, at his death-bed, when surrounded by the most distinguished physicians of Paris, who regretted that which the profession would sustain in his said, "My friends, I leave behind me three principles much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered, "1. Exercise, and Diet."—*Selected*.

Improvement in Making Candles.—Some one that by making the wicks of candles about the common size, and then wetting them with spirit turpentine and drying them in the sunshine, moulding or dipping, they will last longer, make clearer light than when made in the ordinary way.

For the New England Farmer.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT CATTLE SHOWS.

EDITOR.—Complaints have been made for a number of years past, of the scanty accommodations at our agricultural fairs, both for spectators and articles exhibited. These fairs are every year increasing in interest and importance; and, for this reason and the absence of other holidays, such as merry meetings, they are frequented by vast multitudes besides those immediately concerned in agriculture. Consequently, the rooms for the show of stock and articles of domestic manufacture, are so crowded, that a peep at them can be gained only at the risk of one's garments, if not of his person. Improved agricultural implements, too, are usually exhibited on the road-side or in some narrow back yard, scattered here and there, so that the committee often must spend a good part of the day in discovering their locality. In other departments similar inconveniences are often experienced, and the inquiry naturally suggests itself whether some remedy cannot be provided and the public better accommodated.

It has seemed to me that these desirable objects can be effected in two ways. First, by having the shows held, at some one central place every year, and by the erection of a suitable building for the purpose. Some of our agricultural societies have ample funds—and such as have not might raise them by assessments—which might be applied to this object. It may be said that it would be a dead investment, as the building would wear out before a year. But if the building were in a populous town, a portion of it might be rented for stores and other purposes. At all events, if it were used for the shows only or not, it is deserving of consideration whether such a building should be provided.

But many persons object to holding the shows every year in the same place; they urge that the interest in them would be weakened, and the inconvenience would not be so generally consulted by such a system. This objection certainly does not apply to large counties like those of Worcester and Berkshire, having a large central town. Inconvenience is experienced in those counties, where the shows are held in the one at the town of Worcester, and in the other at Pittsfield. But where the objection would apply, and it should be right best to remove the shows yearly to different towns, the great object of the public convenience could be accomplished in another way—by a large and substantial tent, to be owned by the Society, and used for the show. We have had lately a notable sample of a tent of this description, provided by the followers of Mr Miller, wherein to hold their public meetings. Perhaps this very tent may be purchased at a bargain in season for next agricultural shows. But if it could not be so, we might at least copy their pattern in a new tent to be made expressly for the shows. Such a tent would make quite an imposing appearance on the field; it could always, too, be placed in the immediate neighborhood of the cattle pens and the wing ground, which would save time and traveling, when so much is to be done in a single day. It would shelter from rain as well as any building of wood or brick, and might as easily be divided into apartments for the different exhibitions.

Now where is the objection to making such tents such purposes? None, it seems to me, unless

the expense, and that should not stand in the way if great benefits are to flow from it.

As another advantage of these tents, it might be observed that they would give opportunity to many small towns to have the shows held therein, which are now shut out entirely from this privilege for want of the necessary accommodations.

Hoping that yourself or some of your correspondents will notice this subject, for the present I close.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Nov. 22, 1842.

For the New England Farmer.

EXTRAORDINARY BEET.

MR EDITOR—I have observed in the New England Farmer and other agricultural journals, frequent record of large beets, or beets of extraordinary size, each professing to beat all other beets. But a beet was exhibited at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by my brother, John A. Kenrick, of this town, about five years since, of the mangel wurtzel species, which for size, as I believe, exceeded any other beet which was ever raised in the country, weighing 36 pounds, without the tops. Several others were produced by him in the same year, which weighed 25 pounds, without the tops. I think I may safely challenge any one to prove that a beet so large was ever produced before in this country. Thus much for New England.

Gen. Beatson, who was formerly Governor of St. Helena, has published an account of a beet of this same species, which was raised by him in that climate and place, which was 18 months growing, and which weighed, including the tops, over 100 pounds. This beet was sent by him to England, and the truth of his statement cannot be doubted.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Indian Mode of Dressing Skins.—Mr Catlin gives the following as the method by which the Indians of the far West dress their skins:

"The usual method of dressing the buffalo and other skins, is by immersing them for a few days under a ley from ashes and water, until the hair can be removed, when they are strained upon a frame, or upon the ground, with stakes or pins driven through the edges into the earth, where they remain for several days, and at last finished by 'graining,' as it is termed, by the squaws, who use a sharpened bone, the shoulder-blade or other large bone of the animal, sharpened at the edge somewhat like an adze, with the edge of which they scrape the fleshy side of the skin, bearing on it with the weight of their bodies, thereby drying and softening the skin and fitting it for use.

The greater part of these skins, however, go through still another operation afterwards, which gives them a great value, and renders them much more serviceable; that is, the process of smoking. For this a small hole is dug in the ground, and a fire is built in it with rotten wood, which will produce a great quantity of smoke without much blaze; and several small poles of the proper length stuck in the ground around it, and drawn and fastened together at the top, around which a skin is wrapped in form of a tent, and generally sewed together at the edges to secure the smoke within it; within this the skins to be smoked are placed, and in this condition the tent will stand a day or so, enclosing

the heated smoke; and by some chemical process or other, which I do not understand, the skins thus acquire a quality which enables them, after being so many times wet, to dry soft and pliant as they were before, which secret I have never yet seen practiced in my own country, and for the lack of which all of our dressed skins when once wet are, I think, chiefly ruined.

An Indian's dress of deer skins, which if wet a hundred times upon his back, dries soft; and his lodge also, which stands in the rain, and even through the severity of the winter, is taken down as soft and as clean as when it was put up."

Life and Death of the Sexes.—The laws of life and mortality between the sexes are very remarkable. They may be stated thus:

1. In the present condition of the white population of the United States, the number of females born per annum is about twelve thousand less than the males. This determines of itself that polygamy is not a natural condition of man, and that the laws of our religion and nature are the same—that one man shall be the husband of one woman.

2. At twenty years of age the females exceed the males. This proves that between birth and twenty, the mortality among the boys has been much greater than that among the girls.

3. From twenty to forty, the men again much exceed the women, which shows that this is the period of greatest mortality among women.

4. From forty to seventy, the difference rapidly diminishes, the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure to men—the least to women.

5. From seventy onwards, the women outnumber the men. This shows conclusively, that relatively speaking in comparison with men, the healthiest period of female life is the close of it. Absolutely, however, no period to either sex, is so healthy as that of youth, the blooming period of boyhood and girlhood.

The above deductions of statistical tables, correspond with every-day observations of human life.

Women are exposed to peculiar hazards in the middle of life; but, in the long run, far the largest part of exposure, danger and risk, in civilized nations, fall on men in the active periods of life.—Selected.

Anecdote of Franklin.—Dr. Franklin, while minister to France, was surrounded one evening with a circle of the aristocratic party in that country, who argued warmly during the course of the conversation that our country would never prosper with the democratic principle that the majority should rule. Franklin contended stoutly for the principle, but his courtly opponents insisted that the wisdom of every country resided in the minority. The question was finally put to vote, and the whole company, with the exception of Franklin, rose in the affirmative. Solitary and alone, our shrewd Yankee, nothing daunted, rose from his seat, adroitly remarking, "I rise, gentlemen, upon your principle, as the wise minority, to decide the question against you!"—Selected.

A lady asked her physician whether snuff injurious to the brain. "No," said he, "one who has any brains ever takes snuff."—A severe pinch.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

VALUE OF LEACHED ASHES FOR MANURE.

Ma COLMAN—DEAR SIR—I now forward another article for the Farmer. I selected this, not merely as showing the value of leached ashes, but mainly as a specimen of the minute accuracy, care and perseverance with which German agriculturists conduct their experiments. I will only observe that the relative measures are preserved, reduced to the English standard acre and bushel; while the prices are assumed to be such as would be here paid and obtained. Though the effects of the ashes, would probably be similar every where, in similar soils, the profit of the application would of course depend on their cost in each locality, and the price obtainable for the products. Thus the cost of the ashes here delivered on my own land, three miles from town, and spreading them, would be \$6 25; while increased products, as the prices assumed, is worth \$19 98. But the actual cost of the ashes and spreading, in the experiment, was \$2 90, and the value of the increased products was \$18 62—ashes and labor being there much cheaper, while the products sold at nearly as high prices as they would have done here.

Respectfully yours,

SAML WAGNER.

Translated for the New Genesee Farmer.

ON LEACHED ASHES.

BY W. ALBERT, OF ROSZLAN, PRUSSIA.

I am induced to communicate the result of a series of experiments on the application of leached ashes to sandy soils, in this vicinity, together with some general remarks on the subject, to which these experiments and an attentive observation of the effect of such ashes on various soils, have led.

A field, of dry, sandy soil, which had lain in grass eight years, and was overrun with moss, was selected and dressed with leached ashes, at the rate of 66 bushels per acre, excepting a few square rods in the centre, which were left without dressing, that the effects of the ashes might be accurately ascertainable. The land was first plowed about six inches deep, turning down the sod carefully, so as to close it in completely; the ashes were then hauled on, spread, and covered in with a shallow furrow, or about two inches deep. In this condition it was permitted to remain six or seven weeks, when it was again plowed, three inches deep, so as to bring up the ashes, and then seeded with buckwheat. The results were as follows:

In the year 1827, A, a measured square rod of the portion dressed with leached ashes, produced 53 ounces of buckwheat.

In the same year, B, a square rod of the portion not dressed, produced 28 1-4 ounces of buckwheat. In 1828, the field having been seeded with rye the previous autumn—

A produced 77 2-3 ounces of grain.

B do. 44 1-6 do. do.

In 1829, oats were sown in the spring, with clover.

A produced 81 1-4 ounces.

B do. 38 3-4 do.

In 1830, the field was depastured—no additional ure or stimulant having been applied. The rye on the dressed part was moderately good crop would probably have yielded nearly a ton per acre. On the other part scarcely

any thing grew but weeds. In the fall the field was seeded with rye.

In 1831, A produced 53 ounces of rye.

B do. 28 1-4 do.

Cost of the Application.—Sixtysix bushels of leached ashes, per acre, had been applied; which cost, delivered in the field, 9 cts. per bushel:

66 bushels leached ashes, at 9 cts.	\$5 94
Spreading,	31

\$6 25

Now arises the question, what profit has resulted from this expenditure of \$6 25? The following calculation will show:

In 1827, A yielded 24 3-4 ounces of buckwheat, more than B yielded—which is an excess of 247 1-2 lbs. per acre, or 5 1-2 bushels.

5 1-2 bushels buckwheat, at 60 cts.	\$3 30
470 lbs. straw, worth	75

In 1828, A yielded 33 1-6 ounces of rye, more than B—an excess of 331 lbs. per acre, or 6 bushels.

6 bushels rye, at 62 1-2 cts.	\$3 75
600 lbs. straw, worth	1 50

In 1829, A yielded 42 1-2 ounces of oats more than B—an excess of 425 lbs. an acre, or 10 1-2 bushels:

10 1-2 bushels oats, at 25 cts.	\$2 62 1/2
550 lbs. straw, worth	1 00

In 1830, the field was in clover, and the increased value of the pasturage was at least \$3 per acre, in favor of the dressed portion. Say

Pasturage worth,	\$3 00
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In 1831, A yielded 24 3-4 ounces of rye more than B—an excess of 247 1-2 lbs. per acre, or 4 1-2 bushels:

4 1-2 bushels rye, at 62 1-2 cts.	\$2 81
470 lbs. straw, worth	1 25

Recapitulation.

In 1827, an increased product, worth \$4 05 per acre.

1828, " " " " 5 25 "

1829, " " " " 3 62 1/2 "

1830, " " " " 3 00 "

1831, " " " " 4 06 "

\$19 98 1/2

Thus, without taking into account the pasturage in the oat stubble in the fall of 1830, we have the aggregate sum of \$19 98 1-2 as the value of the increased product of this field, resulting from an expenditure of \$6 25, on land worth but \$15 per acre, originally. There is, moreover, no reason to suppose that the effects of the dressing were wholly exhausted at the end of these five years—though the experiment was not continued longer.

A heaped bushel of these ashes, when sufficiently dry to be pulverized, weighed 64 lbs. Consequently 4224 lbs. per acre were applied; and the application of this quantity produced in the ensuing five years, increased crops of

Grain,	1251 lbs.
Straw,	2090 "

besides pasturage nearly equivalent to one ton of hay—as appears from the preceding details, the result of a carefully conducted experiment. It hence seems highly probable that leached ashes impart to the soils to which they are applied, a capacity to appropriate and assimilate more abundantly, or more rapidly, the fertilizing constituents of the at-

mosphere—as this alone affords an explanation of their extraordinary effects.

In addition to the foregoing, experience and extensive observation authorize these inferences and remarks:—

1. Leached ashes have proved themselves particularly efficacious on sandy soils that are naturally dry. But on wet soils and moist meadows, they produce no effect. Though carefully made comparative experiments have often shown an increase of crop exceeding 100 per cent, resulting from the application of *unleached* ashes to moist meadows, not the slightest perceptible increase followed the application of *leached* ashes to similar meadows.

2. Sandy lands which have lain several years in grass, and have been depastured, are more susceptible of improvement from leached ashes than any other.

3. About sixty bushels, heaped measure, are commonly an ample dressing for an acre. Benefit has seldom been derived from a larger quantity. On the contrary, heavier doses have not unfrequently produced injury—especially in wet seasons.

4. It is found most advantageous to turn down the green sward the usual depth of good plowing; to harrow lengthwise, and apply the leached ashes, spreading them evenly and plowing them under with a shallow furrow, a month or six weeks before seeding—when the land should again be plowed shallow, so as to bring up the ashes to the surface. They are much less efficacious if covered in at once with the seed-furrow.

5. Weeds are very perceptibly diminished after a dressing of leached ashes has been applied; and five or six crops may usually be taken, without the application of other manures.

6. Oats are decidedly more benefited by the application of such ashes, than any other grain; though all grain crops are materially increased thereby.

7. It has been found, in many instances, that potatoes and leguminous plants cannot be cultivated with profit on loamy or clayey sand lands, with leached ashes for manure, unless the ashes be given several years in advance.

8. It is not until after a lapse of 12 or 15 years—the land having meanwhile received several dressings of animal manure—that the application of leached ashes appears to become less efficacious.

9. These ashes are always found to be particularly efficacious in dry seasons; less so, when the season is moist; and when it is wet, of scarcely any effect.

It must be remarked, however, that it is only on soils to which they are adapted, and in favorable seasons, that leached ashes are thus eminently beneficial; and hence, perhaps, they cannot properly be considered a manure. But in this respect, they share the fate of lime, gypsum, horn-shavings, bone dust, and various other substances, all of which have been known to produce a most luxuriant vegetation and abundant crops, in some soils and seasons, while they remained wholly inert and inoperative in others.

I think I have observed, in general, that a greater variety of manures and stimulants are more efficacious in sandy soils, than in those naturally of a better quality and composition. But this, if so, is but another evidence of the tendency of Nature's operations to compensate for disadvantages. As sandy soils part more freely and rapidly with their geine and assimilable substances, so Nature has

to them more diversified capabilities for renovation. Hence, also, those alone cultivate sandy soil with profit and success, who turn to account the kindness of Nature—supplying the deficiencies of the soil sedulously from the greater diversity of resources which are available for this purpose. But when the contrary prevails—when the injudicious course of crops and the misapplication or non-application of manures or fertilizers, soil is continually deteriorated and converted into a receptacle of weeds, then a common fate—poverty and destitution—awaits alike the neglected land and its miserable cultivator.

ROOT PRUNING.

Some of our readers will doubtless remember the remarks that we copied some time since from the Horticultural Magazine upon this subject. Now we have time to practice the system, and we would like to try a trial of it. Almost every farmer has some trees that continue to cumber the ground year after year, growing luxuriantly, but paying no rent in the shape of fruit, for the care and protection bestowed upon it. It will be worth a trial to curtail the barren prosperity a little, by clipping its branches somewhat. By a corresponding pruning of the branches in spring, we do not doubt that a large amount of fruit would be brought about and fruit would be more abundant. This system affords another advantage to those who have but little room for trees, and yet are anxious to cultivate a variety of fruits. By pruning they are checked in their growth, they are more prolific, and may be planted nearer together. It is in fact, the same as planting them in small pots, only in this case the pots are immovable, being made of a portion of the ground itself. The Chinese are said to have the art of cultivating fruit trees in pots. A peach tree, for instance, is thus made to bear very abundantly, when it is about a foot or a foot and a half high. Try the plan carefully but thoroughly, and note the results for future communication to your brother cultivators.—*Maine Farmer*.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.

We have already published the following recipe for curing beef and pork several times, but as we consider it the very best yet recommended, and as many of our readers may have not seen it, we wish it again, that those who are fond of clean, tender and sweet meat, without the apprehension of tainting through the summer may obtain their share by adopting it. It is this:

For 1 gallon of water, add

1 lb. of salt,

1-2 lb. of sugar,

1-2 oz. of saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle is to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let this be boiled together until all the dirt is in the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little,) and then pour it to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold, rub it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be taken down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpetre.

Let this mode be once tried, and our word for it, it will be tried again in preference to all others.—*Germaniston Tel.*

TAMING HORSES.

The method of taming horses by breathing in their nostrils—which Mr Catlin states is practiced by the Indians of the far West—seems to be gaining friends. Mr David Clayton, of Tyrrell county, having seen an article in our paper stating that horses had been rendered gentle by breathing in their nostrils, determined to try it on a young mule belonging to him, who would suffer no person to handle him. Mr C. fastened him in the stable, and after considerable trouble, succeeded in breathing several times into his nostrils. Before he left the stable the mule became gentle, and would stand still and suffer himself to be rubbed and would nose and smell around him. He followed Mr C. out of the stable, around the yard, and wanted to go into the house. We advise our friends who have colts to break, to try the experiment—if it does no good it can certainly do no harm.—*Newbern Advocate*.

NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

We know not what to make of the annexed statement: we should call it a *fish story*, but that we find it in the N. H. Sentinel, in a grave report of the doings of an Agricultural Fair. It must have currency on its own basis.—*Portland Adv.*

"In a document presented by Ezekiel Rich, of Troy, we find a new kind of vegetable, of which he gives the following description:

Symphytum, a new kind of food; the root dried and ground (see specimen) for man—and both root and herb, green or dry, for cattle. The root may be thoroughly dried for preservation and grinding, spread thin entirely in the shade, with a moderate degree of air, without damage.

In April, 1841, I dug from 18 square feet of soil, of ordinary good tilth, one large bushel of green root, of two years' growth, 2400 to the acre, equal, I think, for the healthful sustenance of man, at least to 500 bushels of wheat or 600 of rye or Indian corn, which, after being washed, broken up and dried for grinding, weighed 10 lbs. I never paid very particular attention to the herb for hay until this year, 1842. At two cuttings, (July 15th and September 1st) on 15 square feet of the same soil, I obtained 4 pounds of good hay (see specimen) equal to 5 tons 16 cwt. 16 lbs. to the acre.

It requires no tilling or tending, except digging the root in April, once in two or three years, and mowing the herb for hay, and what weeds and grass may be intermixed, twice a year, and replanting a part of the tops of the roots, 7 or 8 inches apart for another crop, at or about the time of digging.

It also furnishes a strong guard against consumptions and other diseases of the lungs, and against stomach and other maladies, &c. With the other usual ingredients it does well for custards instead of eggs. If the taste, at first, be in any degree disagreeable to any, like the potatoes or bean, or almost any kind of new food, let some trifling condiment, varying the taste, be used with it. Possibly it yet prove a greater dietetic blessing, and a cheaper means of healthful sustenance for men and for cattle than any other vegetable now known.

Respectfully submitted.

E. BLAKE, Chairman."

He who assumes airs of importance, exhibits credentials of ignorance.—*Lavater*.

CAUSING CABBAGES TO HEAD DURING THE WINTER.

In the fall of the year when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads. They may have grown well, and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good solid, compact cabbage.

Wm. Vance, Esq., of Readfield, has practiced for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then digs a trench eighteen inches or more deep, and of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them, to keep them together, and then puts them in this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straw or leaves and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or couple of boards, nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench, and you will find that the cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has not got in, will be solid and hard. Mr Vance has had the goodness to send us a few heads which he has formed in this way, which were very nice.—*Maine Farmer*.

To Eradicate Corns.—Every one knows that the surface of the body is covered above the true skin, by the cuticle, or scarf skin. This is a thin membrane, save when it is exposed to pressure and rubbing, (friction.) In this case it becomes much thickened and hardened, as on the soles of the feet or on the palms of the hands. And it is not unworthy of remark, that the induration is in direct proportion to the exigency of nature. But there is a morbid induration when the pressure exceeds, or is applied where it is not necessary. In this case, the distinguished name of corns have been applied to the diseased parts.

Every one who has seen a poultice applied, has remarked that it has the effect of softening, generally of detaching, the cuticle. Now, let a poultice of such size and consistency as will preserve its moisture around the part, be applied to the offending corn at bed time: on the following morning the greater part of the indurated cuticle, (the corn,) may be removed by the fingers. A little spermaceti ointment may be used during the day, or the part may be simply covered with a piece of linen. It may in some cases, be necessary to repeat this process once or twice, and the cure will be safe, easy, and certain.—*Selected*.

Recipe for Making Bacon.—Allow to each ham an ounce of saltpetre, to be first rubbed into the pork. An ounce to two chops. Let the pork lie in the saltpetre three days. Then rub it with fine salt, as much as may be thought proper. Half pint molasses to each ham, and in the same proportion for the chops. The whole may lie in pickle six weeks.—*Com.*

Do not let your cattle lose flesh for the want of good fodder and plenty of it.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1842.

WINTER WORK.

The care of the stock on the farm, is the important business of winter. Our animals should be kept dry, and free of exposure to currents of cold air, rushing in through holes and cracks in the sides of the barn. These may soon be stopped around the lean-to by a few shingles and nails. If the shingles would be too conspicuous and unseemly on the outside, then batten on the inside.

That it is good for our animals of all kinds to be kept comfortable there can be no doubt. But how much warmth it is desirable to produce in the barn in order to have them truly comfortable, that is, in order to have be most healthy, is not a settled point. That good fresh air for them to breathe, is highly important, can hardly be doubted by any one who has paid the least attention to the laws of health. But the barn can be kept cool enough, even when all holes and crevices immediately around and under the cattle are carefully and completely stopped.

Some farmers make cellars under their cattle stalls, lay the floors not tight, and leave the cellars open for the free admission to the coldest of winter's winds. These winds must be rushing up and blowing upon these parts of the animals which are the most susceptible of harm and discomfort from cold. The belly is much more easily harmed than the back. A barn cellar in winter should be closed—this makes it better for the cattle above it, and better for the manure in it. If you fear that closing up thus much will make the barn too warm, the evil can be easily remedied by opening a door or window in the upper part of the barn. We suppose that cattle may be kept too warm in cellars or basements. They may there be made sickly. The evil, however, is not so much occasioned by absolute warmth as by the impurities of confined air that is breathed over and over again. Above ground there is no danger to getting the temperature too high, excepting for a short time in November and December, when the barn is full of hay. More cattle suffer from cold in our winters than from undue warmth. There are but few farmers whose barns are such that it will not be best to make them as warm as possible.

In addition to good protection from currents of cold air, give your cattle the pleasure and benefits of a daily carding—this, not so much for the purpose of making the hair look smooth and glossy, as for the purpose of keeping open the pores of the skin and promoting its healthy action.

Careful feeding promotes the thrift and health of cattle, and saves fodder. A little hay only should be given at a time. The hay should be well shaken up. Where there are various kinds of fodder, as fresh meadow hay, salt hay, oat and barley straw, &c. &c., it is best to mix the different kinds thoroughly and to put in also some good hay—as much of this as your supply allows. See to it that your stock is kept in good order at all times. There is no economy in trying to keep them at any time exclusively or mostly on very poor fodder. Better is it to keep but seven cows and keep them well, using a considerable portion of your meadow hay for litter, than to keep ten but poorly, making them consume all the coarse fodder. Spend time enough in the barn to put every thing that is given to the cattle into the best possible state for their use.

Fuel—partly for this and partly for next year's use, is to be cut and brought to the wood yard.

Ditching. There is generally opportunity to do something more than tend the stock and get up the wood, if one be active and enterprising. Many winters afford better opportunities for ditching, in particular meadows and particular spots, than occur in the summer. Especially do they afford conveniences for getting on to the meadow with teams and taking to the upland the mud or peat taken out in opening the ditch. In summer the meadows are, many of them, at least, too soft to bear up the team; if a ditch is then opened, the contents must be thrown into a bank and left in that state, or else spread out upon the meadow. Left in a bank, it interferes with the proper draining of the land, and does not look well. Spread out, it may be of some service, but it is much less useful there than it would be on the uplands. There is enough of the same kind of matter already where you put this when you thus spread out. When the frost is not more than four or five inches deep, it will bear up the team, and at such times it is not difficult, by the use of an axe, to take off the top where you wish to open your ditch, and when that is done, what lies below, may be taken out, if it be not too wet, with any common spade or shovel, thrown directly on to a drag or rock-boat, and hauled to the upland—or if the distance be great, throw either directly into a cart, or first on to the bank and then into the cart. If the meadow be quite wet, use the shovel or common spade till you get down nearly to the water's level, and below that if the mud or peat be firm enough, use the turf spade, peat knife or whatever else be its name. We once opened a ditch in this way in mid winter, and carried the mud to the shore, where it would have been difficult working in summer, and where it would have been impossible to have gone with the team when the surface was not frozen.

Graveling Meadows. This work can generally be done with more convenience in winter than at any other time, and there are but few farmers who cannot find something of this kind to engage their leisure hours if they have but the will and energy to set about it.

ROOTS—THEIR VALUE AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

We have heard many farmers say—and they all say it awfully, as though there might be heresy in the words—that they have tried roots and that their animals do not thrive well upon them. This is said sometimes in reference to roots of all kinds, but oftener in relation to the rutabaga than any other one. The statement has come to us from so many different and so many observing men, that we have supposed there must be some foundation in fact for the remark. What the foundation was, whether they feed out roots too freely and relax the animals too much—whether there was too much dirt (or rather too much manure) adhering to roots so as to render them injurious—or what the cause, we have been unable to say. One thing has always been certain—that in England and Scotland, beef and mutton of the finest quality, and in great quantities, have long been made by feeding almost exclusively on turnips. What has been the difficulty here? In reading a late work from Scotland, we find that there, young sheep—and it is not said to be different with other animals—there young sheep do not thrive on turnips for the first six, eight or ten weeks that they feed upon them, but rather seem to fall away. After this, they come on finely and continue to do well. Now, we seldom feed upon roots for a much longer time than that in which the roots seem not to do well as food; or if we do, our observations are made within that time, and we come to the

conclusion that the roots are not worth what they cost us. From this limited basis, the only inference to be drawn, is that we should either give few if any roots, or that we should have a supply sufficient for lasting the stock from early winter until late into the spring. We have no wish to make any inference, or to give an opinion, but only to ask our readers whether their observations and experience throw any light upon this subject. And if they do, we hope to be favored with a glimpse of that light.

FINE AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE OR TO LET ON SHARES.

Mr E. T. Hastings, of Medford, has a fine Ayrshire bull, 20 months old, from an Ayrshire cow, owned by Hon. Peter C. Brooks, by the bull which Mr Cushing, of Watertown, presented to the Worcester County Agricultural Society.

This is said to be a very fine animal, (we have not seen him,) and of pure blood. We have these statements upon good authority. Mr Hastings is willing to sell the bull on reasonable terms, or he will let him on shares to any one in a stock-raising section of the country, who will take good care of him, where his services may be turned to good account.

SEEDLING POTATOES.

Those potatoes from Mr Worster, of Bridgewater, mentioned in our last paper, the White Harvest and Brown Harvest, proved to be very good for the table. They suited our taste, and we think they will be valuable varieties.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

You know well that one piece of land yields vastly more than another piece, of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness than another, to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is the industry and perseverance of man exerted in one case, and not in the other, that produces the marked contrast in both. The cultivator of the earth is sure to be rewarded in his harvests for the care he bestows upon his soil—and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the cultivation of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only greatly assists in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give; and when consorted with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows, and makes them noblemen indeed.

But knowledge is not always wisdom; and therefore be as scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish you in good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvements of modern art; with the general facts of science; with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs the universe; and with the endless illustrations of those laws in the world and all its parts. Store your mind with such knowledge, and you will be possessed of wealth more lasting than gold, and a source of pleasure which gold cannot supply.—Selected.

There are few causes of misery more productive of unhappiness than the undertaking of expenses which we cannot afford.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded North-easterly exposure, for the week ending Nov. 27.

	Nov. 1842.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	21	24	36	30	N. W.
Tuesday,	22	30	36	22	E.
Wednesday,	23	13	37	34	N. E.
Thursday,	24	41	44	34	E.
Friday,	25	23	36	34	N. E.
Saturday,	26	23	36	32	N. E.
Sunday,	27	34	34	26	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 950 Cattle, 575 Stores, 2800 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. A yoke or two extra \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, \$3 25 a 3 75. Third quality, \$2 50 a 3 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess. \$3 12 1-2. No 1, \$2 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$14 a 20.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 75c. to \$1 75. Wethers from \$1 75 to 2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 2 3-4 for sows, and 3 3-4 for barrows. One entire lot 2 3-4. At retail from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 40 to 12c.—Southern, 40 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 30 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The transactions have not been of any great importance, and prices compared with the last weekly report are without much change.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 90 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 55 a 57—Southern flat yellow, new, 52 a 53—do. do. white 48 a 49—do New Orleans, 40 a 00—Barley 90 a —Rye, Northern, 75 a 00—do Southern, 65 a 70—Oats, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 32—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. —a —Bran, —a —

FLOUR. As usual, immediately after Thanksgiving, there is a material diminution in the demand for this article, both for city and country trade. The report that a portion of the Erie Canal is closed by ice, and the consequent improvement of prices in the New York market has induced holders to ask some advance on the closing rates of yesterday, and notwithstanding the heavy receipts of the week, there were but few sellers to-day at \$4 62 1-2 for good common brands Genesee.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 50 a 4 62 —do. wharf, \$0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. \$4 50 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low 4 4 mos. \$4 41 a 4 50—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 37 a — Georgetown, \$4 50 a 4 75—Richmond Canal, \$4 50 a 0 00 —do. City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country \$1 37 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 62 a 4 67—do fancy brands \$4 75 a 0 00 —Ohio via Canal, \$4 50 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 a 0 00. Rye, \$0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. During the past week the transactions in Beef and Pork have been unusually small for the season, without producing any great change on previous quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new lib. \$7 50 a 3 00—Navy—\$0 00 a 0 00—No. 1, 6 mo 55—do Prime \$3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo lib. \$11 50 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00 do. Mess, 8 mo 85—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States, —a —do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. a 0 00—Clear do do \$0 00 a 0 00—Butter, shipping, 6 a 3—do store, unsalted, 8 a 10—do dairy, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1 Boston ins. 7 a 7 1-2 —do South and Western, 7 a 7 1-4 Hama, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2 —do Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 4 a 5—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per cent. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Sales of Pulled and Fleece continue to be made, without much change in prices. We do not hear of any important movements in coarse foreign.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do 3 4 do 32 a 33—Do 1-2 do 24 a 30—1 4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 60—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do —a —

HOPS. Duty 20 percent.

But few parcels have come in from the country this week, and we hear of no sales by the growers.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 14 a 18.

JAVA AND MALAY FOWLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few pairs of the Java and Malay Chickens to dispose of; they are very fine and of large growth. Price \$3 per pair. JOHN GILES, Providence, R. I. Nov. 30

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer to use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team. All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:

Hyacinths.—Double white, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips.—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown imperials.—double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladioli, Lilies, Pionies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 600 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Drake, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth, from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourishing trees, for \$20 dollars per thousand net sprig, which will be paid in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.

West Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842. Nov. 2

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknif, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston. Oct. 12.

POUDRETTE'S POUDETTE: 11

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Of PEACH and PEAR, of PLUM, of CHERRY and of APPLE TREES, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs: Honeysuckles, &c. splendid varieties of double ver. for Harrison and other Roads, of Tree Paeonies, of Helaeous Paeonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.

Oct. 12 eptDec 1

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c. Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Roses in great variety; also, an extensive assortment of Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be packed so that they may be transported to any part of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY OF FAITH AND PRAYER.

Stilling, a physician, of Baden, Germany, died in 1812. His character was of the best. The following incidents in his life are full of interest. Goethe, the celebrated author, who was intimately acquainted with him, says "the element of his energy was an impregnable faith in God."

In youth, Stilling was extremely poor, destitute of the common comforts and necessities of life. After a long season of anxiety and prayer, he felt satisfied that it was the will of God that he should go to a university and prepare himself for the medical profession. He did not at first make choice of a university, but waited for an intimation from his Heavenly Father; for as he intended to study simply from faith, he would not follow his own will in any thing. Three weeks after he had come to this determination, a friend asked him whether he intended to go. He replied, he did not know. "Oh," said the female friend, "our neighbor, Mr T., is going to Strasburg, to spend the winter there: go with him." This touched Stilling's heart; he felt that this was the intimation he had waited for. Meanwhile Mr T. himself entered the room, and was heartily pleased with the proposition. The whole of his welfare now depended on his becoming a physician, and for this, a thousand dollars at least, were requisite; of which he could not tell in the whole world where to raise a hundred. He nevertheless fixed his confidence firmly on God, and reasoned as follows:—"God begins nothing without terminating it gloriously; now it is most certainly true that he will accomplish every thing regarding me in a manner worthy of himself." He smilingly said to his friends who were as poor as himself, "I wonder from what quarter my Heavenly Father will provide me with money." When they expressed anxiety, he said, "Believe assuredly that he who was able to feed a thousand people with a little bread, lives still, and to him I commit myself. He will certainly find out means. Do not be anxious, the Lord will provide."

Forty-six dollars was all that he could raise for his journey. He met unavoidable delay on the way, and when he reached Frankfort, three days ride from Strasburg, he had but a single dollar. He said nothing of it to any one, but waited for the assistance of his Heavenly Father. As he was walking the street, and praying inwardly to God, he met Mr L., a merchant from the place of his residence, who says to him, "Stilling, what brought you here?" "I am going to Strasburg to study medicine." "Where do you get your money to study with?" "I have a rich father in heaven." Mr L. looked steadily at him and inquired, "How much money have you on hand?" "One dollar," said Stilling. "Well," says Mr L., "I'm one of your Father's stewards," and handed him thirty-three dollars. Stilling felt warm tears in his eyes; says he, "I am now rich enough, I want no more." This first trial made him so courageous, that he no longer doubted that God would help him through every thing.

He had been but a short time in Strasburg, when his thirty-three dollars had again been reduced to one, on which account he began again to pray very earnestly. Just at this time, one morning, his room-mate, Mr T., says to him, "Stilling, I believe

you did not bring much money with you," and offered him thirty dollars in gold, which he gladly accepted as in answer to his prayers. In a few months after this, the time arrived when he must pay the lecturer's fee, or have his name stricken from the list of students. The money was to be paid by six o'clock on Thursday evening. Thursday morning came, and he had no money, and no means of getting any. The day was spent in prayer. Five o'clock in the evening came, and yet there was no money. His faith began almost to fail; he broke out into a perspiration; his face was wet with tears. Some one knocked at the door. "Come in," said he. It was Mr R., the gentleman of whom he rented the room. "I called," said Mr R., "to see how you like your room?" "Thank you," says Stilling, "I like it very much." Says Mr R., "I thought I would ask you one question: have you brought any money with you?" Stilling says he now looked like Habakkuk when the angel took him by the hair of the head to carry him to Babylon. He answered, "No, I have no money." Mr R. looked at him with surprise, and at length said, "I see how it is—God has sent me to help you." He immediately left the room, and soon returned with forty dollars in gold. Stilling says that he then felt like Daniel in the lion's den, when Habakkuk brought him his food. He threw himself on the floor, and thanked God with tears. He then went to the college and paid his fee as well as the best.

His whole college life was one series of just such circumstances. He was often in want of money, but he never asked man for it; for he had no man to ask: he asked God for it, and it always came when he needed it. Was he authorized to enter on a course of study with such prospects and such expectations? The leadings of Providence were such, that he had not a shadow of doubt that it was his duty to enter on this course of study; he prayed fervently for Divine guidance, and felt that he had it; he availed himself of all lawful means in his power for the supply of his own wants, and when he had no means of his own, he asked help of God; and never failed to receive what he asked for. He became one of the most useful physicians and one of the greatest benefactors to the poor that the world has ever seen. He restored sight during his life, to nearly five thousand blind people, most of whom were very poor, and unable to render him any pecuniary reward.

—Rev. Dr. Stowe.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND,

NURSEYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale a choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb. Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Stocks constantly on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered on any part of the city free of expense.

Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Oct. 19.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

April 21

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

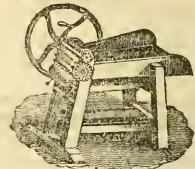
The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Saws.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Iron Ploughs do. do.	200 " Garden Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	100 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Drift do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Haler do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grid Stones on roll.

March 17.

MUCK MANUA.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bales a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of using grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and when used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1842.

[NO. 23.]

N. E. FARMER.

VALUABLE NATIVE GRAPE, AND OHIO EVER-BEARING RASPBERRY.

The following is extracted from a letter by Mr Longworth, of Cincinnati. The fruits which he describes are certainly well worthy the attention of our fruit growers here. The letter was sent to a friend of Mr Longworth in this city, and contained directions to be given to whoever might be employed to sell the vines and bushes. It has been put to the hands of Messrs. Breck & Co., who expect soon to receive the box mentioned below:

The writer says: "A box has been sent to Boston, directed to you, containing 160 of the Ohio grape and 200 of the Ever-bearing raspberry. The grape, he (the salesman) will warrant as superior to any other native grape, for the table. It is entirely free from the hard pulp common to the Isabella, Catawba, and other native grapes.

The bunches large, long, and beautifully formed, ten measuring ten inches in length, and the fruit resembling the Meunier grape, and of equal quality for the table, but the bunches three times the size.

The vine is of thrifty growth and hardy.

If the fruit does not answer the description, the money shall be returned.

The Raspberry bears an abundant crop, very rich, and continues bearing till frost; the fruit is abundant, but larger and finer than the first crop. It has been tried in the vicinity of New York, and a gentleman to whom I sent it six years since, and now with me, tells me that a week since (the last of Oct.) he had an abundant supply on his table. It succeeds better at my sister's, in New York, than with me. The summers there are less hot, and the soil clayey. My ground is too rich and dry, and our summers too hot, for the fruit to do as well in my garden, in the heat of summer, as other locations. But notwithstanding this, my table is supplied from the last of May till November.

The price of the grape roots will be \$2 each; 8 by the dozen. The raspberries \$1 each, or per dozen.

The quality of the grape for wine, I have not sufficiently tested, to speak of it as a wine grape. It is my best native grape, yet I have three other varieties free from any hard pulp, and far superior to the Isabella or Catawba, and perhaps of equal quality with the Ohio grape, but the bunches are of a large, nor as handsomely formed.

Let him (the salesman) charge purchasers not to plant in the wood too close. The wood requires to be laid in thin, that the branches may have the benefit of sun and air. I will not only have the money returned if this grape does not prove such as I commend it, but will give \$500 for a single root, a native grape, producing fruit in all respects equal to it. For thirty years I have tried to raise foreign grapes in the open air, without satisfactory success. The native varieties I now have, satisfy me to do without them."

PLOWING AND DRAWING.

The subjoined is an extract from an address before the Ontario (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, by Myron Adams:

"We come, in the next place, to speak of the plowing match. This, to farmers, is one of the most interesting and exciting parts of the exhibition, and might be made, if rightly conducted, one of the most useful. To plow well, is the most difficult part of farming. It is the part in which most farmers fail. When we consider the consequences of bad plowing, the obvious lessening in the amount of crops which it occasions, we cannot too strongly condemn indifferent and slovenly plowing. The object of plowing matches is professedly to encourage good plowing; but from the manner in which they are usually conducted, we might reasonably suppose that the great desideratum was speed. Do we ever see a man at a plowing match, going to work deliberately; rightly adjusting every part of his plow, getting his team to stand steadily in the right direction, his eye fixed upon a distant object, getting the exact range of his furrow? Does he look back to ascertain that the depth and width of his furrow are right, and that it inclines to the proper angle? Why, a man who should so conduct at a plowing match, would be thought green indeed. Yet this is the way with good plowmen at home. What would one of our discreet farmers think, if when starting his teams at plowing, each man should put his team at the top of its speed, hallooing and whipping as if trying to escape from a locomotive? He would think that John Alcehol had returned in all his glory. Yet such is precisely the way men conduct at a plowing match. It is unreasonable, therefore, to expect any good work to be done by men under such excitement. As well might we expect our children to become good readers, if their teachers should make it their great object to learn them to read rapidly. Rapid plowing is not the object, nor should any preference be given to the man who completes his task first.

The object should be, that every furrow be straight to a mathematical exactness, and of uniform depth and width. Lands that are well plowed have every part equally permeable to light, air and heat, the three great promoters of vegetation. A crooked furrow must necessarily have some parts more pulverized than others. I like the regulations for plowing adopted at the recent Fair of the State Society at Albany. There the quantity of ground was laid out and plowed in two lands; the furrow slices to lap on each other; to be five and a half inches thick, and the part uncovered to be also five and a quarter inches broad. The lands to be as nearly flat as possible from water furrow to water furrow. No driver allowed but the plowman, nor was he allowed to leave his team during the trial. He was not allowed to touch the flag with his hands, but might tramp it with his feet, provided he did not let go the plow-handles at the time.

When we have regulations like these, we shall not find men entering the list with an old-fashioned clevis, permitting the beam to swing to the right

and left ad libitum, without wheel or other contrivance to regulate the depth. We shall then see plowing matches exerting a beneficial influence upon the country. Farmers who mean to act up to the intelligence of the age, will remove all obstructions to the plow, such as stones and stumps. They will either use a wheel or clevis which governs both width and depth exactly. We shall not then see patches of Canada thistles, or burdocks, around every stump and stone heap in the field. The entire aspect of the farm will be changed by the simple introduction of good plowing.

We have another match against which I am aware a prejudice exists. It speaks well of the moral sensibilities of our citizens, that such a drawing match as we had last year, meets with disapprobations. And it is due your executive committee to say, they never intended nor instituted such a match at all. We have no desire that cattle should be put to their utmost strength at a dead lift. We merely want them to draw an ordinary load, to show the manner of their training—that they are indeed working cattle, designed for labor rather than for slaughter. It is worthy of serious inquiry, whether we have not suffered cattle to go into disuse for farming purposes to our disadvantage. Oxen are so obviously the cheapest, requiring far less expense in their gear, subject to fewer accidents and diseases, more convenient for securing hay and grain when near at hand, and in carting manure to our fields; and last, though not least, having a ready cash value when we have done with them, which a worn-out horse does not. In this respect, I think we should do well to return to the good old ways of our fathers, and exchange some of our flash horses for the faithful ox."

Taming Horses.—A successful mode of taming the wildest horses, by breathing into their nostrils, has lately been tested by numerous experiments in England. Mr Cutlin, in his "Manners and Customs of the North American Indians," says he has often tried the experiment so successfully on buffaloes, in concurrence with the custom of the country, that they would follow at the heels of his horse as closely and affectionately as if they were following their dams. The Indians tame the wild horses in the same manner, after having caught them with the lasso.

Mr Ellis, of Windsor, England chanced to read the above facts, and determined to try the experiment. He did so upon a yearling colt, particularly unmanageable, and so successfully as to astonish the owner and grooms, who had tried in vain to subdue it. Mr Ellis is of opinion that this is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse-tamers, who displayed wonderful powers in this way. They pretended to whisper to the animal, and played with its head, and then probably breathed into its nostrils.—Selected.

It is estimated that about 25,000 persons have availed themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt law throughout the country.

For the New England Farmer.

USE OF MUCK AND RECLAIMING MEADOWS, NOT SO NEW.

MA EDITOR—There appears to be an increasing desire among those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, to read on the subject connected with their occupation. Still there are multitudes who neglect to take an agricultural paper, and give as a reason, that they have not time to read—that they do not wish to hear of, or try, new experiments, but had rather go on in the old way—and often remark that Mr A. or Mr B. have caught the muck fever—or meadow fever—or green crop manure fever, and various other mild speeches, applied to the new school farmers. Now the old way meant by them, I understand to be the way their fathers practiced.

George Washington, whose name is familiar to all and justly honored, was a farmer, cultivated four distinct farms, and gave particular directions in reference to them, while residing at the seat of government in the Executive Chair. To show you how appropriately the epithet "new fangled notions" is given, I will make some extracts from the instructions given by Gen. Washington to his agents on his farms.

Mud for Compost.

"The season is now too far advanced, and too cold, to be engaged in a work that will expose the hands to wet; but it is of such essential importance that it should be set about seriously and with spirit next year, for the summer's sun and the winter's frost to prepare it for the corn and other crops of the next year. All the hands of the farm, not indispensably engaged in the crops, should, so soon as corn-planting is completed in the spring, be uninterruptedly employed in raising mud from the swamp and from the bed of the creek, into the scow; and the carts, so soon as the manure for the corn and potatoes is carried out, are to be incessantly drawing it to the compost heaps in the fields which are to be manured by it. What number of hands can be set apart for this all-important work, remains to be considered and decided upon."

Meadows.

"Those already established and in train must continue, and the next to be added to them is the arms of the creek, and forks, both forks of which must be grubbed up, and wrought upon at every convenient moment when the weather will permit, down to the line of the ditch. And as the fields come into cultivation, or as labor can be spared from other work, and circumstances will permit, the heads of all the inlets in them must be reclaimed and laid to grass, whether they be large or small."

Feeding.

"The work horses and nules are always to be in their stalls, and all littered and cleaned, when they are out of the harness; and they are to be plentifully fed with cut straw and as much chopped grain, meal, or bran, with a little salt mixed therewith, as will keep them always in good condition for work, seeing also, that they are watered as regularly as they are fed: this is their winter feed."

Washington raised carrots in the field, plowed in green crops for manure, and did other things on his farms, which are now called new. These things were done half a century ago; and is it right—does it appear well, for men to say that you

and others are urging them to try new things, when you cry "Muck, muck, muck"? Your advice to farmers, to be cautious in trying experiments on a large scale, is good; but it should be remembered by them that some things urged upon them through an agricultural paper, which they call new, may by others be called old.

WESTBORO'.

The following paragraphs are from the "Book of the Farm," published in monthly parts, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and edited by Henry Stephens, Esq., editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. The experience and opinions of Scotch farmers are always valuable.

CABBAGES FOR COWS.

"As cabbages are considered good food for cows giving milk, it may be desirable to say a few words in regard to their use. The varieties of cabbage most suited for field culture, are the Drum-head (*Brassica oleracea, capitata, depressa*), and the great round Scotch or white Strasburgh, from which the German sour-kraut is chiefly made. Of these two, the Drum-head is the most productive, and the Scotch stands the winter best. It is alleged by Sinclair that, for the purposes of the dairy, one acre of cabbages is worth three of turnips, but wherein this advantage consists, is not stated, as it ought to have been, as he mentions, that the nutritive matter contained in Swedish turnips is superior to that in the cabbage, in the ratio of 110 to 107 1-2. There is no doubt, however, that the taste of milk is less tainted by cabbages than turnips, and I believe more milk may be derived from them. But there is considerable difference of opinion with respect to the effects of cabbage on butter and milk, and there is no doubt that a decayed leaf or two in a head of cabbage will impart both to butter and milk a strong disagreeable taste. 'This,' says Sinclair, 'I have long had an opportunity of proving.' The uses of these two kinds of cabbages, are, to feed milch cows, to fatten oxen, and sheep are very fond of them. It is questionable how far their culture should be preferred to turnips, excepting on soil too strong for turnips, as they require a fine deep strong soil, and a large quantity of manure, means too valuable to be expended on cabbages, as an economical crop, in Scotland. I have no experience of the cabbage as a food for milch cows, or feeding cattle, but know they are much relished by ewes at the season of lambing."

PARSNIPS.

"Although the parsnip (*Pastinacea sativa edulis*, of De Candolle), is too tender a root for general cultivation in this country, it deserves notice on account of its fattening properties when given to all domesticated animals. 'The parsnip,' says Don, 'has been partially introduced of late years, as a field-plant, and is nearly equal to the carrot in its product of saccharine and nutritive matter. Its culture as a field-plant has chiefly been confined to the island of Jersey, where it attains a large size and is much esteemed for fattening cattle and pigs. It is considered rather more hardy than the carrot, and its produce is said to be greater. The variety best suited for the field is the large Jersey. In the fattening of cattle, it is found equal, if not superior, to the carrot, performing the business with as much expedition, and affording meat of exquisite flavor, and a highly juicy quality. The

animals eat it with much greediness. They are given, for fattening, in the proportion of about 30 lb weight, morning, noon and night, the large one being split in three or four pieces, and a little ha supplied in the intervals of those periods. An when given to milch cows with a little hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of as fine color and as excellent a flavor as when feeding in the best pastures. Indeed, the result of experiment has shown, that not only in neat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy, than when fed with any other root or vegetable; and that besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious."

CARROTS.

"The carrot (*Daucus carota sativa*, of De Candel), is raised in the fields in several parts of Scotland. The varieties most suited for field-culture are the large orange, Altringham, long red, and green top white. Arthur Young gives the average produce of an acre of carrots in Suffolk 1350 bushels; but Mr Burrow's crops averaged upwards of 800 bushels. In the fields in Scotland the Altringham carrot has been grown to 1 1-4 lb and in gardens to 2 1-2 lb.; and a crop of the large orange carrot, manured with rich soil, has been raised by Mr Spiers, of Calcreuch, at the rate of 9 tons the acre—probably the Scotch acre—which is equal to 7 tons 1 cwt. the imperial."

TURNIPS—FATTENING SHEEP.

"The way that fat is laid on sheep while on turnips, and the mode of judging of a fat sheep, are these:—Young wethers when put on turnips in winter are generally lean; for although they have been in good condition as lambs when weaned from their mothers in summer, their growth in stature afterwards is so rapid, that their flesh is but little intermixed with fat. For the first few weeks on turnips, even in the most favorable circumstances as to quality of food, warmth of shelter, dryness of land, and pleasantness of weather, they make no apparent advancement in condition; nay they rather seem to fall off, and look elated in the wool, and indicate a tendency to delicacy, in consequence, I suppose, of the turnips operating medicinally on their constitutions as an alterative, not as a laxative; but immediately after that trying period for young sheep, especially trying if had weather, is past, when the grass has completely passed through them, and the stomach and intestines have become accustomed to the more solid food of the turnip, their improvement is marked the wool seeming longer and fuller, the carcass filled out, the eyes clear and full, and the gait firm and steady. They then thrive rapidly, and th more rapidly the drier the weather."

Veils not to be Worn.—A celebrated writer on sight says, that the wearing of veils permanent, weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that too common article of dress.

A cobbler on Dauphin street, Mobile, who also professes to teach music, has the following sign over his door:

Delightful task to mend the tender boot,
And teach the young idea how to flute.

From 800 to 1000 buildings were in the process of erection at Cincinnati, a short time since.

WINTER READING.

It is happy for all—farmers as well as others—who have a taste for reading. The instruction and enjoyment which books may afford, are great and beneficial. He who reads the opinions and experiments of others, engaged in the same calling to which he devotes his time, may get many valuable lessons and hints. None can do this to a greater extent than tillers of the soil. It would contribute to the intelligence, happiness and success of most farmers, were they to spend more of their leisure moments than they do, in reading what has been written in regard to their own pursuit. We know that with many of them reading is no very easy or fascinating operation. We do not mean that they have not learned to read readily—but that when they sit down by the warm fire with the book or the paper in their hands, they are very apt to fall asleep. It is often said that the long winter evenings afford farmers fine opportunities for reading; and so they do—but their active habits during the day, and their exposure to the cold, make the most of them excessively drowsy as soon as they get comfortably seated and well warmed by the kitchen fire. But few books or papers then are interesting enough to keep them awake. The all effects of their habits of life upon them in this respect can be known only by those who have passed some winters in the out-door work of the farm, and others in sedentary pursuits. Probably there are great differences in the susceptibilities of different constitutions to action of this kind. One use will not make a rule; but we have had some observation as well as experience; and both tell us that the farmer's habits during a winter day, make it difficult for him to read long with any comfort to the evening.

We do not state this to deter him from efforts to read, or to excuse him from all his inattention to books. These facts will keep us back from reproaching him, but will not stop us from urging him to try often to throw off the sleepiness that comes upon him, and to get some instruction from books. Every trial will lessen the difficulties that in his way—will enable him to do better in future. From this let him take courage, and persevere in efforts for his own improvement.—Ed. N. F.

REPORT ON YOUNG CATTLE.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Middlesex Co. Agricultural Society on Young Cattle:

Your committee report—That they entered upon their duties at an early hour, and examined all cattle coming under their charge, and they are happy to have it in their power to say, that the number was very respectable, compared with that of the last season. Still, we think there was a deficiency in the number of our native breed. As is usually the case at all Cattle Shows, too much was taken to bring forward fancy cattle, and not those of our own native breed, which compose almost the entire stock of our Middlesex farmers, were left behind. This, in the opinion of your committee, was wrong. For it must be evident to any person who has examined the subject entirely, that the best cattle, all things taken into consideration, are produced by a cross mixture of the best imported breeds with our native stock. And, indeed, it may well be questioned whether the best of our native cattle, with the care bestowed

upon them, which we are apt to bestow upon fancy stock, would not be fully equal to any in the world. We would therefore suggest to our brother farmers to come forward, hereafter, with their entire stock of cattle, native as well as imported, and leave it with their committees to make the selection for premiums. Your committee are fully of the opinion that our success as breeders of fine cattle, depends mainly upon the pains taken to improve our native stock. We therefore feel authorized to urge our brethren strongly, to bring forward their entire stock of cattle for show, and for sale, if they please. It is believed that the time will come when our annual Fairs will become a proper place for buying and selling, as well as for show. Entertaining these views, your committee have taken the liberty to lay them before you, hoping that thereby your attention will be called to the subject, previous to our next annual Fair.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

WM. MAKINSTER, Ch'mn.

Upon the above the editor of the Connecticut Farmer's Gazette remarks:

"With the committee, we believe much of our success in breeding cattle, depends on the improvement of our own native stock. But at the same time, have no doubt, that a higher degree of improvement would be acquired in a much shorter time, by crossing our best stock with the best improved breeds of England; the Devonshire, for instance, for working oxen, and some of the best English milkers, with our best. In this way, the characteristics wanted for our own peculiar purposes, soil and climate, would sooner be developed, and turned to account. To adapt the breed to the soil and climate, says the celebrated Youatt, is the grand secret of breeding,—an idea, which if carried out in practice, instead of the extravagant importations of so much English stock, will prove worth millions to our country."

MECHANICS.

Mr Charles Holden, of Portland, in the conclusion of a very good address to the State Convention of mechanics at Bangor, says:

"We have only to improve the advantage gained over the prejudices of former times, by showing to the world that in all the great purposes for which God created man, the mechanic is ready to show his ability and desire to be a co-operator.

If it be for integrity, let us show by our conduct that the possession of the whole world would not swerve us from its exercise.

If it be for usefulness, let us show that our idea of utility is, to promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

If it be for patriotism, let us show that they are the true patriots of the land, who inculcate by precept and by example, that spirit of industry, frugality and temperance, by which only our liberal and admirable institutions can be perpetuated.

If it be for a rational service of that Father who creeth for us all, let us show that beneath a plain coat and cotton shirt, a heart may beat with as pure love to God, and with as fervid a desire to do his will, as can pulsate beneath the rich cassock of the priest, or the linen surplice of the bishop.

In all these measures, my brethren, if we but keep a steady eye upon our duty, and have a firm resolution to perform it, and if we are but quick-

ened in them by our gathering here, we shall be amply blessed and rewarded for our efforts in the new impetus we shall receive from the labors of this Convention. So that, when we scatter off, each to his own circle, we shall set in motion, doubtless, the torpid waters about us; our circle of influence will be wider, and we strengthened still more, as our principles take firmer hold of the community.

And I trust that the most timid mechanic among all those whom we represent, or who may feel our influence, will be persuaded to go on with us, taking this sentiment, (which is indeed true,) for his encouragement—*"That the lowest craft, on which an honest hand can be laid, is more honorable than any trimly dressed uselessness that ever had the impudence to despise it."*

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN HORTICULTURE.

Mr H. M. Bidwell, of this city, has just sent us an elegant Cabbage-head from his garden, illustrative of a new principle in that important vegetable, accidentally discovered. About the middle of June, having some last year's stumps, which had been set out for salad sprouts, he broke off three, about 3 or 4 inches long, and stuck them into the ground. They took root readily, and grew thrifty as any other plant. Two of the three have produced fine solid heads. The one before us measures two feet six inches in circumference, with the open, outside leaves all stripped off. It is of the drum-head shape. The other head is more conical, and apparently a different species. Plants may thus be obtained early, without the labor and attention required for raising them in hot-beds. The principle is worthy of notice.—Conn. Farmer's Gazette.

Recipe for Making Good Bread.—James Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore, as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making good bread, with a request that it should be published for the information of the public:

"Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk-warm water, one and a half pound of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away, (in winter it should be in a warm place,) until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours; (it may be set at night if wanted in the morning)—then put two large spoons full of salt into two quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put in about nine pounds of flour and work your dough well, and set it by until it becomes light. Then make it out in loaves. New flour requires one fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water also should be tempered according to the weather; in spring and fall it should only be milk-warm; in hot weather cold, and in winter warm."

Patronizing.—The publisher of the "Register," the first newspaper printed at Thomaston, presented a bill to one of his subscribers who was indebted for five years' subscription. The fellow took the printed bill and read it with apparent amazement. "Why," says he, "I can't pay this! I only subscribed to help you along!"—Me. Farmer.

It is this sort of help that impoverishes many a newspaper publisher.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN—MODE OF CULTIVATION.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir: As you were kind enough to request me to give you my system of farming corn, I take up my pen to do so, though not without considerable hesitation, as I am yet but a young farmer, and cannot take the credit of originating altogether the plan which I follow; but have taken the ideas generally from your valuable journal. I have an entire copy of the "*American Farmer*," from its first publication, and refer to it on every occasion, and always find sufficient information on any subject connected with agriculture. I consider it, in itself, a first rate *Farmer's Library*.

I cannot give you my system better than by detailing the manner in which I cultivated my last crop of corn. But before I proceed farther, let me give you a correct statement of the result of *actual measurement*, as I was very particular in having the field surveyed and the corn accurately measured. When I wrote you my last letter, I merely gave you the result of the measurement of one acre, and guessed at the average. The field proved to be smaller than I had estimated it, containing but 15 1-2 acres, and produced 265 barrels, averaging 85 bushels per acre.*

Now as to the mode of cultivation I have adopted for several years with the most satisfactory results. I plowed the field, which is a light gravelly limestone soil, being a tough blue grass and clover sward, about the first of last November, to the depth of 9 inches; harrowed it the 6th of April, lengthwise the furrow; the ground being at that time remarkably light and mellow. Manured it with fresh barn-yard manure, at the rate of 15 five-horse wagon loads per acre. I spread and plow in my manure immediately after the wagon. The manure was turned under but about two inches deep. I like to keep it as near the surface as possible, so that it is out of the reach of absorption from the rays of the sun. Harrowed the ground lightly with the plowing, and laid off the rows five feet distant, running the rows north and south. I had boys to drop, and I directed them to drop it a good step apart, (about 26 inches,) and from 5 to 7 grains in a hill. This may seem close; but if you take into consideration the width of the rows, the distance between four hills will be something upwards of ten square feet. I am convinced that if corn has a free circulation of air one way, it can be planted almost as thick as it can stand the other. I did not harrow the field in question, which I always had done heretofore, as soon as the corn is up, and plaster. The season being so wet at the time, I did not like to work it; when the ground was sufficiently dry, the plants were too high for a large harrow to pass over them, and having but a poor opinion of the one-horse harrow, I treated my crop as follows:

1st. Cultivated it June 1st and 2d, merely setting up what corn was covered, going three times in each row.

2d. June 7th and 8th, cultivated it as before, thinning it down to four stalks, and if a hill had less, left enough stalks around it to make up the deficiency. Gave it a thorough hoeing; that is, chopped away the old hill and gave it fresh ground, cutting up every spear of grass.

3d. Plowed it with shovel plows June 13th, 14th,

and 15th, going four times in each row, throwing the ground well up to the corn. Having given it a good hoeing before, it was quite clean, and might have done without it this time. However, I made my hands follow the plows and level off around and between the hills.

4th, and last time, I used a large iron fork with three prongs, about 14 inches long, attached to a shovel plow. I prefer this implement to the cultivator for the last working, as it cultivates the ground deeper, and can be run nearer the corn without injury.

The last working I consider of the most importance; by leaving the surface level and well pulverized, you insure to the roots every advantage in searching out for nourishment. Nothing, in my opinion, is so much calculated to check the growth of corn as leaving deep furrows in the rows. We all know that the roots of corn extend for many feet around the hill, and also that their depth in the soil is regulated by the season. Knowing this to be the fact, how can it be otherwise when a root comes in contact with a deep furrow, than that it has to turn down into the cold uncultivated ground, and, as a natural consequence, the stalk becomes sickly and decrepid. I have often been surprised that intelligent farmers should continue to have their fields *gulled*, by having so many ditches running through them, extracting the substance from the soil, when a moment's reflection would have convinced them of the absurdity of the system.

One great advantage of the mode which I have adopted, is, that the manure is applied in the spring, while it is yet warm, and contains all the gases and salts; a great part of which it loses by remaining in the yard subject to the absorption of the atmosphere, not to mention the great loss sustained by the heavy spring and summer showers. Whether manure loses as much by being applied in the spring to corn, as it does by remaining in the yard till fall, is, in my opinion, a very doubtful point. I believe it is a general opinion that corn does not require the same kind, or at least does not extract that portion of the manure which is more particularly adapted to wheat; hence I have concluded, that taking a crop of corn does not impair its capabilities for producing a crop of wheat; but, the contrary, prepares it for wheat by having it fully incorporated with the soil.

I find that I have consumed my sheet, and have not said all yet I intended, but will, if you think this sample of my farming worthy of notice, give you my system of rotation of crops. In conclusion, I believe that the greatest art in farming is, making manure: it is the farmer's bank, in which he must deposit liberally, or his drafts will be limited and his creditors troublesome.

Yours, truly,

AUG. SHIRIVER.

Westminster, Md., Nov. 9.

We shall be thankful to our correspondent for his system of rotation, and while we return him our acknowledgements for this communication, beg leave to assure him that the communications of practical farmers are doubly acceptable when they give results and the method pursued to produce them, as in the present instance. Theory, when founded in true philosophy, is beautiful—but theory supported by practice and crowned by brilliant results, is transcendently so.—*Ed. Amer. Farmer.*

The secret of getting rich is not in *earning* but in *saving*. Almost any man can *earn* money, but few can *keep* it.

ANTHRACITE COAL ASHES AS A MANURE.

We find the following paragraph in the November number of the *American Agriculturist*:

"Will some of our readers furnish us the result of experiments on the application of the Anthracite ashes to different crops in dissimilar soils and under various circumstances? We have repeatedly asked for the above information personally, and have met with no one able to give a satisfactory answer to the inquiry. By many their utility doubted, and others assert that they are positive injurious. We believe, on the contrary, they contain highly concentrated principles of nutriment which only require the proper treatment to add immensely to the fertility of our vegetable garden and farming lands."

We do not know that the information we about to give will prove "*satisfactory*" to the editors of the *Agriculturist*, but having had the experience of several years in the use and application of these ashes, we feel ourselves called upon to state what we do know of their efficacy as manure, and shall leave it to these gentlemen to determine themselves whether the data upon which we base our opinion of their effects were such as to justify us in the favorable opinion we formed of their positive virtues in the melioration of the soil.

In the spring of 1836, we had a small piece ground bordering on the main road, which was separated from the field by a run. It contained one acre and 10 perches of a hard, elastic, unglazed clay as christian man ever undertook to improve. Its situation was a western exposure, rising gently to the east, so as to form a kind of inclined plane. The eastern part of it was a tenacious white clay bordering on fuller's earth; the rest a red clay equally hard, and the whole worn out by that provident system of culture, which looks to take all out and putting nothing in. As it was located on the public road, we were not a little ambitious to get it in good till, so as to relieve us from burning an eye-sore. From its indurated condition we felt conscious that before we could bring it to a condition of creditable fertility, it would be necessary to change the texture of the soil, in order to give play to the action of the atmosphere. Had a sand bank been accessible to us, we should at once have covered it with sand, at the rate of a hundred cartloads to the acre, so as to break down its tenacity, and admit the air. But having no such resource at hand, we determined on applying what we believed would be a good substitute, and accordingly procured gas-house cinders, which we intended applying at the rate of twenty double horse cart loads to the acre. As the western part of the ground lied convenient to the entrance the cinders were spread thereon first, but as could get but twenty loads, only one acre was finished with them, so that the upper part of the piece, consisting of the white clay, and containing 10 perches, was left uncovered. After spreading these cinders, we put on and spread stable manure at the rate of 20 double-horse loads to the acre. The manure was plowed in as spread, the ground then rolled to break down the clods, harrowed twice lengthwise, and once crosswise, which brought it to a tolerable state of pulverization. It then sowed millet on the whole piece, at the rate of half a bushel of seed to the acre. It came up well, and on that part where the gas-house cinders were spread, the crop of millet was as luxuriant

*Que—Will 265 barrels give an average of 85 bushels?—Ed. N. E. F.

the heart of man could desire; but, to a line, where the cinders stopped, the plant was as thin as its growth was stunted and poor—scarcely worth cutting. This difference in product we ascribed to the utter impossibility of the roots of the plants deriving any benefit from the air, and but partial from the rain, as the baked condition of the clay almost precluded the operation of percolation, and the water stood in puddles on the surface, although this part of the ground was the most elevated. Our object being to get the piece in timothy, as soon as we cut the millet, we spread 20 bushels of Anthracite coal ashes on the 10 upper perches described, plowed it in about four inches, rolled and harrowed, and left it in that way until it was time to prepare the whole for the timothy. We then had the whole plowed seven inches deep, rolled, and harrowed until we had pulverized it as well as it was susceptible of being made so. On the upper 10 perches, we spread 20 bushels more of anthracite coal ashes, which we harrowed in well. We then sowed a peck and a half of timothy seed on the whole piece. It all took equally well, and yielded luxuriant cuttings of fine grass, there being no difference on the piece except that the part where the coal ashes had been applied, had a good carpet of white clover, whereas there was but little or none on the rest.

Finding that its action as above described had answered our expectations, in the spring of 1837, we re-dressed an acre of clover with it. It grew on a piece of cold red clay, in bad tilth. The piece consisted of two acres. One half of the remainder of the piece was plastered, at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre. Where the anthracite coal ashes and plaster were sown, the clover was as good as we ever saw, but on the remainder of the lot, it was poor enough in all conscience. We subsequently put this lot in spring wheat, turning in the clover-sward the previous fall, late, and sowing the wheat early, the ensuing spring, the product was good on the whole, but better where it had been plastered and ashed, and much the best in the latter part. The subsequent year we put the whole piece in Mercer potatoes, manuring all like and well, in the furrows; the product was good, but decidedly best where the ashes had been applied.

In the spring of 1838, we put in three acres of corn, in a lot, manuring the whole, at the rate of 10 double-horse cart loads of stable and barn-yard manure to the acre. On one acre we spread 100 bushels of leached ashes, on another we spread 100 bushels of anthracite coal ashes, and on the third, nothing. The soil was a sand, inclining to loam, resting upon a clay bottom. The corn proved a fair yield, but much more productive on the ashed parts, which yielded at least one fourth more. It grew faster from the start, looked greener and healthier, and made more and larger ears.

In the spring of 1839, we planted a small bed of the famed "Tree Corn" in our garden. The spot on which it grew lied low, and was too wet in any seasons for corn, but as it was the only spot which we could appropriate to it, we thought we would overcome its inadaptation by heavy manuring. We spread on 4 inches in depth of stable manure, had that trenched in 9 inches deep, then had 2 inches of cow dung spread thereon and turned in 4 inches deep, raking the ground well after each spading. We then spread on 2 inches of street dirt, which we thoroughly raked in, so as to incorporate it with the soil. We then laid off our

beds in furrows 3 feet apart, and dropped the corn 2 feet asunder in the rows. It came up well, but owing to a succession of cold rains, the plants turned yellow and appeared evidently dying. Judging that it was owing to the cold, and that it would be necessary to impart heat to the soil, so as to counteract the effect of the cold, we applied half a pint of anthracite ashes to each hill, working it in with the prongs of a small garden hoe. The consequence was, that it acted like magic, changing the color of the plants in a few days, from a sickly hue to a dark healthful green. The plot of Tree corn yielded a tremendous crop, the which we, in chief, ascribed to the plentiful dose of manure which we gave it, but at the same time, we believed that the anthracite coal ashes rescued it, at the onset, from the fate of stunted corn, and performed its office in its subsequent growth.

We used them in a compost of barn-yard and stable manure in 1839, at the rate of 100 bushels of ashes to 20 cartloads of manure, with which we dressed an acre of sugar beets. The crop was a good one—the soil a rather moist clay loam, resting on hard till.

Why, we would ask, should any one "doubt their utility" or assert that they are positively injurious? They are the product of that which was once vegetable matter, subsequently submitted to the action of fire. We know that clay ashes and peat ashes have been advantageously used as meliorators of the soil, and why should not those from Anthracite coal set equally potent and favorable? We do not recollect to have seen any analysis of them, but judging from the character of the coal from which they are produced, their appearance, and our experience in their action, as well as from the evidence of our eye, we do think with the editors of the *Agriculturist*, that they contain "highly concentrated principles of nutrition, which only require the proper treatment, to add immensely to the fertility of our vegetable gardens and farms." Nay, we will go farther—they only require application, that being the only treatment necessary.

May they not contain potash, in minute quantities, gypsum, carbon, and some of the phosphates? If so, in what are wood ashes superior, except in the greater quantity of alkalis they contain? In what the chemists term the silicates of potash, we suspect anthracite coal ashes abound to a moderate extent, and we think we saw the evidences of it in our little patch of wheat. But throwing these suggestions as to their constituent properties entirely aside, we have no hesitancy in affirming that these ashes are excellent as a manure, and from what we have seen of their effects we believe them to possess the property of nutrition, as well as being eminently stimulative; and, of a certainty, no one with half an eye will deny to them that of being an alterative, and well calculated to change the texture of soils requiring amendment.

In proof of their value as manure, we will very briefly relate a remark made to us by a very observant market gardener. In a conversation had with him upon the relative value of stable manure and street dirt, after giving the preference to the former, he observed that of late years, he thought the street dirt had much improved in its fertilizing qualities; but upon his saying, though he had noticed the difference for several years he could not account for it, we replied that we thought he might refer it to the admixture with it of anthracite coal ashes, that fuel having been introduced in that time, and the ashes thrown into the street and

forming a part of the substances scraped up and sold as manure. Although the thought had never struck him before, he coincided with us in opinion, and made the farther remark, that he had for some years noticed that the street dirt had become much more lasting in its effects than formerly.

While we have pen in hand, we will mention that Anthracite coal ashes are extensively used, and with great effect as manure, in the gardens of Pottsville, Penn., and that those of Bituminous coal are as freely and effectively used in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va. In speaking of the effects of ashes, *Chaptal* says—"the ashes of turf and pit coal produce wonderful effects upon grass lands. The first of these often contain gypsum, but frequently only silica, alumina and oxide of iron. From ashes of pit coal I have obtained by analysis sulphuret of lime." The ashes of the brown coal, we learn from *Liebig*, "are much esteemed in the Wettereau as manure for meadows and moist land." We mention these facts merely as corroborative incidents to show, that ashes from various substances have been used for agricultural purposes and always with decided benefits, and among others, those of the Barilla, either leached or unleached, is a powerful manure.—*Ed. American Farmer*.

Apples.—We conversed a few days since, with a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Boston who has now upwards of 30 acres of land in orcharding, the trees in a fine healthy state, and in full bearing. He was then scouring the State for the purpose of buying young vigorous trees, to enlarge his orchard much beyond its present extent.

When we saw him, he said he had eight hundred barrels of apples on hand, in prime order, for which he could have three dollars and a half a barrel.

He tells us that the demand for exportation is limited only by the supply; that to every part of the globe, where American vessels go, they are a profitable article of export, and that to an almost unlimited extent.

One merchant in Boston applied to him, last fall, for 500 barrels of Baldwin apples, at two dollars and a quarter a barrel, to ship to Calcutta. He had shipped about the same quantity for several previous seasons and with uniform success. Shipments to England, the West Indies, South America, the Mediterranean, and other places, give equally good returns.

The apples of New England keep much better than those which grow farther south, and are preferred for shipping on that account.—*Worcester Spy*.

Beautiful Figures.—Massieu, a deaf and dumb pupil of the Abbe Ricard, gave the following beautiful replies in writing to the questions put to him:

- Q. What is hope?
- A. The blossom of happiness.
- Q. What is gratitude?
- A. The memory of the heart.
- Q. What is eternity?
- A. The life-time of God.

It shows much more stupidity to be grave at a good thing, than to be merry at a bad one; and of all ignorance, that which is silent is the least productive, for prayers may suggest an idea if they cannot start one.—*Lacon*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1842.

POTATOES—SHOULD THE SEED BE CUT OR UNCUT?—SHOULD THE CUT SEED BE ROLLED IN PLASTER?—A TRIAL.

Last spring, we designed to add another to the experiments that have been made to determine whether it is best to cut the potatoes that we use for seed, or to put them into the ground whole. We made the trial, but it is not to be regarded as of great value; for though we did our part faithfully, circumstances beyond our control, diminished the value of the experiment.

In December last, the land on which the potatoes grew, was, much of it, covered with a thick growth of alders. It had not been plowed within the memory of any one now living near it, and perhaps was never before plowed. The soil was various—some of it a clayey loam, some black or very dark vegetable mould mixed with loam—and some nearly swamp mud or muck. But these different kinds were so distributed, that each row or drill passed over each variety of soil, and the soil of each row, as a whole, was of about the same fertility. The older roots, and the many brake roots, made the field difficult to work: it was a rough piece, and one great object in planting being to subdue and pulverize the ground, very little manure was applied. As near as we remember, four loads of barn-yard compost, which was more than half meadow mud and straw, mixed with seven loads of meadow mud, also 200 pounds of soap-boilers' scraps mixed with four loads of meadow mud—in all 15 loads of this cheap compost—was put in the drills on an acre or more. Each row had an equal share of the different composts, and each compost did about equally well.

The soil was prevalently wet and heavy. The great rains of June very seriously injured the plants. The tops generally turned yellow, and the seed rotted prematurely. Also the rains of August and September were too great for this land. These are the circumstances alluded to above, which make the trial less valuable than we hoped it would be. The crop was very light—varying but little from 120 bushels per acre. But since the adverse influences acted pretty equally upon the different rows, we think it best to make public the results.

This land after having been plowed and harrowed as well as its rooty and rough condition permitted, was marked off with a large plow into drills four feet apart; each drill was thirteen or fourteen rods long.

Two kinds of potatoes were used in the trials. One trial was to ascertain which of the two kinds was most productive—another, to learn the effects of cutting seed—another, to find the difference in productiveness between large and small seed—and a fourth, to ascertain the effect of rolling cut seed in plaster. The kinds were, one the "Merino," obtained from Pittsfield, Berkshire county—the other, Long Reds, grown on a neighboring farm to ours in Essex county. The two kinds are similar in appearance, but are doubtless distinct varieties. We took four barrels of the Merino, and selected out a bushel and an half of the smallest, and likewise two bushels of large ones, but not the largest. The very largest were cut into six pieces each—the middling sized ones, generally into four pieces. Two thirds of the cut ones, while the cut surfaces were moist, we sprinkled well with plaster, and shoveled them over until their surfaces were well coated with the plaster. In planting, we put the small whole potatoes and the cut pieces about a foot apart in the drills: the large potatoes about

three feet. The following statement gives the kind and quantity of seed:

3 rows, Merino, small, uncut,	1 1-2 bush.
4 " " " cut,	2 "
4 " " " cut and plastered,	4 "
3 " " " large, uncut,	2 "
3 " Long Red, large, uncut,	1 3-4 "
3 " " small, uncut,	1 1-2 "

The small and the cut seed was one half a bushel per row: the large and whole seed a little more than that.

The results were as follows:

	Large.	Small.
3 rows Merinos, seed small, uncut, gave 5 bush.	2 7-8	
4 " " seed small, cut,	7 1-4	2 3-4
4 " " seed do. cut, plastered,	20	5
3 " " seed large, uncut,	7 1-2	2 3-4
3 " Long Reds, seed large uncut,	6 1-4	2
3 " " seed small, uncut,	5	1

Eighteen rows of Merinos gave 53 1-8 bushels, or about 3 bushels per row. Six of Long Reds gave 14 1-4 bushels, or a little less than 2 1-2 bushels per row. The Merinos did better than the Long Reds by near 20 per cent. How much of this excess is to be ascribed to the fact that the Merinos were brought from a distance, while the Long Reds were obtained in the neighborhood, we cannot tell.

The effect of rolling the cut seed in plaster, was apparently good; for four unplastered rows gave only 10 bushels, while eight plastered ones gave 25. Here the plaster seems to have given an increase of 25 per cent., and that too near the seaboard, for our lands are not more than five or six miles from the ocean on one side and the bay on the other.

The whole seed of the Merinos—two bushels in three rows—gave 10 1-2 bushels, while the two bushels cut and not plastered, gave only 10 bushels in four rows. It is here that the trial is fairest between the cut and the uncut seed. The experiment speaks against cutting, for the same quantity of land gives more than 33 1-3 per cent. more where two bushels of whole seed was used, than where one and an half bushel of the cut seed was planted.

The whole, but small seed, yields a small fraction better than the cut.

The large seed, taking both kinds into the account, yields better than the small, in the ratio of 18 1-2 to 13 7-8, on the same quantity of land. The quantity of large seed used was 3 3-4 bushels, and of the small, 3 bushels.

The large whole seed did best—the cut and plastered next best.

A few bushels more are required to seed an acre if the sets are large and are used whole, than if small or if cut. But this is not of very great consequence—for the expense of plowing, manuring, planting, hoeing, and harvesting, is as great with small or cut seed, as with the other. The whole increase of the crop may go to pay for the extra seed. When farmers undertake to see how many potatoes they can get from a small quantity of seed, they are generally losers; they do better when they try to see how many they can get from a small quantity of land.

Had our acre of 42 rows, been planted with large seed whole, we must have used two bushels to three rows, or 28 bushels. With cut seed, 21 bushels would have been required;—but, yielding as above, the large seed would have given 143 1-2 bushels; the cut and small, 119 bushels—that is, for 7 extra bushels of seed in spring, we should have received 24 1-2 more of produce.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

AUGUST TOO EARLY FOR SOWING GRASS SEED.

MR. EDITOR—Much has been said and written of late about the new system of agriculture—that is, plowing grass land in summer, by turning the sod over smooth and even, giving a coat of compost manure, and immediately sowing grass seed and harrowing in the same and finish by passing a good heavy roller over the whole.

This new system I have practiced for more than 4 years. I have found from experience that some will advise too early sowing. The seed does not do well when sown in the summer: it should be sown from 10th of September to the 1st of October, when the air runs low and the mornings and evenings are cool: the seed is then no danger of the young and tender grass being scorched by the intense rays of the noon-day sun as in July and August.

Last year I sowed about two acres on the 1st of October and cut a large crop of herds grass in July. The year I sowed some on the 19th of September and some the 1st of October. Both now look well, and I have no doubt will succeed much better than a piece I was looking at a few days ago, that a neighbor of mine sowed two months earlier.

Having been a constant reader of your paper for several years, and received much valuable instruction in many useful hints, I thought it time for me to endeavor to contribute something to the common stock. Should you think the foregoing worth publishing, you may hear again from
A NORFOLK FARMER.

Nov. 26, 1842.

We are thankful to "A Norfolk Farmer," for the above statement, and shall be very happy to hear from him relation to any other matters. The opinion he gives regard to the best time for sowing grass seed, is of great value, if it be correct; for it will suit the convenience most farmers better to sow in the latter part of September than in August. For in August the farmers generally are busy in securing wet meadow and marsh, removing weeds from their tilled lands, threshing the grain, &c. &c. Besides this, the weather is usually more favorable to the team for plowing and harrowing as the days become cooler and shorter. If it shall be shown clearly that the last of September is as good a time, and even better, than August for turning over sward land and seeding down immediately, much more of this desirable kind of work can be done, than if the operation must be limited to August.

DISTEMPER AMONG CATTLE.

We have heard that an ox in Braintree, that worked well through the day, was found dead in the barn the next morning. One of the men who assisted in skinning the ox, had at the time a small sore on one hand and he has since died, and his death is imputed to poison from the ox. The carcass was sold to a soapmaker who after having boiled it, gave the meat to his boy, and nine of them have died. Such is the report.

Also, two cows in the same town have died, but affected first with weakness or stiffness in the limbs, and expiring after two or three days of suffering.

Can any one tell us what the disease is, and what a cure?

How to drive off Trouble.—Set about doing good somebody—put on your hat, and go visit the sick and poor—inquire into their wants, and minister to them. Seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—John Howard.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded sort early exposure, for the week ending Dec. 6.

Dec. 1842.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	23	16	22	22 N. W.
Monday,	29	14	22	23 N. W.
Tuesday,	30	29	23	25 N. E.
Wednesday,	1	35	34	23 N. W.
Thursday,	2	21	26	25 N. W.
Friday,	3	34	42	40 N. W.
Saturday,	4	30	44	41 S.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 875 Cattle Beef, 150 Stores, 400 Sheep and 770 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were fully sustained, viz: A few yoke extra \$4 50. First quality, \$100 a 40. Second quality, \$3 25 a 3 75. Third quality, \$2 50 a 3 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$3 12. No 1, \$2 50.

Stores.—Very few sales effected.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 50c. to \$1 75. Wethers from \$1 75 to 2 75.

Pigs.—Lots to peddle, 2 1-2 for sows, and 3 1-2 for barrows. At retail from 3 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 0 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Navy Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent; Oats 20 per cent.

The demand has been very moderate during the past week, the arrivals not being large, prices remain steady, and prime mealing corn higher rates have been realised.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 59 to 60—Southern, round old, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 54—do. white 49 a 50—New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 49 a 50, Northern, 72 a 73—do. Southern, 62 a 65—do. Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 32—beans, per bushel 75 a 1 23—Shorts, per double bushel—a— Bran, —

LOUR. There has been a greatly diminished demand the article since the late rise of prices; buyers are not inclined to operate to any extent beyond their immediate requirements, and holders of stored lots are firm at the advance required.

Baltimore. Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$5 00 a 0 00—do. fr. 80 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 87 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 75 a 87—Fredericksburg, lowland 4 a \$4 37 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 75 a—Georgetown, \$5 00 a 53—Richmond Canal, \$4 87 a 0 00—City, \$3 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—Country \$4 75 a 0 00—Genesee common, cash, \$5 00 a—do lancy brands \$5 25 a 0 00—Ohio via Canal, 5 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 a 0 00. Rye, 0 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. 32 75 a 3 00.

ROVISIONS. During the past week the transactions of beef and Pork have been moderate.

Beef.—Mess 4 100. new bbl. \$7 75 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 a—No. 1, 5 00 a 6 00—do Prime \$3 50 a 4 00—Pork—a clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11 50 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—Mess, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess—other States,—a—do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00—Cargos do, 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—er, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unspectred, 8 a 10—do 7 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston lbs. 7 a 7 1/2—do 1 and Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2. Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—do 1 and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal,—do new milk, 6 a 7.

OOI. Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 1 per pound.

There have no change to notice in this article.

Wool. Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c—American full blood, do 33 a 35—do. 3/4 do 32 a 33—do. 1/2 do

24 a 30—1/4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengal do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superior Northern pulled lamb 35 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 20—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do a—

HOPS. Duty 20 cent.

About 150 bales have come in from the country this week, and a part sold to dealers at 9 1/4 to 1 lb.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 1 2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1/2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

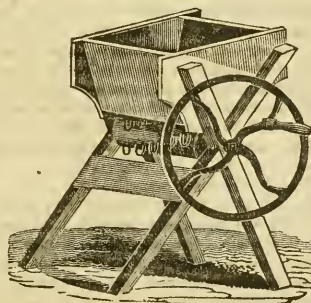
CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SPLENDID BULBO'S FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following: *Hyacinths*—Double white, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do, mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, *Narcissus*, *Joquillies*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemones*, *Iris*, *Crocuses* of all colors and varieties, *Gladolius*, *Lilies*, *Ponies*, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 61 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Mowk, and Thousand to name. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

JAVA AND MALAY FOWLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few pairs of the Java and Malay Chickens to dispose of; they are very fine and of large growth. Price \$3 per pair. JOHN GILES. Providence, R. I. Nov. 30 3w

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inventor, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new land-side; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

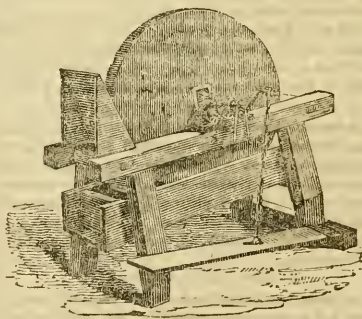
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 60, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Bright Dog.—A while since, a gentleman travelling up the Mississippi river, had as a companion, a remarkably fine pointer dog, who seemed to possess every faculty of intelligence but that of speech. Among the many tricks he performed, was that of carrying notes from gentlemen to ladies in the cabin; and, from causes which we leave philosophers to decide, that dog would, after a scolding about, lay the note in the lap of any lady whose husband sent it—while if any gentleman sent a note into the ladies' cabin, who had no wife there, the dog would bring it back.

A young buck on board, to display his wit, sent a note with his name on it in full, into the ladies' cabin, jocularly remarking to the dog, "If you are so smart, give that to my wife." A shout of laughter was soon heard in the ladies' cabin, and the dog, contrary to expectation, returned without the note. The intelligent animal had dropped it at the feet of the *black chambermaid*! The best of the joke was, the young fop had made his attention to the said chambermaid unpleasantly conspicuous to the ladies. After his exposure, he slunk away to a hiding place.—*N. O. Pic.*

The Calais Advertiser tells the following:—We met a man the other day driving an active pair of young critters, and he tried to sell us his potatoes after the following fashion:

"Whoa, hush! I say, mister! you do n't want to buy any of my—whoa, hush!—taters, do ye?"

"Suppose we do, what's the price?"

"Well, they ought to be worth—whoa, hush!—two-and-six, had n't they?"

"Won't you take loss, in ready cash?"

"Well, seeing it's yours, I'll put 'em at—whoa, hush!—two shillings, I guess."

"You have n't a bad pair of cattle there, friend?"

"Crotch all bedlam, did ye ever—whoa, hush!—what in tophet's got into ye?"

"High feed is the difficulty."

"Why now, look here! all under the light of the canopy them steers get to eat is—whoa, hush!—oat straw, and that aint more'n half thrashed. Now if you want—whoa, hush!"

"Well it's no consequence, if the cattle won't stand," said we, seeing the animals moving off.

"Then I rather guess I'll—whoa, hush!"—and away he went after his team, and then we dug also.

A Sensible Young Lady.—A young lady in Memphis, Tenn., criticising gentlemen's modes of dress and fashions, says: "Mustaches are never worn by men of ordinary sense. Foppish fellows alone carry canes. Rings, chains and breast-pins of gold, never yet captivated a woman of common intellect." 'Tis a sensible girl—pity there is n't more of them.

An Impudent Rascal.—A fellow named Young broke jail in Maryland, recently. He left behind him a letter, expressing his affection for the jailer and his wife, and regretting that his health would not permit him to remain longer in their agreeable society! He felt himself (he said) growing on well from confinement, and tore himself away from them, confident that the climate of that portion of the State did not agree with him! It was painful for him to leave them thus abruptly, but circumstances made it advisable!

Infidel Wit Repelled.—A young fellow of deistical turn, travelling in a stage coach, forced his sentiments upon the company by attempting to ridicule the Scripture, and among other topics, made himself merry with the story of David and Goliath; urging the impossibility of a youth like David being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink it into a giant's forehead. On this point he appealed to the company, and particularly to a grave old Quaker gentleman, who sat silent in one corner of the carriage: "Indeed, friend," replied he, "I do not think it at all improbable, if the Philistine's head was as soft as mine!"

Foretelling the Weather.—Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury Plain, when a boy tending sheep called to him, "Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton, looking round and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's warning. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, he was drenched to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision of knowledge of the weather, of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back, wet as he was. "My lad," said Newton, "I'll give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretell the weather so truly." "Will ye, sir? I will then?" and the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea: "Now, sir," said he, having pocketed the money, and pointing to his sheep, "when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, it's a sure sign of rain within an hour!" "What!" exclaimed the philosopher, "must I, in order to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?" "Yes, sir," Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery.

Military Pride.—A farmer having been elected corporal of a militia company, his wife upon hearing of his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone, "Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbors now?" One of the little urchins eagerly asked, "Are we not all corporals?" "Tut!" said the mother, "hold your tongue; there is no one corporal but your father and myself."

Good Reason.—A person high in office, being asked by an intimate friend, why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."

"John, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?"

"Yes, sir. Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and attraction of cohesion prevents his getting up again." A spirited illustration.

Robert Tannehill, a Scotch poet, is the author of a pretty little epigram on Woman:

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made men the strongest,
In justice then to make amends,
Made woman's tongue the longest."

Dr Johnson, venting his hatred of Scotland, a person reminded him that God made it. "Yes," replied the doctor, "but he made it for Scotchmen."

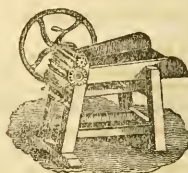
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greece's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 " Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Tie up do.
1000 Do. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
1500 Do. Astley's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grid Stones on rollers

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to such implements for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushes a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAR, Esq. of Sale and Col. Jacquez, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1842.

[NO. 24.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

A NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS.

There is now in preparation for the press, and to be published in a few weeks, a small work upon the following topics, interesting to farmers every where.

1st. The cause of the slobbers or salivation of the horse during grass feed; with the means of immediate relief, and a final remedy.

2d. The cause of the falling off of the milk of the dairy or milch cow in early summer, that vitiates the little she gives, spoils the butter, and entails diseases; with a perfect remedy.

3d. The origin of the black bunch or rot on the apple tree; its fatal consequence both to the tree and fruit; with a mode of getting rid of it, and preserving the tree in health and beauty half a century.

4th. The cause of the premature decay of the apple tree, and of the imperfection and paucity of the fruit; with a remedy for both, and a mode of giving the tree perfect health, and imparting beauty and richness to the fruit for many successive years.

5th. A new mode of cultivating the peach tree, also of grafting, inoculating, pruning, &c., so that every man may be his own successful fruit grower.

6th. The gross and unpardonable frauds committed by some of our nurserymen upon their cunning customers.

These discoveries are made by a New York farmer and fruiterer, of forty years' experience and useful practice.

Communications on this matter, *post paid*, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to M. R. Tilton, 33 Pearl street, New York.

¶ We know not how or whence the foregoing came to our table. Neither do we know anything of the competency of the author to execute his proposed task. Being thus left in the dark, we can only say, that if when the work is published, a copy of it should come to our hands, will give it such a notice as its merits shall seem to deserve.

The above notice is unfortunate in its pretensions. Claiming certain knowledge on points which have been learned and observing have been unable to satisfy after years and years of attention—and claim to prescribe perfect remedies for diseases that often baffled the best skill—claiming so much, evinces a disposition to make a sale for the work that it shall be worth any thing or not. As we know nothing of the character of those who are concerned in it, we can have no opinion either that they are, or that they are not, willing to attempt to humbug farmers and gardeners into purchasing the book. The tone of the notice leads us to fear that they put their pretensions too high. We, however, are willing to make known their names and purposes, because if the book shall be

worth the half that is claimed for it, it will be highly valuable in every farmer's library.—Ed. N. E. F.

UNCOOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.

We had supposed the question was nearly if not quite settled that it is best to cook food. Such has been the general opinion of the agricultural press for some years past, and the practices of most growers of pork in this vicinity have been on the same side. But at a meeting of the Trustees of the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, week before last, we learned some facts, and heard some opinions, which tend to unsettle the settled question.

One of the most enterprising and trustworthy farmers of the county, selected five pigs in August—weighed them, and fed three upon scalded meal,—not boiled or made into lumpy pudding, but merely scalded,—and the other two were fed upon raw meal. The same quantity of food, viz: 3 quarts of meal with 3 pints of skimmed milk, was given to each pig daily. In fiftythree days, the average gain per pig, in live weight, of the three on scalded meal, was about 65 lbs.; while that of the two on raw meal, was 69 lbs. Then for forty days, the two pigs that had been fed on raw meal, were fed upon scalded, and gained each about 36 lbs., and the other three upon the raw meal gained an average of 41 lbs.

We write these facts from memory, and may not be strictly correct in all the particulars; but we think we cannot be mistaken in the general result. The account will be published in a few weeks, over the experimenter's own signature.

The gentleman who made the trial was himself surprised at the result. Before this case can be allowed to weigh heavily against cooking food, we want to know what would be the difference, if any, between feeding on meal *fully cooked* and that which is merely scalded, and fed out, as in this case, quite soon after the scalding water was poured upon it.

The opinion of another observing gentleman—an opinion founded upon some limited experience in feeding, and upon observation of what had been done by others—was, that *apples and potatoes* do swine more good if given to them raw, than if cooked. We may add to this that a mechanic in the vicinity of our own residence, who is very successful in raising a large hog every year, generally of 500 lbs. or more, feeds upon raw potatoes in the spring and early part of the summer. He has said to us that he thinks the potatoes better after they are wilted than before.

Such facts and opinions as the above are important. For if it be true (we must doubt, however,) that uncooked food is quite as good as cooked, for swine, then a vast amount of expense in both fuel and labor may be saved in the raising of our pork in this vicinity.—Ed. N. E. F.

Slanderers are like flies, that leap over a man's good parts to light only upon his sores.

THE PLACE FOR HOLDING CATTLE SHOWS.

We published, two weeks since, a communication from Allen W. Dodge, Esq., of Hamilton, Essex county, relating substantially to the question "whether it is best that the Cattle Shows of that county should be held always in the same town, or whether it is better to change the place frequently from one part of the county to another?"

This is a local question, not of general interest; for in most counties, as was said in Mr D.'s communication, there is some one large town near the geographical centre, where good accommodations can be had, and where the inhabitants of the county can conveniently assemble. That town will always be the place for holding the Fair. But the large towns of Essex county are upon its borders. The central ones are all too small to furnish such accommodations as are desirable. The Trustees of the Society, therefore, have caused the Cattle Show to be held sometimes near one side of the county, and then, after two or three years, near another side.

There are inconveniences attending this course. It often happens that comfortable accommodations are difficult to be obtained; and the different parts of the show are so widely separated, and some of them forced into such contracted and inconvenient rooms, that the exhibition does not show to advantage, and its action upon the public mind is less favorable than it otherwise would be, or than it is desirable to make it. We should choose to have some one town fixed upon as the constant place for holding the Fair. But should this not be done, the suggestion of Mr Dodge in respect to a tent, is worthy of regard. It was proposed to purchase the tent recently used in Essex county, by the deluded followers of Miller. Should the suggestion be adopted, some good to agriculture may come out of Miller's fanaticism;—this is better than any thing we had ventured to hope from his dreams and follies.—Ed. N. E. F.

How to Fat a Hen.—Friend Paine Wingate says his experience tells him that the following process is the best mode of fattening hens. Shut them up where they can get no gravel. Keep corn by them all the time, and also give them dough once a day. For drink, give them skimmed milk. With this feed they will fatten in ten days. If kept over ten days they should have some gravel or they will fall away.—*Maine Far.*

Hint to Married Women.—The following anecdote is "going the round" of all the newspapers that are edited by married men:

When Livia had attained such ascendancy over her husband Augustus, that he could hardly refuse her any thing, though emperor of the world, many of the married ladies of Rome were anxious to know the secret of her success; to whom she replied, "I rule by obeying."

It is better to meet danger than to wait for it.

From Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL.

In all attempts at improving soil by manure, two objects are intended, which form the golden rule of applying salts and geine; to make "heavy land lighter, light land heavier, hot land colder, and cold land hotter." Are there then, notwithstanding all that has been offered and said, differences in soil. Have not, it may be asked, all the preceding pages been based on the fact, that there is but one soil? True it has been so said, it is said so now. Chemically, the inorganic elements of all soil are alike. The silicates and salts are nearly the same in all; the organic portion, the geine varies, and that to a greater degree than any other ingredient. While the silicates compose with great uniformity, from 80 to 90 per cent., and the salts of lime, sulphate, and phosphate, from 1-2 to 3-4 per cent., the geine varies from 1 to 20 per cent. The silicates may be finer or coarser, more sandy or more clayey. All these circumstances affect, not the chemical, but the physical properties of soil. The physical properties then, are the foundation of the great diversity which soil exhibits. The physical characters of soil are embraced under the terms, cold, hot, wet, and dry land. These characters are dependent on four circumstances:

- First, the absolute weight of a given bulk of soil;
- Secondly, its color;
- Thirdly, its consistency;
- Fourthly, its power of retaining water.

In other words, the physical characters of soil may be considered under,

- First, its relation to heat;
- Secondly, its relation to moisture and gas;
- Thirdly, its consistency;
- Fourthly, its electrical relation.

The relation to consistency makes soil light, or heavy; the relation to heat and moisture, makes soil hot or cold, dry or wet. The great natural varieties of soil are, sand, clay, and loam; first, the great distinction in the scale of soil, is sand and clay: all intermediate varieties proceed from mixtures of these, with each other. Now the sand may be siliceous, or calcareous—that is, silicates, the distinguishing character of soil in this country, or mixed with a salt of lime, the feature of much European soil. By clay is meant common blue clay, or sub-silicate of alumina, consisting of alumina, 36; silica, 68; oxide of iron and salts of lime, and alkalis, G.

Sandy clay is clay and sand, equal parts.

Loamy clay is 3-4 clay and 1-4 sand.

Peaty earth is geine.

Garden mould is 8 per cent. geine.

Arable land is 3 per cent. geine.

Taking these several varieties, it is found that sand is the heaviest part of soil, whether dry or wet; clay is among the lightest part; geine has the least absolute weight, so that while a cubic foot of sand weighs, in its common damp state, 141 lbs., clay weighs 115 lbs., and geine 81 lbs.; hence garden mould and arable soil weigh from 102 to 119 lbs. The more geine, compound soil contains, the lighter it is.

Among the most important physical characters of soil, is the power of retaining heat; this will be found to be nearly in proportion to its absolute weight. The weight of soil determines with tolerable accuracy, its power of retaining heat. The greater the mass in a given bulk, the greater is this power. Hence sands retain heat longest, three

times longer than geine, and half as long again as clay. Hence, the dryness and heat of sandy plains. Sand, clay, and peat, are to each other as 1, 2, and 3, in their power of retaining heat. But while the capacity of soil to retain heat, depends on the absolute weight, the power to be warmed, another very important physical character depends on four principal circumstances: first, the color; second, the dampness; third, the materials; fourth, the angle at which the sun's rays fall. First, color: the blacker the color, the easier warmed. White sand and grey differ almost 50 per cent in the degree of heat acquired in a given time. As peat and the varieties of geine are almost all of a black or dark brown color, it is seen how easily they may become warm soils, when dry; for secondly, dampness modifies the influence of color, so that a dry light colored soil will become hotter sooner than a dark wet one. As long as evaporation goes on, a difference of 10 or 12 degrees will be found between a dry and a wet soil of the same color. Thirdly, the different materials of which soils are composed, exert but very little influence on their power of being heated by the sun's rays. Indeed, if sand, peat, clay, garden mould, all equally dry, are sprinkled with chalk, making their surfaces all of a color, and then exposed to the sun's rays, the differences of their temperature will be found inconsiderable. Color and dryness then, exert a most powerful influence on the capacity of soil to be warmed.

Fourthly, the last circumstance to be noticed, is the different angle at which the sun's rays fall. The more perpendicular the greater the heat. The effect is less in proportion as these rays, by falling more slanting, spread their light out over a greater surface. But this point, which seems external to soil, need not be enlarged on. Now the great fact to be observed in this relation of soil to heat is, that geine exerts the most marked influence. If soil heats quickly, it is because it has a large proportion of geine. Does it cool quickly? it is the geine which gives up heat quickly, referring here to the soil in a dry state, the modification produced by dampness, having been already considered.

Connected with the power of absorption of moisture, is the very important relation of soil to gas. All soil absorbs oxygen gas, when damp, never when dry. Of the ingredients of soil, geine forms the only exception to this rule. That absorbs oxygen, whether it be wet or dry. Geine has this power in the highest degree, clay next; frozen earths not at all. A moderate temperature increases the absorption.

When earths absorb oxygen, they give it up unchanged. They do not combine with it. They merely induce on the absorbed moisture, power to imbibe oxygen. But when geine absorbs oxygen, one portion of that combines with its carbon, producing carbonic acid, which decomposes silicates, and a second portion of oxygen combines with the hydrogen of the geine, and produces water. Hence, in a dry season, well manured soils or those abounding in geine, suffer very little. The power of geine to produce water, is a circumstance of soil almost wholly overlooked. It is one whose high value will appear by a comparison with the quantity of water produced by a fresh plowed, upturned award, with that from the same soil undisturbed. The evaporation from an acre of fresh plowed land is equal to 950 lbs. per hour; this is the greatest for the first and second days, ceases about the fifth day, and again begins by hoeing, while at the same

time the unbroken sod affords no trace of moisture. This evaporation is equal to that which follows ten copious rains.

These are highly practical facts, and teach the necessity of frequent stirring of soil in a dry time. Where manure or geine is lying in the soil, evaporation is from an acre, equal to 5000 lbs. per hour.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

We copy the following from an article in Pictou (N. S.) Mechanic and Farmer, by P. L. Simonds, Esq., one of the editors of the Farmers' Encyclopedia, member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, &c.:

"I have no very intimate knowledge of the history, character and statistics of the agricultural publications of America as a whole, but I believe am not far wrong in stating that there is at least in the proportion of one or two papers for every State and Territory.

I am acquainted with the following:

- Indiana: "The Farmer," at Indianapolis,
- Illinois: "The Union Agriculturist," at Chicago,
- Ohio: "The Farmer," at Columbus;
- "The Western Farmer," at Cincinnati;
- "The Farmer and Mechanic," do.
- "The Farmer," at Middletown,
- Kentucky: "The Franklin Farmer," at Frankfort;
- "The Farmer's Chronicle," at Richmond, weekly,
- Michigan: "The Western Farmer," at Detroit, semi-monthly,
- Tennessee: "The Agriculturist," at Nashville,
- Maryland: "The American Farmer," Baltimore,
- Pennsylvania: "Farmers' Cabinet," Philadelphia, monthly,
- S. Carolina: "The Southern Agriculturist," Charleston, monthly,
- New York: "The Cultivator," at Albany, monthly;
- "New Genesee Farmer," Rochester, do.
- "N. Y. Agriculturist," N. York city, do.
- "U. S. Farmer and Journal of American Institute," do;
- "Long Island Farmer," Jamaica;
- "Central N. Y. Farmer," Rome, monthly,
- Connecticut: "Farmer's Gazette," New Haven;
- "Farmer's Advocate," Stamford;
- "Republican Farmer," Bridgeport,
- Massachusetts: "The Cultivator," Boston, weekly;
- "New England Farmer," do. do.
- "Mass. Ploughman," do. do.
- "Horticultural Magazine," do, monthly,
- [The "Farmer's Journal," monthly, at Boston, and the "Berkshire Farmer," at Pittsfield, were probably unknown to the writer.]
- New Hampshire: "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," Concord,
- Maine: "The Cultivator," at Hallowell;
- "The Farmer," Portland;
- "Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate," at Winthrop, weekly;
- "Mechanic and Farmer's Journal," Bangor,
- Georgia: "The Southern Planter," at Macon, semi-monthly,
- Missouri: "The Farmer's and Mechanic's Advocate," St. Louis, weekly,

Virginia: "Farmers' Register," Richmond, monthly,

Rhode Island: "Manufacturer and Farmer's Journal," Providence,

I have seen it stated in some quarter that the aggregate monthly circulation of the agricultural papers of the United States is about 250,000 copies. This estimate appears rather too high; for suppose one half of the 35 papers I have enumerated, or say 17, to be published weekly, and the 18 monthly, this will give 86 publications per month, and assuming each paper to print 3000 copies, which is a large average circulation for all, this will give a monthly issue of 252,000."

From the Conn. Farmer's Gazette.

THE POTATO.

Uses, Mode of Cultivation, Preservation.

In our preceding number we published an article giving the origin and history of the Potato, from the year 1619 to the present time, in the various countries where it has been cultivated. Since its original discovery, its edible qualities have been greatly meliorated by cultivation. Great changes have also been effected in the science of cooking, rendering it more palatable. Like all other vegetables, it needs the fostering care of man to prevent its deterioration, as any particular improved species is known to degenerate in the course of a few years.

The potato has met with many hard rubs in the progress of its improvement and introduction into civilized society. It was considered for a long time, in some countries, as unfit for human food. Even religious and political prejudices were stirred against it, till it was almost banished from the land. In Scotland it was opposed because not named in the Bible. The Catholics thought it was a forbidden fruit, and therefore sinful to eat it. The famous Cobbett, while in America, would not touch it, he says, because it was the vilest of the vegetable race. He charged all the miseries and evils of Ireland to their eating so many potatoes, when it is the only thing by which they escape starvation.

Dr. Tissot has demonstrated to his satisfaction, at no nation who eat potatoes ever produced a weak man.

Its general cultivation was not introduced throughout Europe till about 1760. Now it is unquestionably the most valuable of all cultivated crops. It constitutes the principal food of the Irish nation—the constant diet of more than one-third of our population. It is in common use throughout Europe, and much of the civilized part of Asia. In the United States and the British dominions, on the continent, scarce a family is without a dish of it on the table, in some form, twice a day at least. As an article of diet, it is probably more healthful than any other root, and furnishes more food for an equal quantity than all other roots put together.

The numerous ways in which it may be cooked and converted to useful purposes, is surprising. From it are made bread, pies, puddings, jellies, ryes, molasses, sugar starch, beer; brandy, cheese, blow dyes, and other dye stuffs, cleansing liquids remove grease and stains from silk, cotton and wollen goods, substitutes and imitations of coffee, chocolate, arrowroot, tapioca and vermicelli.

As an article of profit for general cultivation, one can compare with it in the vicinity of large

cities and navigable waters. The farmers of the town of Greenwich, in Fairfield county, made this discovery more than 45 years ago. Since that time it has been their principal crop, gradually increasing, by which they have become the most wealthy town in the State, according to its population. Bordering on the Sound, with a number of good harbors, and their proximity to New York city, their facilities for transportation, and advantages for a market, were highly favorable for their pursuit.

This township is composed of several ridges ranging north and south, with a considerable portion of rough, rocky, broken surface; and all furnishing stone sufficient to fence it into small lots, which the great industry and enterprise of its inhabitants has, it a great measure, accomplished. The soil is chiefly loam, with some small portion of gravel, well adapted to the use of gypsum, and the production of grass, corn, oats, potatoes, and other roots.

In raising potatoes, no manure has been so generally and profitably used as gypsum. Very little has been done in the business of making compost. The prevailing notion, that gypsum has no efficacy on the sea-shore, does not hold true here. More of it may be necessary than in the interior, to produce good effect. But, preceded by any alkaline substance as lime or ashes, in any soil where there is any vegetable mould, there is no failure in effect, unless temporarily, from a drought. The free use of lime in this town would greatly enhance the effect of gypsum on any crop. The mode of cultivation in Greenwich has been tested by nearly half a century's experience, and may therefore be safely recommended.

Turf land is generally preferred, plowed twice or more, till well mellowed. The ground is marked with the plow into squares of about 30 inches, which barely admits a horse with a small plow to pass between the rows. One large, or two middle size, or three, or more small potatoes, are dropped in a hill, generally without cutting. A small table spoonful of gypsum is then dashed on the seed before it is covered. When the tops are mostly out of the ground, three or four inches, a plow is passed between the rows, turning the furrow from the hills. Then a light brush harrow is drawn across the furrows, which in part covers the tops, and smother, or eradicates all young weeds. No hoe is used at this plowing. After the second plowing, turning the furrows towards the rows, the hoe is applied to clear around the hills, and give them a little fresh earth, where the plow has not already done it. Previous to the next plowing, (generally with one horse,) another small handful of gypsum is sometimes dashed on the hill, and perhaps more frequently sown broadcast. The plow, in good tillage, is passed between the rows often enough to subdue the weeds, previous to, or about the time the blossoms begin to put out; but the hoe is seldom used more than twice, and without much hilling up.

Where gypsum is applied, the potatoes are all nearly of one size, much more so than when barn, or any compost manure, is used. An average crop on well tilled, plastered land, is about 200 bushels per acre. Farmers, with one hundred acre farms, generally raise from 800 to 2000 bushels regularly, in favorable seasons, besides corn and other grains and vegetables. We know one farmer who, ten or fifteen years ago, frequently planted from 50 to 90 acres, and remember one crop of 16,000 bushels.

For many years, this town, according to our estimate, furnished more potatoes for the New York market than all the other towns bordering on the Sound. Stanford next engaged in the business, and still pursues it to her great benefit, though it has not as great proportion of good soil for the purpose as Greenwich.

When the city of New York contained 75,000 inhabitants, Greenwich furnished them with from 200 to 250,000 bushels annually. They frequently obtained a dollar a bushel during some part of the winter season when there was a scant crop. It was no uncommon thing for men to purchase a few acres of land at the price of 100 dollars and upwards, and pay for it by a single crop of potatoes. There are several sloops which perform weekly trips to New York, and seldom go without being chiefly freighted with this article.

The Greenwich mode of preserving them answers better than any within our knowledge. Some make large cellars on descending ground, cover them with plank in the form of a roof, and put on a covering of earth and sod of proper thickness to prevent frost from entering. In that case the potatoes have to be carted to the cellar, which cannot always be convenient to every part of the farm. But many, to save this labor and expense, scrape off or smooth down the loose earth in some dry convenient place in the potato field, to which the potatoes are carried in the baskets as they are dug. The heap, if of great magnitude, is extended north and south, the top forming a ridge in the shape of a barn roof, at an angle of about 45 degrees. A coat of unbroken rye straw, of sufficient thickness to keep the earth from coming in contact with the potatoes, is put on in such a position as to conduct the water off, if any should reach it. Throw on the earth by digging a trench around the heap, beginning at the bottom of the straw, going around till the whole is covered. In this way the earth will press down the straw, which prevents its running through to the potatoes. Make the covering thick enough to guard against frost. Twelve or fourteen inches of earth is sufficient for our common winters. Be sure to put on enough, as it costs nothing but a little labor. The trench you make will prevent the water from getting into the heap. If you are careful to keep your potatoes from the wind and sun as much as possible while digging, you will find them as good when opened in the spring as when put up in the fall.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 3, 1842.

Beurre d' Aremberg, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar and Columbian Virgalieu Pears—fine specimens—from Col. Wilder, President of the Society.

Mons. Le Cure, or Burgomaster of Boston Pears—fine specimens—from Samuel Walker, Esq.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

None knew how to draw long bills on futurity, that never will be honored, better than Mahomet. He possessed himself of a large stock of real present pleasure and power here, by promising a visionary quantum of those good things to his followers hereafter; and like the maker of an almanac, made his fortune in this world, by telling absurd lies about another.—Lacoe.

KEEPING COWS UP IN SUMMER—GREEN FEED, MANURE, &c.

To the Editor of the Mass. Plowman:

Sir: You will recollect sometime since I called at your office and subscribed for your paper, with which I am well pleased. I promised in conversation with you, to give my experience in regard to the mode of keeping cows.

Sir, I am not a farmer, but a practical mechanic. I like to see experience and practice as well as theory in life. I do not fancy that I am relating any thing unusual; but to those who keep one cow and hire their pasturing, it may be useful.

My cow was raised in the neighborhood. I bought her two years ago last spring, then a heifer. She is small and I have kept her up two seasons and fed her upon green feed. I have occupied about one half acre of ground, well set to clover and fine grass. It is in tolerable condition, though I think one quarter of an acre in a high state of cultivation, managed aright, would abundantly support a cow through the summer season.

My statements are simply these. My cow calved the 12th of May. I kept the calf 7 weeks. I set the milk first, took off the cream, then scalded a portion of the milk with about one pint of meal fed it three times per day: it (the calf) brought but 5 dollars. We made 30 pounds of butter in the time. For six months we used 3 gallons of milk per week, and made 67 lbs. of butter.

Calf sold for	\$5 00
83 pounds of cheese worth 8c.	6 64
67 pounds of butter, 20c.	13 40
3 galls. milk per week, at 4c. per qt.	12 00

\$37 04

Now, sir, the advantages of keeping cows yarded, are, first, they will evidently give more milk; secondly, you can save much in manure. I have made during the year past, over 4 cords of manure, worth 5 dollars per cord, and with a very little exertion shall probably make 6 cords next year. Again, every one who has a garden, in the course of the summer finds a great many weeds to dispose of: if you have a cow at hand she will readily eat them, for it gives them a good relish for their grass. My cow instead of growing thin by the heat of summer and annoyance of flies, has thriven, or she is in a far better case than she was last spring.

Yours, most respectfully,

SIDNEY PERKINS.

DAY WOOD AND GREEN WOOD—WHICH GIVES MOST HEAT?

I wish to say a word on the article of fuel. I frequently in the papers read an article by some theorists on the advantage of seasoning wood for the use of a family: they frequently have stated that there is more heat in dry than in green wood: in some kinds of wood this is evidently the case, as with pine, poplar, and some others; but with sapling oak, as far as my experience goes, I contend that there is more heat in it when green than when dry, especially if seasoned out of doors. Frequently I have had wood dried out of doors, particularly old frow oak that would not burn nearly so free as green taken directly from the stump.

The sap of trees is composed of something more than water, and not of this alone, as is frequently supposed. This is evidently the case with the sap of the rock-maple, the pitch-pine, the fir, &c. For instance, cut two lots of wood; coal or char one when green, and let the other dry before charring.

The coal from the green wood will be as much heavier as the green wood was heavier than the dry, and will substantially heat in a blacksmith's fire as much more iron, and spend as much farther as it is heavier than the other.

Of this I am able to speak from experience; now if the sap was nothing but water, this I think could not be. I have tried wood almost every way, and by experience I prefer the following as the best economy for the poor. The rich may do as they please.

Select one third, and never over one half dry, for unless you have a bad stove indeed, you can cook equally as well, and be as comfortably warmed, and save one quarter of the expense. Every man that can, should season his wood *under cover*, as its value is much increased thereby.

True economy is the wealth of the nation—and it should be the pride of all our pursuits, the pillar of our domestic happiness—for it makes the most of our own means for supplying our own wants, and for being useful to others. It is truly the poor man's wealth and capital.

Yours, &c.

S. P.

Remarks.—We are obliged to Mr Perkins for his communication, and hope he will favor us again. His ingenious suggestions may set many to thinking.

A good farmer in Westboro', tells us he intends to make a fair trial of the plan of soiling cows through the summer season; that is, keeping them in a yard and feeding them with green fodder. For ourself we have never tried this mode of feeding. The Hon. Josiah Quincy has tried it for many years, and he thinks it a good mode where the land is suitable.

The English practice soiling extensively. The manure made from a cow so kept, will be worth twice as much as from one kept in the usual way. It seems that Mr Perkins has made 4 cords and that he thinks he can make six with a little exertion. This agrees with a statement in our last paper that one cow would make manure enough for an acre of tillage land each season. We have often said a middling cow will make twice as much manure as a middling hog.

But the great difficulty with most farmers is, that they have lands so rough or so distant that they cannot be easily mown and the green crops carted to the yard. Another objection is the increased labor of tending the cows. But our correspondent suggests that a mechanic who keeps but one, may feed her from half an acre of land, or even one fourth of an acre, if it is made rich. Now if half an acre will be sufficient, it will be the cheapest keeping that a mechanic can have; for the labor of mowing enough for his cow, each day, would be less than the labor of driving 80 rods to a pasture; and a mechanic whose business is constantly at his own shop, could cut his grass without the least inconvenience. Nay, he might be absent for a day, and more, for his fodder would keep longer than the manna of the men of Israel, and any of his family could deal it out.

We should like to see many more trials of this mode of feeding. We are not yet prepared to recommend it strenuously to our friends, though we think there are many strong arguments in its favor. It is a fact that in hot weather, in fly time, cows are much more fond of getting into the barn, or under it, than of remaining out; so are horses, though they are not so annoyed with flies.

Racks may be so made as to save nearly all the fodder; and where a man's land lies close to the barn and can be mown, it may be the most economical mode of keeping his cattle. If six, or even four cords of manure can be made from a cow, will make a tolerable dressing, even for land; tillage. But grass lands may be kept in good order with one fourth part of what is required for grain or for potatoes. We invite our blacksmith and our shoemakers to make a partial trial of the mode of keeping.

In regard to the comparative economy of using dry and green wood, much may be said. It is believed by many that a green stick of hard wood, you can make it burn, will give out more heat the same stick when dried, and we are inclined to adopt this opinion. One advantage of dry wood if you may keep a fire with it without putting a half a cord at a time. If you have a stove, with short pipes, not liable to be choked up, you may t well use green wood as dry, after your fire is well kindled. We are pretty confident there is no loss in it; there may be considerable gain, as our correspondent suggests; and his assertion in regard to charred wood, green and dry, is worth attending to. The sap of wood is not pure water. The water and the rock maple have sap that is full of sugar; and both these kinds of wood are more valuable for fuel when green than when dry. But will burn freely enough in any common fire-place and these are the best kinds of fuel in the country. Next come the yellow locust and the apple tree. The sap of these also is quite rich, and both will burn well in a green state.—*Ed. Plowman.*

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Summary statement of the value of the Exports, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1840, and ending on the 30th of September, 1841:

The Sea.

Fisheries—	
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,	\$602,81
Pickled fish, or river fisheries (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,)	148,97
Whale and other fish oil,	1,200,00
Whalebone,	343,30
	\$2,846,88

The Forest.

Skins and furs,	993,20
Ginseng,	437,24
Products of wood—	
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber,	\$2,541,812
Other lumber,	266,175
Masts and spars,	58,991
Oak bark and other dye,	153,519
All manufactures of wood,	548,308
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine,	684,514
Ashes, pot and pearl,	573,026
	4,834,34
	6,264,85

Agriculture.

Products of animals—	
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	904,918
Butter and cheese,	504,815

Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs,	2,661,547
Horses and mules,	293,143
Sheep,	35,767
	4,360,180
Vegetable food—	
Wheat,	822,881
Flour,	7,759,646
Indian corn,	312,954
Indian meal,	682,457
Rye meal,	138,505
Rye, oats, and other small grain, and pulse,	159,893
Biscuit, or ship bread,	378,041
Potatoes,	64,402
Apples,	48,396
Rice,	2,010,107

12,377,282

Tobacco,	12,506,703
Cotton,	54,330,341
All other agricultural products—	
Flaxseed,	50,781
Hops,	28,823
Brown sugar,	23,837

103,441

Manufactures.

Soap and tallow candles,	494,577
Leather, boots and shoes,	193,583
Household furniture,	310,105
Coaches and other carriages,	60,456
Hats,	100,725
Saddlery,	22,456
Wax,	74,120
Beer, porter and cider,	59,133
Spirits from grain,	97,150
Snuff and tobacco,	873,877
Lead,	96,784
Lined oil, and spirits of turpentine,	52,162
Cordage,	31,582
Iron—pig, and nails,	138,537
Castings,	99,904
All manufactures of,	806,823
Spirits from molasses,	371,294
Sugar, refined,	1,384,974
Chocolate,	2,606
Gunpowder,	146,934
Copper and brass,	72,932
Medicinal drugs,	136,469

5,591,147

Printed piece goods—	
Printed and colored,	450,503
White,	2,324,839
Twist, yarn, and thread,	43,403
All manufactures of,	303,701

3,122,546

Wool and hemp—	
Cloth and thread,	2,764
Bags and all manufactures of,	10,636
Wearing apparel,	77,907
Combs and buttons,	47,548
Brushes,	2,500
Billiard tables and apparatus,	906
Umbrellas and parasols,	7,699
Leather and morocco skins not sold per pound,	38,689
Printing presses and type,	561
Fire engines and apparatus,	22,439
Musical instruments,	16,119
Books and maps,	40,620

Paper and stationery,	83,483
Paints and varnish,	40,578
Vinegar,	12,959
Earthen and stone ware,	6,737
Manufactures of glass,	43,095
Tin,	3,751
Pewter and lead,	20,516
Marble and stone,	33,546
Gold and silver, and gold leaf,	2,452
Gold and silver coin,	2,746,486
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	10,013
Molasses,	7,999
Trunks,	1,916
Brick and lime,	14,064
Domestic salt,	62,765

6,481,502

Articles not enumerated—

Manufactured,	626,857
Other articles,	823,566

1,450,423

Total domestic exports, \$106,382,722.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, July 7, 1842. T. L. SMITH, Register.

THE GROWING INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

With our neighbor of the New England Farmer, in his remarks on this important subject, we concur in the sentiment expressed, "that it is matter of rejoicing, that much is yet to be learned—and may the time never come when man shall be compelled to till the earth without having it in his power to learn how to do his work better."

Should the editorial corps, by the diffusion of practical truths and the lights of science, be the happy instruments of hastening the world towards a state of perfection in the cultivation of the earth, even until it should groan under the burthen of its productions, and man become surfeited with its riches and luxuries, still would we say, in the spirit of the age, *go ahead*. Man's destiny is not limited to

"This mouldy vesture of decay,"

that feeds upon material stuff. He was not made for a mere tiller of the soil, to muddle in the dirt. This ball of earth is but a foehold, a stopping place, to refresh his mortal self in his career through time, and purposely made for the benefit and use of intellectual beings, and to be governed by moral and intellectual power. The development and expansion of those powers to their utmost limits, is the grand purpose of his compound existence. And scientific agriculture is the field wisely adapted to the exercise and discipline of his physical and intellectual energies, and to capacitate him for that more ethereal and exalted sphere of action to which he is destined. But the material results of agricultural skill afford no sustenance for the intellectual man; that thrives only on the Tree of Knowledge; a perennial plant, which is the food of angels—a plant susceptible of everlasting culture. —*Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

There is this difference between health and money: money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed but the least envied; and the superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health.

Duelling—Dr. Franklin.—When Franklin was in England, prior to the American revolution, he was one night in one of the coffee-houses in London, in company with a number of literary and scientific gentlemen, who greatly admired his conversational powers, both for their force and originality. A stranger, who was afflicted with a most offensive odor, and who seemed pleased with the Doctor's conversation, came into the box in which the party was assembled. Franklin proposed that his friends should remove to another box to escape the horrid smell: they did so, but the stranger followed them: again, at Franklin's instance, they removed, and again he followed; when, the Doctor's patience getting exhausted, he said to the stranger that he would be obliged to him not to follow them again, for his scent was so offensive it could not be borne. He of the smell took this as a gross insult, and challenged the Doctor the next morning to a duel. The Doctor replied thus: "If I accept your challenge, and we fight, and you kill me, I shall in a few days smell as bad as you do now:—If I kill you, you will, if possible, smell worse than you do at present: in neither case can I see how any benefit can result to ourselves or others, and therefore decline the challenge."—*Selected.*

Ingenious Expedient to Evade the Post Office Law.—The Postmaster General has recently written a letter, stating that the writing of any thing upon the margin of a newspaper, other than the name of the person to whom it is sent, subjects it to letter postage. Also, that any hieroglyphics come under the same head.

"The many ingenious devices to evade the penalty of the law," says the Postmaster General, "may be inferred from the facts in a single case" which was brought to my notice. A man had been in the habit of writing on the margin of a paper to his father, to save letter postage. When arrested by the application of the provisions of the act of 1825, he adopted a species of singular hieroglyphics. His object was to let his father know that his family were well, and would be up in a few days; so he sent a newspaper with nothing but his name written on it: but he had penciled on the margin a *fac simile* of a saddler's awl, pointing towards the representation of a well with a sweep and hucket going up—thus distinctly conveying the message to his father that "all his family were well, and were coming up to see him."

Worse than the Toothache.—A Dutchman, proceeding to a place from whence he heard cries of distress, discovered one of his countrymen lying under a stone wall which had fallen upon him and fractured his legs. "Vell, den, neighbor Vanderdiken, vat ish de matter vid you?" "Vat de matter! vy don't you see mine conditions, vid all deesh pig stones upon me, and poth mine legs proke off close py mine poddy?" "Mine Cot!" said Honie, "ish dat all? you hollerod so like tunder, I thought you wash got de toothache!"—*Selected.*

Be slow to believe you are wiser than all others: it is a fatal but common error. Where one has been saved by a true estimation of another's weakness, thousands have been destroyed by a false appreciation of their own strength. Napoleon could calculate the former well, but to his miscalculations of the latter, may be ascribed his ruin.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1842.

LYING ABOUT CROPS AND PROFITS.

"Some books are lies frae end to end,
And some great lies were never pen'd:
Ev'n ministers, they have been kenn'd

In holy rapture,
A rousing whid, at times to vend,
And nail 't wi' scripture."

MR. EDITOR—There seems to me a spirit of lying abroad which ought to be rebuked, and I wish you would give your readers a homely on the subject, "And nail 't wi' scripture." From my recollection of your efforts in that way in "old times," I have reason to know that such an exercise would be as wholesome to some of your correspondents and to many of your readers, as are your excellent hints on the management of the farm. I refer more particularly to the habit of bragging, so much indulged in in the papers and public reports. In your paper of the 7th December, there is an article credited to the Worcester Spy, and headed "Apples," which is a good specimen of what I refer to. It contains as many lies as lines. There is no doubt that the person referred to in the article has the thirty acres of apple trees, and just as little doubt that he has spent fifty years in rearing them, and that they are nearly the whole result of the labor of a life. The fact, however, that the 1500 trees on these 30 acres, now in a "fine healthy state and full bearing," produce no more than 800 barrels of apples, shows a want of skill in their selection or management, which I should think he would be slow to brag of. There was no occasion for "scouring" the country for trees to make additions to his orchard. Enough might be found within ten miles of Boston and at reasonable prices too, for his wants, if they were ten times as great as they are.

The assertion that he could have three dollars and a half a barrel for his 800 barrels of apples, is too great a lie to dwell on. Every one who has dealt in the article this year, knows that selected Baldwins can hardly be sold at retail for two dollars, and that the wholesale price has not been, and is not now, above one dollar and a half a barrel.

If "the demand for exportation is limited only by the supply," as the article asserts, why do not the dealers now ship off some of the thousands of barrels that are now rotting in our cellars and cannot be sold here? It is true that one merchant has shipped about 500 barrels of this article annually for a few years past, to Calcutta, but with various and not uniform success. He ships them on his cargoes of ice, and could not of course send them in any other way. He bought his supply this year for \$1 50 a barrel. This, after rejecting fully one third as unfit for shipping such a distance, makes the cost of what remain \$2 25. Only the very fairest are ever shipped to that market.

It is notoriously untrue that shipments to England, the West Indies, S. America, and the Mediterranean give equally good returns. Shipments to nearly all those places have been almost uniformly disastrous. Unless shipped with ice, every body who knows any thing about the matter, knows that they cannot be sent a 60 days voyage with any chance of success.

I would not be thought, by any thing I have said, to underrate the cultivation of the Apple. It is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best crop that can be raised between the Kennebec and the Hudson, and when its cultivation is better understood, the barren

looking hills in many parts of that great region will be covered with the trees.

Whilst on the subject of bragging, I meant to have said something of some of the statements made to our late excellent State Commissioner, the cessation of whose useful labors, we all regret. But I have only time now to hint to the assessors of some of the towns in the eastern part of Middlesex county, that if they will read his Report for 1841, (the 4th), they will find one "facult'y," richly developed which they probably never have taxed: and such disclosures of "incomes" as cannot fail to be of great benefit to them when they next take an account of the "gudes and gear" of the worthy people in those parts.

Yours, very truly,
A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

[Lying, is it? Perhaps it is. Much is published about farming in general, and about the productiveness and profits of particular farms, that no farmer can believe. Whether this is the result of downright lying, or the result of ignorance and thoughtlessness, it may not be easy to determine. It is unfortunate that so many false and misleading things in relation to farming, should be circulated. They give false and deluding notions to the people of all other pursuits—they tend to make the inhabitants of cities and villages look upon farmers as the most unthankful and grumbling set of men upon the face of the earth—they operate also to allure many a mechanic and trader from a business by which he can earn a good living, to a farm where he will almost surely run behind hand. In these times of mercantile embarrassments, and of perplexities in trade, hundreds and thousands are asking whether it would not be well for them to leave the thronged city and set the down upon a farm. To such we must say emphatically, that there is no probability—that there is scarcely a possibility that a man who has spent many of his days in the city, and got city habits and tastes fixed upon himself and his family—there is scarcely a possibility that he can get a bare living from a 5 or 6000 dollar farm. If he can live where he is, he had better stay where he is, unless he has several thousands to spare after the farm is paid for. To those who are practically unacquainted with farming, we must say, do not believe the many statements which represent farming as very profitable. Now and then a particular crop may give its grower a large profit, but this is an exception to the general rule.

We hardly know where the chief fault lies. Papers devoted to agriculture are established, and must be filled from week to week or month to month. The farmers themselves, they who know all the facts, are reluctant to write them out; but an attempt must be made to get them. Let an editor talk awhile with a farmer and he may get at some of the desirable facts as to his processes and results—but it is generally only a part of them, and that part such as lead to wrong inferences.

In some such way as this, many of the objectionable articles are made up, we presume, though we cannot plead guilty to doing much in this way.

A plentiful intermixture of lies and exaggerations, and marvels makes a paper the more palatable to too many readers, and perhaps extends the fame and circulation of the paper. This may argue a depraved public taste;—but the existence of such depravity will manifest itself, whether argued into light or not; and there are too many writers ready to earn a copper by catering to this depravity.

The evil alluded to, and pointed out by our correspondent, does prevail most extensively. We see it and feel it every week. We are obliged, much against our will, to give circulation to many things coming through most respectable exchange papers—that we can't make

up our minds to believe, and yet, we can't doubt, without saying to some respectable man—"you lie, sir."

We are not sorry to see the lies of such an article as that which our correspondent has criticised, thus exposed—some of them are apparent to every reader who has sold a barrel of apples. And if it is thought right that we should bear a portion of the blame for admitting the lies to the columns of the Farmer—we must say *Amen*.

SELF CULTURE, by William E. Channing, D. D., with a Biographical Sketch of the Author.

James Munroe & Co., Boston, have just published an uncommonly neat little vol., comprising a few facts of Dr. Channing's life, and also an address by this gifted man, on Self Culture, which he delivered in Boston September, 1833, as introductory to the Franklin Lectures.

The well known views of this gifted man, in regard to the nature, capabilities and destiny of the human soul and in regard to man's duty to himself, are all that need be remembered, to show that a work from his polished and soul stirring pen, would be instructive and useful to every reader. We are glad to see the address in a form which will make it not unseemly on the centre table in the parlor. It will make a pretty and useful Christmas or New Year's present.

Distemper among Cattle in Braintree.—We last week mentioned the death of an ox and two cows in Braintree—and a report also that nine hogs, that eat of the meat of the ox had died. This part of the story, that the death of the hogs, is all fabulous.

Stoves.—It is downright madness, isn't it? to say word against the general use of stoves. They are convenient—they save so much fuel—they keep the house so warm. All these benefits are claimed; as let them be allowed. But even then it is questionable whether they are worth having. The confined and unhealthy air, and the great heat, though not unpleasant to many people, while breathing and feeling them, must have, in very many instances, very debilitating effects. Good, pure air is one of the absolute requisites general good health. Stoves generally, and anthracite coal in small or close rooms, both work a portion of the debility and also of the dejection and low spirits which are common, and are, we think, on the increase.

Consumption.—Mr Adams Mott gives the following statement in the Maine Farmer:—"A friend of mine who resides in Industry, in this State, told me his wife was sick of what the doctors call consumption. She was visited by five physicians, who gave her over. She was very sick—was unable to set up—had a severe cough—and grew no better, but rather worse. She collected that she had before received benefit from the use of St. Johnswort: her husband procured some of it—it was steeped, and she made it her constant drink. For four or five days there appeared to be but little alteration; but after this, she grew better very fast; a her health was so much improved, that in the course six or eight weeks she was able to resume her customary occupations."

Men in an embodied paradox, a bundle of contradictions; and as some set-off against the marvellous thing that he has done, we might fairly adduce the monstrous things that he has believed. The more gross the fraud the more glibly will it go down, and the more greedy will it be swallowed—since folly will always find fault wherever impostors will find impudence.—Lacoin.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Vegetables, are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at the Horticultural Rooms, on SATURDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Dec. 14. SAMUEL POND, Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, for the week ending Dec. 11.

Dec. 1842.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	5	36	45	36	E.
Tuesday,	6	23	26	22	N. W.
Wednesday,	7	21	29	23	N.
Thursday,	8	26	34	27	N. E.
Friday,	9	34	27	24	N.
Saturday,	10	25	25	25	N.
Sunday,	11	22	32	30	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market \$20. Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 2800 Sheep and 1550 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were fully attained, viz: We quote few extra \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, \$3 50 a 3 75. Third quality, \$2 75 a 3 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$3 75. No 1, \$2 50.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 67c. to \$1 75. Wethers on \$1 75 to 2 75.

Pigs.—Sales brisk at low prices. Lots to peddle, 3-8 a 2 1-2 for sows, and 3-8 a 3 1-2 for barrow. Retail from 3 a 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herd's Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 0 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. navy Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 c. cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

Demand not large, but about equal to the supplies.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 53 to 60—Southern, round low, old, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 53—do. white 50 a 51—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley a —do. Rye, Northern, 72 a 73—do. Southern, 62 a 65—do. Southern, 27 a 23—Northern do. 30 to 32—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

LOUR. The past week has been a very dull one for

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 87 a 0 00—do. ar. 80 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 75 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 75 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1/4 4 1/2 a 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — a 75 a — Georgetown, 85 00 a 25—Richmond Canal, \$4 87 a 0 00 a 0 00. City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00 a 0 00. Country \$4 75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 84 a —do fancy brands 12 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, \$4 50—do New Orleans, cash \$4 75 a 0 00. Rye, 10 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

REVISIONS. The stock of Beef is comparatively small, and some of the largest holders are asking higher prices.

MEAT.—Mess 4 no. new bbl. \$7 60 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 a —No. 1, 5 00 a 6 00—do Prime \$3 80 a 4 00—Pork—clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11 50 a 00 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—Mess, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime 8 50 a 9 00—do Mess 1 other States, — a —do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00—Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—do, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unsupplied, 8 a 10—do, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7 1/2—do and Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—do New York, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and meal, 1—do new milk, 7 a 0.

COOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-valuation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-valuation value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 5 per pound.

Sales of fleeces to a considerable extent have been made during the week, in some instances at a reduction from retail prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 n 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 25 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Swyna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Bacon Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —.

WOOL. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing that requires notice. About 75 bales came in from the country early in the week.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1/2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1/2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13.

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 13 a 20.

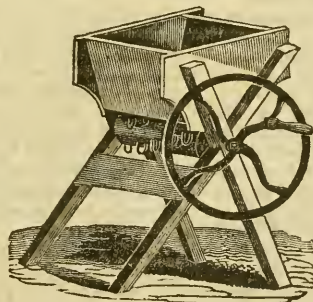
CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market at.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths.—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips.—Fine large sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, cuscus of all colors and varieties, Gladioli, Lilies, Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st.

Oct. 26

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

JAVA AND MALAY FOWLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few pairs of the Java and Malay Chickens to dispose of; they are very fine and of large growth. Price \$3 per pair.

JOHN GILES. Providence, R. I. Nov. 30

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, again with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or load side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

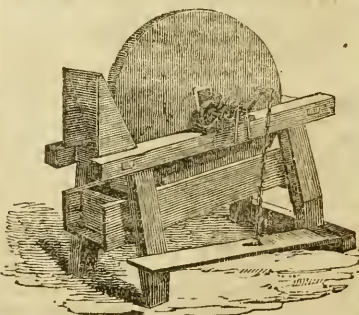
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hazing grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Cassinella, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to Ooe. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE WATCHWORD.

TUNES—Broomfield. Belleville. West Acad. Cull.

Hark, now we answer, see we come,
We come at freedom's holy call:
We come, we come, we come, we come,
To do the glorious work of all:
And hark! we raise from sea to sea,
The temperance watch-word, *Liberty*.

God is our guide, from field and wave,
From plough, from anvil and from loom,
We come, our countrymen to save,
And speak a heartless tyrant's doom;
And hark! &c.

We see the curse invade our land;
We hear the sufferers call for aid;
We come to lend a helping hand,
And break the bonds strong drink has made.
And hark, &c.

We draw not the devouring sword,
Nor war's destructive fires we light,
By reason and the living word
Of God, we put our foes to flight.
And hark, &c.

We bring rich blessings in our train,
And spread them with a liberal hand;
We wipe away the guilty stain
Of drunkenness from off our land.
And hark, &c.

We come the cottage to repair,
And give back comforts banish'd long,
To spread the board with ample fare,
And tune afresh the cheerful song.
And hark, &c.

We bid the dying drunkard live,
To his parched lips the cup we bring,
We burst his fetters, and we give
Him rest beside our crystal spring.
And hark, &c.

We come with tidings from above,
Good will and peace to men on earth;
We come to tell a Saviour's love,
And fill the soul with heavenly mirth;
We raise the watchword liberty,
And call on all men to be free.

THE MAN WHO WAS ALWAYS TOO LATE.

I had an appointment one morning with a Mr *Benj. Hind*, who always signs his letters "*B Hind*," and certainly a more appropriate signature was never known. I waited from twelve o'clock, the hour mentioned, until near two, before he came, and I gently hinted to Mr *B Hind*, how much he was behind his time.

"My dear sir," said he, "you may think it strange, but I had the misfortune to be born half an hour *too late*, and though I've been in a bustle ever since, I have never, with all my industry, been able to bring up the lost time."

"Indeed! how so?"

"Why listen, and I'll convince you that in my

appointment with you, I have only been keeping up the part allotted me by *fate*, even before I was born.

"My grandfather had two daughters who were both married on the same day. He had made his will, and then read it to them. By it, he bequeathed the whole of his property, £20,000, to that daughter who was first blessed with a son. With such a sum in perspective, who would not wish for a child? And my mother no sooner found that such a result was probable, than my delighted father engaged the doctor and nurse, and baby linen was immediately prepared; there was, however, one drawback to his joy—my mother's sister had similar expectations.

"The momentous hour at length arrived, 'big with the fate of' £20,000. At eight o'clock in the morning I came into 'this breathing world,' but my fortunate rival at half past seven—and thus I was *too late*, because he was before me.

"My parents, disappointed in their expectations of wealth, cared little about me, and I was suffered to run wild till eleven years of age, when they sent me to school. The young urchins laughed to see a great boy, or *booby*, as they called me, spelling his a, b, ab, and so teased me during the few months I stayed, that a dunce I remained—a and proof that I had gone to school *too late*.

"At length my father procured me a berth on board an Indiaman. I was rigged out—my stores sent to the vessel—I parted with my parents without regret, for they loved me *too late*—passed two days in London—left in the evening—travelled all night to Portsmouth, and to my consternation found the ship had sailed the day before—of course, I was *too late*.

"My father thought then the best plan to settle me would be by matrimony, and I was introduced to a young lady who possessed both beauty and money, but she had another suitor. However, her father and mine agreed upon the wedding day—the ring was bought, and every thing arranged. To keep the matter private, I was to meet her at the church. Unluckily, I overslept myself by the fatal *half hour*—I arrived at the church doors just in time to see my intended bride walking out as the wife of my rival! I was *too late*, and remained *B Hind* solus.

"In short, I was born *too late*, educated *too late*—I can't say I was settled *too late*, because I have never been settled at all—I can't keep a lodging, for all my landladies say I come home *too late*—then I am unfit for business, because I get up *too late*—if I go to the play I'm *too late*—whether I have to buy or sell, I'm always *too late*—and I verily believe, that if I were going to be hanged, I should come to the scaffold half an hour *too late*. I am called the *late Mr B Hind*, and, true to the cognomen, I am always *behind*."—*N. Y. News*.

WINSHIPS' NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city by the Worcester Rail Road. Cars stop three times a day.

Orders by mail, addressed to Messrs. WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or to Joseph Breck & Co., Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Nov. 9.

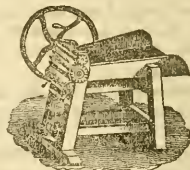
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 61 and 62 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Crumpon do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Patent Scythes.
100 Common do. do.	300 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grid Stones on roller

MUCK MANUEL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Man for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq., of Sale and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1842.

[NO. 25.]

N. E. FARMER.

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.

At the Rensselaer County (N. Y.) Agricultural Fair, the committee on Household Products made the following report:

The undersigned committee to whom was referred the subject of household products, report that they have given this important subject all due consideration. Highly gratified by the many neat, useful and substantial articles submitted to their inspection, they have been led to desire more strongly than ever, that domestic manufactures may be increased and presented at the next Fair, in still greater number and variety.

The farmer who would enjoy comfort and plenty, must have more to sell than he needs to buy; including in luxuries only when they can be purchased by the surplus produce of the farm after his necessary wants have been supplied. That this extra supply can be secured to him by moderate industry skillfully applied, ought not to be doubted.

Water power was first applied to the spinning of cotton in 1804. Prior to that time, a large part of our clothes were household manufactures. Many have thought the nation would be ruined by so serious an interruption of spinning and weaving, but the spirit of invention and enterprise which distinguishes our country and the age, has originated other spheres for the exertion of skill and the display of industry in the domestic circle. And even in regard to products much cheapened by improvements in machinery and by "division of labor," in connection with the application of water and steam power wherever domestic industry finds no other objects to task its skill and energy, it may yet continue to move in its wonted paths, under the full conviction that every exercise of skill will be duly noticed and appreciated.

The manufacture of palm leaf hats and straw bonnets (even though steep in its wide-spread application has reached to them,) yet deserves the attention of housewives and their families; and in their methods which their own ingenuity and good sense will from time to time suggest, they can show their fondness for domestic industry. But silk culture, in particular, opens before them an extended field for the profitable exercise of their skill and talent. The committee were gratified to have evidence that in Rensselaer county this department of domestic labor is receiving attention, and it gives them pleasure to speak in commendation of the specimens of silk in this branch of industry which came under their notice.

They would fain hope the time is not very far distant when this subject will receive general attention—when we shall have orchards of mulberry trees as we now have of apple trees, and when our ladies will be dressed in silks of their own manufacture. It can scarcely be questioned that our soil and climate are both most propitious for the growth of the mulberry—we certainly have skill and industry equal to the enterprise of cultivating the tree, growing the worm, and manufacturing the

silk. And it is hoped these will soon be regarded as necessary appendages of a well regulated farm. On this subject the ladies will give us the liberty of addressing to them a few words of special counsel. It is in our power to become a great silk growing community, and that such a consummation is exceedingly desirable, cannot reasonably be doubted. But for seeing this result, we must call to our aid *female influence*—the lever that is wielded with such potency for the accomplishment of benevolent and useful enterprise. To us it seems the duty and privilege of every mother in the nation to endeavor to call forth and guide the ingenuity of her daughters—giving it such a direction that it shall elevate our national character, and by diminishing our dependence on foreign nations, form the independence of our own. Are the females of our country inferior in point of taste and invention to those of France? They certainly are not, though they vie with each other in their servile dependence on French fashions and finery, to the positive injury of the nation in the consequent extravagant importations of French silks and fancy articles for their use. But would it not be far more independent, noble, and in every respect more becoming, for our fair countrywomen to employ their leisure hours in preparing dresses from materials of domestic growth and manufacture, after patterns harmonizing with their own refined tastes, and better suited to our climate than those of the French?

Let the ladies then adopt the position that growing and reeling of silk must become a prominent object of household industry. Let them employ their influence with their husbands and brothers, to procure and set out the mulberry before the next county Fair, and themselves, as soon as possible, begin the work of growing the silk. No work could be more appropriate for them than this, as it is periodical, and allows of long intervals of rest, and the reeling is an employment at once easy, social, and accordant with feminine fingers and habits. If information be needed as to the required process, procure "Dennis's Silk Manual," and it will be obtained.

Labor bestowed on the silk culture certainly will not be in vain, for no department of agricultural labor yields more ample remuneration than this. And now will not the ladies take this department of useful effort and ingenuity under their own special patronage and supervision? Could your committee obtain from them a pledge of their general and hearty co-operation, theirs would be the pleasing confidence that the business of silk growing would at once receive an impulse that must secure its extended and successful prosecution, and the ladies would weave for themselves fresh chaplets of honor by thus contributing to place our beloved country upon a loftier eminence of national independence and glory.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER WALSH,
Chairman of Committee.

"A death-bed is a detector of the heart."

SCIENTIFIC PLOWING MATCHES.

The various professions and occupations in life take rank from their intellectual, rather than their physical character. The most menial employment becomes interesting and honorable in proportion to the science and intellectual effort required for its prosecution. Hence those professions which, by reason of their intellectual nature, are called learned, have been esteemed the most honorable. The estimation in which agriculture has been held, and the manner in which it has been pursued in this country, have characterized it as a pursuit that required neither science nor intelligence. And the idea of educating or disciplining the mind of a youth to qualify him for that employment, is considered as preposterous, as time and money lost, as worse than useless. The consequence is, that agriculturists have not sustained their due share of influence in legislation or other concerns of the country. But the late advancements in science applicable to this pursuit, and the numerous and cheap publications constantly issuing from the press, filled with the most interesting communications, and with every useful improvement, seem to indicate a speedy restoration to its appropriate work in our country.

We have been led to these reflections from noticing the deep interest excited, and the spirit of improvement which has been awakened, by the numerous Plowing Matches which have just been held throughout the Northern, some of the Middle, and the Western States. However interesting these Fairs, Cattle Shows, and other agricultural exhibitions have been, no part of them has furnished higher gratification, or excited deeper interest, than the Plowing Match. It has uniformly constituted the centre of attraction; and in many instances its influence has reached the drawing rooms of the *fair sex*, thousands of whom have manifested their cheering approbation by their presence. The well-disciplined teams—the athletic and skillful plowmen—the greatly improved scientific formation of the plow itself, and the elegant process which altogether performed, was an exhibition of physical, mechanical, and intellectual effort, in competition, in which the most refined and delicate minds, even of the fair, find much to attract and delight. It is the application of science, the trial of skill, and the effort of physical power, combined in honor of that employment which gives substance to the world, that makes the whole operation so deeply interesting. And when our Southern brethren shall have literally entered the field in this noble employment, and taken the plow in hand, then, and not till then, may they have *feces* of skill that will throw around the plow and the plowman, attractions which even their fair ones cannot resist. Then will their emigration receive a check, and then will agriculture be honored and have its appropriate rank and influence throughout our Republic.—*Conn. Far. Gaz.*

If a woman would have the world respect her husband, she must set the example.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Peoria (Illinois) Agricultural Society, by its President, T. N. WELLES.

Knowledge a requisite for the Farmer's prosperity.

"To produce the greatest ultimate result in agriculture, requires not only the skill and industry of the common laborer, but there must be added to it the knowledge of the natural philosopher. The geologist must give us the general structure of the surface of our country; the chemist must give us a more particular analysis of its soil, and establish the theory of vegetable nutrition; he must also discover the food necessary to the growth of the different species of plants. All of these inquiries are worthy of the greatest minds of any age. The artisan and mechanic must also lend their aid, in the fabrication of the implements of husbandry, adapted to the various offices of the farm. The successful farmer, is not then the mere plodding plowman, laboring with his hands, but his active mind brings to his assistance the discoveries of science and the inventions of the arts. The more extensive his knowledge of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and the greater his tact in applying that knowledge to the details of his husbandry, the more profitable will be the results of his labor and the more elevated the character of his vocation."

Agricultural Societies.

"Time will not permit me to specify all the valuable results to be attained through the medium of agricultural societies, or to mention all the subjects that should engage their attention. Suffice it to say that such societies operate within their legitimate sphere, when they advance, through all the means within their reach, the pecuniary interest of the farmer, and at the same time improve and elevate his condition as a man. They should bring from the four quarters of the globe, every species of information that can have a favorable bearing upon his pursuit; they should press into his service, science and the arts; they should promote the sentiment, that as farmers we are one great brotherhood; we should in a great degree assimilate our characters; they should make us sensible of the influence, which as a body we can exert and direct that influence in the prosecution of our best interests.

"The professional man, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant and the tradesman have their associations, their boards of trade, their trade-unions, their periodicals, their libraries, their lyceums, their museums and their anniversaries, each and all directed to the promotion of their peculiar interests. And why should not the farmer have his society, his anniversary, and his paper, each contributing to the ultimate benefit of his occupation?

"The farmer's wife and daughters may also participate in these anniversaries. Here they may exhibit the fabrics of the loom and needle, and inspire each other with the love of that old fashioned industry, that once employed the diligent hands of their grandmothers—clad in the silk and linen wrought by their own hands, they might add another bright tint to the halo, with which, perhaps, nature has already encircled their face and figure. What saith an old writer, whose productions perhaps some of you have seen? 'The price of a virtuous woman is far above rubies. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she girdeth her loins with strength, and

strengthens her arms; she layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands holdeth the distaff; she is not afraid of the snow for her household, for all her household are clothed with scarlet; she maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple; her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land; she maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness; her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.'

"The piano-forte and guitar discourse sweet music when swept by fairy fingers, but in times like the present, the hum of the spinning wheel and the racket of the shuttle, sound far sweeter to the ear of the thrifty farmer; and to the taste of a hungry husband, the guitar is a fool to the gridiron."

Respectability of the Farmer's Profession.

"Agriculture is the principal source of the wealth and happiness of nations. It is the basis of manufactures and commerce, and of every valuable interest of civilized life. It is the most primitive occupation of the human family, and should be one of the most honorable among men.

"It is too true, however, my brother farmers, that our occupation is looked upon by many as degrading in its character, and as one of the lowest in the scale of human pursuits. Many suppose the farmer to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the rest of society, possessed of little or no intellectual cultivation or moral elevation of character. Too many suppose that the professions are much more respectable in their character, or that the wealthy merchant belongs to a higher grade in the scale of society. These ideas float in the brain of the farmer himself at times, and account for the efforts he frequently makes to free himself or his posterity from the fancied odium of his calling, by placing his son behind the counter, or educating him for some of the learned professions.

"But, my friends, what is there in our occupation that is degrading? Is it a menial service to raise pork? Then so must it be so for the merchant to pack it for market. Is it degrading to turn over the fresh furrow by dawn or at midday, with a fine team and a vigorous hand to guide them? If so, what must be the character of the lawyer, who for money, hires himself as the agent of the worst of human passions? Or what name shall we give to the routine of the physician, who day and night attends upon disease in its loathsome forms, or hammers in a mortar the nauseous drugs of the materia medica?

"No! my friends. It is not the calling which makes the man: it is the man who gives character to the calling; and the reason why the professional man stands higher in the social scale is, that by the fortunate circumstances of his life, his opportunities for knowledge have been greater and his understanding is more improved. It is an eternal and immutable law of our nature, that superiority should claim our deference. Superior intelligence commands our respect. The boy pays homage to the man—the ignorant to the educated, and the weak to the strong minded. Knowledge always has been, is now, and always will be, power; and the only way in which we can place ourselves on an equality in the social scale with the highest grades in society is, by elevating, as a class, our intellectual and moral condition.

Common Schools—Educate your Children.

"As the chiefest means of effecting this, let it be pointed out that school house which stands embowed in some pleasant thicket in your neighborhood. The common school, accessible to all classes, the poor as well as the rich, has done more to improve and elevate the condition of mankind, than all other human inventions. It may be too late in life for many of us to avail ourselves of its advantages, but we may prevent the rising generation from reproaching us with the neglect of the trust confided to our care—the education of their minds and the elevation of their character.

"Let us then, brother farmers, educate our children, and educate them thoroughly. For this purpose let us spare no rational expense; let us use the resources of our State, added to our private means, in building comfortable school houses—providing useful books and scientific apparatus—in clustering about the youthful mind virtuous and pleasant associations—in garnishing the path of knowledge with flowers instead of thorns, and seducing the young aspirant from all that can corrupt and debase, and leading him through pleasant walks to the heights of knowledge and usefulness.

"Neither must we grudge the wages of the faithful and competent teacher. We should not expect to get our children taught as cheaply as we get our acres plowed and harvest cut. No man so badly recompensed as the faithful schoolmaster. The talents and acquirements that fit him for that station, would ensure him fourfold compensation in any other calling. If we want good teachers we must pay them liberally, bountifully—but the incompetent pedagogue let us turn away as we would the careless shepherd. Cheap education is the dearest of all the wares of life. We pay literally the faithful man to whom we can entrust the valuable animals upon our farms; then why should we grudge the hard earned pence of one to whom we can entrust the future character and welfare of our children. It is money well expended."

Responsibilities of Farmers.

"Constituting as we do, a large majority in the community, upon us rests the responsibility of creating and fostering a healthy public sentiment, upon all the subjects connected with the general welfare. Upon us depends the character of our law for good or evil, for upon the vote of the farmer hangs the destiny of the country. In peace the farmer pays the tax of State; in war, he is relied upon to defend the country. Our position, then, my brother farmers, is no mean one in the body politic. Upon our shoulders must be erected the superstructure of a good or bad government. Let us realize how immense the power that is entrusted to our hands, and let us learn so to exercise it that it shall secure the happiness of ourselves and of those about us. Then shall we be justly entitled to the appellation of the conservators of society. Let us brighten the eyes of our children with the fire of an intelligent and cultivated soul, and let us instill into their bosoms such sentiments as shall guide them safely through the thoroughfares of this life and ensure them a happy immortality. Then shall we reap the harvest of joy, and when the shades of life's evening shall gather thickly around us, we shall contemplate with a proud satisfaction the rich heritage that we leave to posterity."

When articles rise, the consumer is the first that suffers, and when they fall he is the last that gains.

WINTER WEEDING.

Winter weeding *what?* Why, the "Golden Rural Flowers" that cluster around the parent's path—the domestic garden of immortal minds is entrusted to you. It will assuredly want edging and careful cultivation this winter, and not neglect it, for upon it depends the most important harvest of life. How are the implements? Has the district school, books, and other things necessary for this important work? Much, very much of the benefit depends upon the management of parents and guardians—upon the interest they take in them—upon the encouragement which they give their children, and upon the aid which they render them in their studies. Many think, that if they spare their children during the day to attend school, they have discharged their whole duty. This is a great mistake. It is hardly the beginning. Children, as a general thing, not seeing or realizing the advantages of knowledge, are continually putting aside their studies, not through idleness—that's a mistake, for children are never idle—but for pleasure, for sport; for real downright hard work under the name of play, something that is of immediate enjoyment. This is the first thing to be guarded against. The natural vivacity and activity of children should not be cramped, crushed, but restrained and directed. Parents should inquire of their children how they progress; they should watch them, and mark in the evening the results of the day's tuition; should put to them questions of a practical nature and help them to solve the difficulties that occur. Above all, they should watch with untiring vigilance the progress of moral development. This business forms the most difficult part of your task. In studying the rules of arithmetic or of grammar—exercising their skill in penmanship or in recitation; a task in geography, there is no natural incentive to do it wrong—there is in fact a natural desire to do it right, but in moral action it is, alas, far otherwise: temptations throng the child as well as the riper years, and where judgment, discretion, and the precepts of religion are not yet made, the chances of being led astray by pleasure to the evils which perpetually surround us are a hundred fold greater than they are of leading us to good. The moral department is always the weakest part of the garden, and the good cultivator will himself with unwearied zeal and patience to cultivate them all. There cannot be too much circumspection on the part of teachers, parents and guardians in this respect. A school is a world in miniature. There may be found all the passions, all the propensities, all the motives, good and bad, which are found in society of larger size and in all—that all of them as capable of being turned to good or to bad account according to the manner of governing or conducting them. It is necessary, therefore, for us all to be "wide awake," and not neglect the "winter weeding."—*Maine Farmer.*

Lice on Cattle.—A new fact.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says: "Lice on cattle at this season of the year, are on the butt end of the horns. Destroy them now, and you will not have it do in winter or spring. Strong tobacco juice or alcohol will destroy them."

is certainly the part of prudence to trust no one; but whether for good or for evil, God made all things but prudent.

DESPISE NOT SMALL BEGINNINGS.

It is related of Chantry, the celebrated sculptor, that when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Sheffield, very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a pen-knife. He asked the lad what he was doing; when with great simplicity of manner, but with perfect courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this, the gentleman asked to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, presented the youth with a sixpence. And this may be supposed the first money Chantry ever received for a production of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men, who from small beginnings rose to great renown, and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstances of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point. The mighty river, rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean, had its beginning in some oozing rills, trickling down some hill-side. The tree that sweeps the air with its hundred branches and mocks at the howling tempest, was, in its small beginning, but a little shoot, that the leaping hare might have forever crushed.

Every thing around us tells us not to despise small beginnings, for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results.

Despise not small beginnings of wealth.

The Rothschilds, Astor, Girard, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands; from thousands to millions. Had they neglected these first earnings—had they said within themselves, what is the use of saving these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go—they would never have risen to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by the economical husbanding of small means that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; that little once gained, more will easily follow.

Despise not small beginnings of education.

Franklin had but little early education; yet look at what he became, and how he is now revered. Ferguson, feeding his sheep upon the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschel, also, the great astronomer, was in his youth a drummer-boy to a marching regiment, and received but little education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. We have now among us a notable illustration of our position, in Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith" of Massachusetts. In the intervals of his labor at the anvil, he made languages his study, and is now doubtless the first linguist in America, being acquainted with upwards of thirty different tongues. A host of instances rise up to testify that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginnings of knowledge, they may become the foundation stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Solomon has said, "There is nothing new under the sun;" and perhaps destruction has caused as much novelty as invention; for that is often a revival which we think a discovery.—*Lacon.*

STRAW.

"How can I make my cattle eat straw?" I have often asked of some experienced farmers. "Give them less hay," was the general reply. Not liking this mode, however, and knowing that good farmers in England and this country, made free use of straw as food for cattle, I resolved last summer, when threshing, to change my plan. I attacked it as usual, but in the progress of the work, sprinkled on from one to two bushels of salt. I used the "Pitto Thresher," which gave me the additional advantage of mixing the chaff through the whole. Well, during the warm weather in the first part of last December, my cattle, instead of wandering about with but little appetite, might be seen any day eagerly engaged in filling themselves with straw. At night, when the cows were tied up to receive their roots, their hay would be almost untouched. Their round appearance left me no apprehension of their starving, however. This was continued until about the 22d December, when I was obliged to reserve the remainder of the stock for the use of the stables. Nearly a month's feeding of hay was saved.—*Correspondent of Alb. Cult.*

CASTOR OIL.

"A case has recently occurred in England, in which the death of a horse was evidently produced by the effects of a quart of castor oil given as a purgative. It operated powerfully, but the animal soon died. On examination, a large intussusception of the jejunum was discovered, and the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines exhibited marks of severe inflammation."

I lately met with the above in an old number of a medical journal, which brought to mind two cases that fell under my observation at Lexington, Ky., in which the death of two valuable horses was supposed to have resulted from the same article, administered to them in about the same dose as a purgative. Symptoms of violent intestinal irritation ensued, and after a few days the animals died, apparently exhausted by the powerful purging. I should give castor oil to a horse with great reluctance, and never if I could procure any other purgative. It is a pity that so little attention is bestowed upon the disorders of this invaluable animal, by men of sense and intelligence, and that they are so generally turned over, when they fall sick, to the tender mercies of the ignorant but most conceited horse-leech.—*Corr. Kentucky Agricult.*

Remember the Poor—said the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw, or ever will see. The chilled faces in our streets, the shivering boy in his tatters hurrying along, the bowed widow gathering her thin garment still more closely around her shrunken form, and especially that old, bent woman, who is now picking up chips beneath our window, remind us that the season has come when this command is particularly emphatic.

Remember the Poor—for the wheel of fortune may in its unceasing whirl, one day place you among them.

Remember the Poor—for kindness to them will return back upon you a hundred fold.

Remember the Poor—That old woman is starving! Dare you hoard up the surplus in your hands and let her starve on? Send her some food, and her prayers and blessing will fall upon your head like a shower of jewels.—*Selected.*

CORN AND OAT CROPS.

The following is a report of the Committee of the American Institute on Field Crops. The producer of the corn and oat crops below mentioned, was Mr F. I. Betts, of Newburg, N. Y., to whom was awarded the first premium. We copy from the American Agriculturist.

Corn Crop.—The soil was a very tough green sward, having been several years laid down to grass and occupied for pasturage. From the 4th to the 8th of February 1st, the ground then being entirely free from frost, the whole field was thoroughly plowed; in the second week in May, two bushels of salt and fifteen wagon loads of manure per acre, were spread broadcast over the field, and the field was then thoroughly cross-plowed and harrowed, and the corn was planted in hills, three or four feet apart, each hill being covered with about half a shovel-full of manure: the only subsequent cultivation was plowing and hoeing twice and going once through it with the cultivator.

On the 19th of September, the corn was cut up close to the ground and put up in shocks of an equal size upon the field; and as it is not yet husked, the only practicable mode of ascertaining the quantity of the product, has been fairly and justly pursued by me as follows, to wit:—I have husked twelve of the shocks from different parts of the field, taken indiscriminately, and averaged the whole crop according to the quantity produced from them, and find that the field (containing by accurate measurement, four acres, two rods and twentythree perches of land), has produced nine hundred and fifty and two-third bushels of ears of corn, equal to two hundred and five and a half bushels of ears per acre. As a portion of the field was injured by the frost in June last, the best acre no doubt exceeded in product the foregoing average.

Oat Crop.—The soil had for many years previous to 1841, been laid down to grass, and the field occupied for pasturage; in the spring of last year, the field was planted in about equal proportions with potatoes and corn, and had then applied to it about twelve loads of manure, (a compost of muck and barn-yard manure) per acre.

About the 23d of April last, the field was well plowed, and the oats on the same day were sowed at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and were harrowed in, which was the only labor expended upon the field until the crop was harvested.

An acre of the field was accurately measured before the crop was harvested, and the grain therefrom has been kept and threshed by itself, and produced seventyseven bushels of clean oats. The whole field contained about three and three-quarter acres, and the grain thereupon was about equally good throughout the whole of it.

The undersigned cannot close this report without calling public attention to the judgment and good taste which Mr Betts has displayed in the irrigation and fertilization of the soil, the subdivision of his farm into lots of convenient sizes, their entire exemption from vegetable excrescence, and to the neatness, order, and cleanliness which is presented in every department of his establishment. This farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres, and may, in the opinion of the undersigned, be referred to as a pattern farm, every way worthy of imitation.

EDWARD CLARK, Chmn.

New York, Oct. 22d, 1842.

EXTRACTS

From the Annual Address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, by its President, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.

Cornes.—“I think we have now reached a point where the introduction from Europe, of animals, is no longer necessary to the perfection of our present stock, and that we may safely rely on what we possess, since the very best breeds are already numerous and moderate in price. Take, for example, the cows. There is no breed of any celebrity in Europe that are not attainable here. There is the short-horned Durham, that race created as it were, by refined and judicious crossing, adapted alike for the dairy and the market; the Devons, probably the first domestic animals imported into New England, and who, at the distance of two centuries, retain the characteristics of the parent stock, with whom its relationship is renewed by late and numerous importations—fast walkers and stout workers too. The Ayrshire, a small, round-bodied, and compact race, easily kept, and claiming to be adapted alike to the knife and the pail. The Alderneys, a rawboned, ungainly race, not easy to fatten, since all its food goes to swell its copious and very rich supply of milk.”

Plows and Plowing.—Examine, too, these plows. For some thousand years, man has been using the plow, and its improvement has been the companion of his own refinement. At first, a mere sharpened stick; then, by degrees, strengthened, then ironed; then a heavy, cumbersome engine, led on by four, six, ten horses; then the refinement of simplicity stripped it by degrees of these incumbrances, a horse, a pair of horses, were successively withdrawn, as the machine is rendered lighter, till at last we have now reached almost the perfection of that instrument in yonder specimens. The great purpose of the plow is, to come as near as possible to the spade; not merely to open the sod, but to turn it over, to make what was on top last year, take its place at the bottom this year, and rot, till it is wanted. ‘There are plows here which perform that better than any plows in Europe, and there is one especial instrument which we ought to remark, the subsoil plow. Our plowing is generally too shallow. We scratch the surface, and then extract it by frequent cropping; whereas, if we could get lower down and loosen the surface below, we should bring into play a fresh soil, and almost double the extent of available ground. Thus in light soils we get fresh food for the root crops, and on the clay soils we open the lower stratum, and drain off the water which cannot now penetrate the stiff sod. This subsoil plow, of which specimens will be exhibited to you in actual operation, is, I think, one of the best improvements of the last few years, and as among our farmers temperate habits are universal, I hope that instead of deep drinking, they will take to deep plowing.”

Improvement of Farmers.—“Having spoken of the improvement of our farms, let us not omit a much more important subject—the improvement of our farmers. In the stirring competition of all classes around them—in the increased diffusion of knowledge, and the general activity of mind which now pervades all society, the farmers must maintain their standing by the same means. Unless they cultivate their minds—unless in the intervals of their labors they pursue the studies which qualify men for public usefulness, they will be distanced

in the race of honorable ambition, and lose that high place in the public estimation and the public councils, to which they have a right to aspire. And certainly, never was the advantage of their position more conspicuous than at the present hour. In the general desolation which has swept over the country, the only interest which has not been visited by the sternest reverses, is that of agriculture. Undoubtedly, the people who have suffered least are the farmers, whose deep roots in the soil have enabled them to withstand the tempest.

“The same gentle vicissitudes of the season have passed over them—the same abundance has blessed their harvests—and their industry has been rewarded by gains scarcely less in name, and really greater than before. If they have not enjoyed the feverish excitements, or the luxurious amusements of the dwellers on pavements, they have been spared many an anxious thought and many a heart-ache, not heard, but not the less felt in the din of cities. Let these things reconcile farmers to their station; let them enjoy in peace the repose, the abundance, the thoughtfulness, the sobriety of their own healthy existence, without wasting an anxious thought on their more active and ostentatious, but not more happy brethren—for we may now repeat with even more truth than the poet farmer of antiquity did, nearly two thousand years ago: “Happy—too happy farmers—they only knew their own blessings.”

From the Conn. Farmers' Gazette.

BONE MANURE AND TURNIP CULTURE.

Crushed bones as a manure are but little known by the farmers of the United States; and the seems to be a prejudice against their use similar that against poudrette when first introduced in Great Britain; however, such prejudice will, on fair trial, speedily give place to a more liberal feeling, and a few repeated experiments will prove the great efficacy of their fertilizing powers. It now about 35 years since I first observed their effects as a manure. It was on an extensive farm of about 500 acres of poor sandy soil, formerly enclosed as a rabbit warren, with herbage that would scarcely feed a goose per acre, but by good tillage, and the use of bones and lime, this poor farm the course of six or eight years, became one of the most productive in the country. The course pursued was first to spread and plow in at the plowing, about 25 or 30 bushels of air-slacked stone lime; then well pulverized with the harrow sown with drills about 25 to 30 bushels of half-inch bones, with one pound turnip seed per acre. The drill machines are so constructed as to sow the bones and seed in the row at one operation, at a distance of half to two feet between rows, and calculated to do from six to eight rows at once, and followed by a roller, leaving the land perfect smooth, to be dressed hereafter by the hand or horse-hoe. These turnips are eaten off by sheep on the ground, and the following spring sown with barley or oats and grass seed, which after 1½ or two years is succeeded by wheat, and that again by turnips.

In the United States it would not be practicable to sow turnips on a scale of any magnitude, as the severe frosts would not admit of feeding on the ground. I shall therefore substitute the nation crop of corn, followed by spring grains and grass seeds, to lay for two years; then spread and plow

about 25 bushels stone lime, and sow wheat or e, followed by corn, with manure, say 25 to 30 shels of bones.

I should wish to impress upon my brother farmers the necessity, previous to using, of mixing with the bones about one-tenth of fresh wood ash, well turned and sprinkled with water, which will cause a partial fermentation and expedite their composition. I would also remark, that on lands destitute of calcareous material, stone lime is an essential ingredient, and more particularly for the production of wheat, oats and potatoes. It also greatly adds to the efficacy of bones, but there is a necessity of using lime at the same dressing of the bones. I decidedly prefer and recommend its use on clover ley, plowed in for grain. The lime will remain active for years, decomposing all crude animal and vegetable matter that would without it be dormant, converting such matter into suitable food for the nourishment of the growing crops of grain and grass.

In England, where bones are in general use, they are ground or crushed by iron cogged rollers, into three assortments, say, inch, half inch and dust. The latter is esteemed of little value, being only available for one crop. Inch are the most durable, half inch are generally preferred, being not only durable, but are more active in their effects on turnips, giving an immediate and vigorous growth to the young plant. In this country, my experiments have been on a very small scale, but so far have proved satisfactory; and I cannot see why a manure should not be as efficacious here as in Great Britain, particularly where the soils are similar in quality.

Should further communications on this or any other subject be deemed of value to your very interesting periodical, they, shall be at your service.

From your friend,

T. W.

Hamden, Nov. 8, 1842.

He is a public benefactor who, by the prudent & skillful outlay of his money in bettering its condition, shall make a single field yield permanently a double crop; and he who does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory—nay, he does more: he doubles this extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the state any larger territory to fend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil! health and long life be their fortune—may their hearts be light and their purses heavy—may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep a sweet repose of the weary—may they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons reap all heavier harvests.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

New Fashioned Potatoes.—The Wheeling Gazette speaks of a new species of the potato plant that has just been imported from South America. The fruit grows on vines, like pumpkins, and will be made handsome arbors; a single seed potato being sufficient to cover a verandah. The beauty of this above-ground vegetable is, that you can pick out the finest potatoes without damaging the plants, and leave the "small potatoes" to grow bigger.—*Selected.*

Had we eyes sharp enough, we could see the arrows of death flying in all directions, and account it a wonder that we and our friends escape them a single day.

CABBAGES.

The cabbage is cultivated to a great extent by the Long-Island farmers, for the New York market. At the late Fair of the American Institute, several cultivators of this useful vegetable, presented crops for premium, a statement of which is subjoined. The committee on the subject in their report state that the plan of cultivation generally adopted is, to plant a little over two feet apart, by which means they produce, on the average, from 8 to 9000 cabbages per acre.

Cultivators.	Acres.	Cabbages.
Garret Vreeland,	about 3	25,000
George Vreeland,	" 9	70,000
Jacob Vreeland,	" 3	25,000
John Vreeland,	over 1	10,000
Stephen Vreeland,	about 8	60,000
George Vreeland, Jr.,	" 3	25,000
Michael Vreeland,	" 3	25,000
John M. Vreeland,	" 2 1-2	20,000
Henry Brinckerhoff,	" 2 1-2	20,000
Cornelius Brinckerhoff,	" 1 1-2	20,000
John Brinckerhoff,	" 2 1-2	20,000
John Van Horn,	" 6	50,000
Mr Prichard,	" 3	25,000
John J. Van Horn,	" 3	30,000
John G. Van Horn,	" 3 1-2	30,000
Myndort Vreeland,	" 3 1-2	30,000
John G. Van Horn, Jr.,	" 2 1-2	28,000
Myndort Vreeland,	" 2 1-2	20,000
Abram Vreeland,	" 3	25,000
Richard Vreeland,	" 2 1-2	20,000
Jacob Stultz,	" 5	25,000
Abraham Post,	over 1	10,000
Mr Bell,	about 2	15,000
Mr Jackson,	" 3	16,000

Total—about 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 630,000

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

The following short paragraph taken from the Southern Planter, contains so much sound, good sense, that we copy it with the view of asking all our readers to study its truths and philosophy.—*Southern Agricult.*

Pulverizing the Soil.—To demonstrate that dews moisten the land when fine, dig a hole in the hard dry ground, in the driest weather, as deep as the plow ought to reach; beat the earth very fine, and fill the hole therewith; and after a few nights' dews, you will find this fine earth become moist at the bottom, and the hard ground all round will become dry. Till a field in lands: make one land very fine by frequent deep plowing; let another be rough by insufficient tillage alternately; then plow the whole cross-wise in the driest weather, which has lasted long, and you will perceive, by the color of the earth, that every fine land will be turned up moist, but every rough land will be dry as powder, from top to bottom. In the driest weather, good hoeing procures moisture to roots; though the ignorant and incurious fancy it lets in the drought, and therefore, are afraid to hoe their plants at such times.

Anisthenes, a philosopher of olden time, wondered at mankind, that in buying an earthen dish, they were careful to sound it lest it had a crack; yet so careless in choosing friends, as to take them flawed with vice. As strange a matter now as then.

"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Passing recently a shop which a young mechanic of good trade, had been occupying, we found it closed. The sign was down, and all was silent as the tomb. The cause was naturally asked.

Was he temperate? Yes. Was he attentive and industrious? Yes. Were his prices reasonable? The same as others asked. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why has he closed shop? Because patronage was not extended to him. He waited for months, but received scarcely work enough to keep soul and body together, while some of our citizens were at the same time procuring their work from other towns, no better executed than he was able to furnish at a lower price.

"Encourage your own," said we. But our train of thought was disturbed by an invitation to step into a cabinet maker's warehouse. Here was as fine a supply of furniture as decorated Faneuil Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, bureaux, chairs, and a hundred etceteras, were displayed around the room. And where do you find purchasers for all these? said we to the industrious manufacturer.

Oh, they go to the New York and Boston markets.

To the Boston market! we exclaimed; why, neighbor—has just purchased some articles of furniture from Boston, at a great bargain, he thinks—a sofa, much like that, for forty dollars—some splendid chairs, too—I did not know there were any like them in town, until I now see you have some here so much like them that I suppose you have taken the pattern.

That sofa, and those chairs too, replied the mechanic, were of my own manufacture; and he has paid for them, in addition to the price I ask here, two freights and commission, besides a small bill for repairs of injury by moving.

Mr—has all his coats made in the city—no tailor of his own town can ever make a fit: they are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off, or the elbow needs a stitch. He handed in an old coat to repair, to one of our establishments, with a high commendation upon the workmanship, and a wonder that none of the town tailors could do so well.

Who made this coat, sir? inquired the tailor, as he cast his eyes over the work.

A Mr—, of the city.

Oh yes—he is a very good workman—he served his time with me, and has just established himself in the city. I see, however, that he has not paid quite the attention to the stitching the collar, I used to require of him—and I suppose a pressure of work has compelled him to make a little longer stitches than I used to let pass. However, he will no doubt improve.

"Encourage your own," thought we, if you wish to save yourself from the chagrin that was manifested in the patron's countenance.

"Our Country against the World;

"Our State before any other in the Union;

"Our Town in preference to any other in the State."

This may seem selfish, but we are fully convinced that it is the true policy to insure prosperity. Even if you pay a little more for an article, it is better for the general thrift of a town that its own citizens should be patronized, as it gives them the means to extend the wave till every little circle in the lake of prosperity unites and sets the whole community in motion. "ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."—*Portsmouth Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1842.

CHARMING UNCERTAINTIES.

Stupid work farming would be, if we all knew the best way and time of performing all the operations. It would then be mere drudgery—till for the limbs and nothing more. Hard times most surely would come to us, editors, were all points pertaining to husbandry, settled and understood. But luckily, no such disaster is likely to occur very soon.

We shall not go back to old files to find and point out the volume and number, and thus fortify our positions, but we will name a few of the things which memory brings up as being still controverted.

In reference to the potato crop, such questions as these are still in dispute: Is it best to spread the manure over the whole surface of the land, or to put it in the hills? Is it best to put the manure above, or below, the seed? Is it best to plant the seed whole or to cut it? Shall one plant in hills or in drills? Shall he put his seed deep in the ground, or quite near the surface?

So of Indian Corn it may be asked, Shall we put it in hills or drills? Shall we manure in the hill? Shall we earth up, or keep the surface flat? Shall we take out the suckers? Shall we top the stalks? Shall we let the crop stand until it is ripe, or shall we cut up and stook?

Shall we best keep our tilled lands (moist in times of drought by frequent stirrings, or by letting them alone?

Is cooked or uncooked food best for swine? Are apples of any value as food for swine or cattle?

Is native or foreign stock most profitable? &c. &c.

We might extend the string of questions, to which A. would answer *yes*, and B. say *no*. The communications found in the various agricultural journals of the country, show that all these and an indefinite number of other questions are yet unsettled. We trust that some of them will forever remain unsettled. For it must be true that difference in soils, atmospheric influences, and other matters, will require different modes of treatment to make lands give out the largest crop that skill can obtain from them. A. may ascertain to his perfect satisfaction that certain modes of tillage are the very best for his soil: this conclusion may be perfectly just. B. may find and prove to himself and others, that modes the opposite to those of A., are best for him. These two differ in opinion and in practice, but both are correct and judicious. The opinions and experiences of both are valuable to the agricultural community: C. can get some instruction from A., and D. will profit from knowing what B. has done.

Such views as these show that most farmers may have, in the variety of soils on their own farms, a book ever open before them, and one that cannot be understood without years of study and observation. A little "hook farming"—a little acquaintance with what others have done and are doing, will help him by way of suggestions and hints. The more the properties of soils and manures and the wants of crops are studied into, the greater, perhaps, should be the variety of modes and operations. There is a charm in the unsettled state of the many thousand questions—it keeps the mind at work, and leads to extended and useful observations, which may ultimately conduct to truth.

In the morning think what thou hast to do, and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Now, in your season of comparative leisure, we should be glad to have any of you who are accustomed to read our paper, send an account of your own doings and observations. Send inquiries also. Let us hear from you. It is not our habit to make pressing applications to individuals to furnish matter for our columns. We like better to have the contributors' free offerings. When they come as such, we always welcome them. We do not give this invitation to each and all of you, with any feeling that we have a claim upon you to write; but the more you will do in that way, the more interesting, probably, will be our pages: for this reason we ask. If you send any thing of interest, remember that you gratify not us alone, but each one of our many hundred readers.

Be not deterred in any case from communicating your experience or observations for publication, because they coincide with the published conclusions of others, and are therefore destitute of novelty. It is the concurrent testimony of many witnesses upon any point that serves to take from it its uncertainty and establish its truth.

SNOW BIRDS.

Here is a flock of them under our window, busily engaged in pecking the seeds from weed and flower stalks. They look plump, contented and happy. The falling snow interferes not with their enjoyments; and their seeming scanty food keeps them round and full as little aldermen. Innocent and happy little gleaners!—How wonderful is the creating and sustaining skill of Him who formed you to find enjoyment amid cold and snow, and to make a rich and ample repast upon the stems that stick up through the earth's white covering.

CROW EXPERIMENT—IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

SIR—I, in common with your readers generally, I presume, have been both entertained and instructed by your published details of experiments made by you the past season, in processes and means of cultivating the earth. There is one experiment, however, which you proposed to make, and in which I feel no little interest, whose success you have not yet reported. As your intention to make the trial was publicly announced, I have expected its result would likewise be as publicly given. If you had forgotten the matter, this gentle "jog" to your memory may be of some service to your readers, by eliciting the important facts which the case involves.

You will remember that some time last spring or early summer, you stated in the Farmer, that several crows had located themselves for the season of business, by the side of your cornfield—and furthermore, that, believing the service they would do you in the destruction of insects, would fully repay for whatever depredations they might commit in the exercise of their coin-stealing propensities, you should not disturb them, but let them keep their selected quarters.

Now I am very desirous to learn how this benevolent experiment of yours resulted, since it may have settled one, and not the least important, of the many disputed questions in agriculture. And having waited patiently in the hope that you would state the facts attending the trial, (even though it might be at the expense of a little mortification,) and you not having seen fit, either through forgetfulness or some reason best known to yourself, so to do, I am emboldened by your apparent good nature and candor, (evinced in your statement of a certain "extraordinary" potato crop, of which you were the producer,) to ask you thus publicly, and I trust respectfully, how the crow experiment resulted? And in making the inquiry, I disclaim being actuated by any less frivolous

motive than a desire to know if, (as I have never believed,) there is any thing of wisdom or profit in treating with civility and forbearance those black-lined no less black-hearted pilferers and disgrace of the feathered tribe, yepest crows—toward whom (though I can applaud your humanity,) I cannot but act in the spirit of the *lex talionis*, so long as they manifest such an utter disregard of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*. If your experiment, however, has demonstrated that these trouble some outlaws may be brought to respect one's rights, then if the price be not too high, I shall most gladly pay the tribute, in lieu of resorting to the "murderous saltpetre."

With high respect,

I. KILLIM.

Hull, Dec. 14, '42.

☐ Thank you for the "jog," Mr "Killen." When we stated that we should not disturb the said crows, we said also that we should feed them. We did so: they ate of what we gave them, and they did no harm to the cornfield. So much for the experiment, to you, Mr "Killen," from "Hull." There's the whole story. How mortified we are! Who would have believed, wicker as the world is, that in all the vast multitude of dwellers in the populous town of "Hull," there could have been found one single heart so hard and black, as to kill the innocent and glossy crow;—and also to attempt the barbarous outrage of taking our life by "mortification!" *O tempora! O mores!*

What seer, gifted with prophetic sight, gave you your name, so descriptive of your disposition? Cruel, faithless, murderous man! Rightly was you named "I Kill em." Kill 'em, then, if such is your innate and cherished propensity—but we'll feed 'em again.

Quere.—How many crows does "Hull" hold? We'll supply 'em with corn next June, at so much per head. Come, make us a generous offer: we should like some "grand speculation" about these times.

☐ The inquiry of "A Grower," relative to the report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for December 3d, is not understood. If he will explain his own question so that we can perceive what he wants, we will then give him the best answer we can.

A Solemn Fact.—It is not poverty so much as pretence, that harrasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.—*Phila. Times.*

It is common to say, that a liar will not be believed, although he speak the truth; the converse of this proposition is equally true, but more unfortunate; that a man who has gained a reputation for veracity will not be discredited, although he should utter that which is false; but he that would make use of a reputation for veracity, to establish a lie, would set fire to the temple of truth with a faggot stolen from her altar.—*Lacon*

Custom is the law of one description of feels, and fashion of another; but the two parties often clash. Custom looks to things that are past, and fashion to things that are present, but both of them are somewhat purblind as to things that are to come. Of the two, Fashion imposes the heaviest burden, for she cheats her votaries of their time, their fortune, and their comforts, and repays them only with the celebrity of being ridiculed and despised—a very paradoxical mode of remuneration, yet always most thankfully received!—*Ibid.*

Falseness is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle and discards her nurse.—*Ibid.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Fruits, are requested to meet at the secretary's Room on SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to award Premiums on Fruits for the past year.

B. V. FRENCH,
Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

King of the Thermoneter at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded spot only exposure, for the week ending Dec. 18.

Dec. 1842.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	12	25	30	32	N. W.
Monday,	13	19	34	31	N. E.
Tuesday,	14	22	30	26	N.
Wednesday,	15	17	28	28	N. W.
Thursday,	16	20	33	23	E.
Friday,	17	19	26	19	N. W.
Saturday,	18	23	36	13	W.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 500 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 175 Hogs.

Beef Cattle. We quote few extra \$4 75, at quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Second quality, \$3 50 a 4. Third quality, \$3 00 a 3 50.

Sheep—Sales were made at the following prices, viz: 12c. a 1 12, 1 33, and \$1 50. Wethers from \$1 50, 2 00, and 2 50.

Pigs.—A lot to peddle, selected, 2 12 for sows and 2 for barrow. A lot to close 2 38. At retail from 4 12.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

EDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 90 to 12c.—Southern, 0 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There have been no arrivals during the past week, and stock at market being considerably reduced, prices have what improved.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 53 to 60—Southern, round, old, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, new, 53 a 54—white 50 a 51—do New Orleans, 50 a 50—Barley—Rye, Northern, 72 a 73—do. Southern, 62 a 65—Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 32—Beans, per 1 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. —a— Bran, —

FOUR. There have been no arrivals since the last report and the past has been one of the duldest weeks of the year.

Produce. Mumore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 75 a 4 87—do. 80 00 a 1 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 75 a 5 00—Philadelphia, do. 4 mos. \$4 75 a 5 00—Fredericksburg, lowland \$4 75 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 75 a 5 00—Georgetown, \$5 00 a 5 25—Richmond Canal \$4 75 a 5 00—do. \$5 00 a 5 00—Petersburgh, South side \$4 75 a 5 00—Country \$4 75 a 5 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 57 a 5 00—do fancy brands \$5 06 a 5 12—Ohio via Canal, \$4 50—do do New Orleans, cash \$4 75 a 5 00. Rye, \$4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There have been some speculative operations in Beef during the past week, comprising about 1200 lbs. No change of prices in other articles.

Meat. Mess 4 100. new bbl. \$7 60 a 7 75—Navy—\$6 75 a 7 00—No. 1, 5 00 a 5 00—do Prime \$3 50 a 4 00—Pork—clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11 60 a 12 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—do, 3 00 a 3 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess other States, —a— —do Prime do \$8 00 a 9 00—do, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7 1/2—do Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2—do. Hama, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—do Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, —do new milk, 7 a 0.

MILK. Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 10 per pound.

Transactions in this article have been inconsiderable.

There is a moderate demand for fleece and pulled, but prices are unsettled.

Wool. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do 34 do 32 a 33—Do, 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do, unwashed, 10 a 13—Pensgot do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, do, picked, 12 a 16—Superior Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do, do, 23 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do —a—.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing that requires notice. About 200 bales estimated to be in the hands of growers.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1/2. 2d do, do, do, 7 a 7 1/2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13.

CHEESE—Shipping and meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

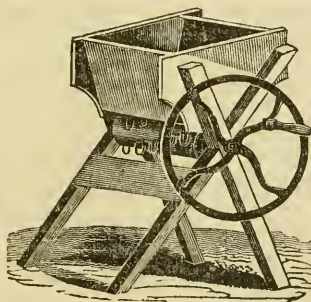
CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving machines that the practical farmer has in use. Various appliances for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the farmer to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SPLENDID EULBO'S FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths—Double white, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do, mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crow Imperialis, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Paeonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE: POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

JAVA AND MALAY FOWLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few pairs of the Java and Malay Chickens to dispose of; they are very fine and of large growth. Price \$3 per pair.

Providence, R. I. Nov. 30 JOHN GILES. 3w

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

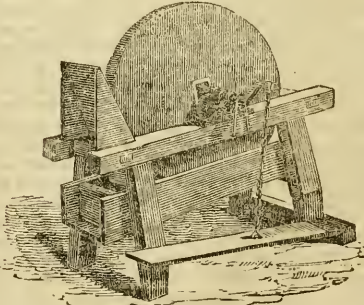
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 61 North Market street.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Mother's Love.—"A mother's love! How thrilling the sound! The angel spirit that watched over our infant years, shielded us from danger and cheered us with her smiles! O, how faithfully does memory cling to the fast fading mementoes of a parent's home, to remind us of the sweet councils of a mother's tongue. And oh! how instinctively do we hang over the sense of boyhood, brightened by the recollection of that wakeful eye that never closed while a single wave of misfortune or danger sighed around her child. Like the lone star of heaven, in the deep solitude of nature's night, she sits the presiding divinity of the family mansion, its delight and its charm, its stay and its hope, when all around her is overshadowed with the gloom of despondency and despair. The cherished object of her affection has risen to manhood's years, and exchanged the sportive morn of being for the busy and stirring adventures of the world; and yet, wherever he may wander—to whatever clime or country inclination or duty may invite his wayward footsteps—whether facing the wintry storm on the billowy deep, or buffeting the mountain snows—the undying prayer of a mother's love lingers on his path and sheds its holiest incense upon his pillow."—*Selected.*

Crows Outwitted.—A premium on crows' heads in Connecticut, as well as a desire on the part of a farmer of that State to save his corn by diminishing their number, induced him to place a dead animal near a piece of woodland, where he had erected a suitable brush house, in which to ensconce himself, within proper shooting distance of the decoy. Flocks of crows visited and feasted upon the animal when the farmer was absent from his retreat, but whenever he was lying in wait for them with his gun, no one would venture to approach it, although with wistful eyes and watery mouths they beheld their favorite viands from the tops of the neighboring trees. He continued to visit the decoy house for several days, and with anxious solicitude awaited the approach of the wily crows, but no one would venture to dine upon the delicious dead horse while he was there secreted. Discouraged by his want of success, he stated the circumstance to his neighbor, who at once informed him that he could succeed in shooting them, which his discomfited friend had strong doubts about. However, they both immediately repaired with their guns to the brush house, and after a short time the neighbor requested his unsuccessful friend to take his gun with him and go home, while he remained in the retreat. He set across the field towards his house, and as soon as he was out of shooting distance from the animal, down came the crows to their repast, and the neighbor firing among them, killed a large number. The farmer, seeing his friend's success, returned to him and observed, "The crows are cunning critters, but they can't count."—*Selected.*

Revolutionary Anecdotes.—It is well remembered that a reward of £500 was offered for the head of John Hancock. When he signed the Declaration of Independence, he did it with a bold hand, in a conspicuous manner, and rose from his seat, pointing to the signature, and exclaimed, "There: John Bull can read my name without spectacles. He

may double his reward, and I put him at defiance."

Stephen Hopkins, the Quaker patriot of Rhode Island, had been afflicted with a paralytic stroke, in consequence of which his hand trembled badly. John Adams usually acted as his amanuensis, and at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, asked him if he should sign his name for him. He replied, "No! I will sign it myself:—if we are hung for signing it, you shall not be hung for signing it for me." Mr Adams, then, in imitation of Hopkins, took his pen, clasped his wrist with his left hand and went through the tremulous motion of signing his own name, and in the language of Hopkins, emphatically said, "If my hand trembles, John Bull will find my heart won't!" which, Mr Adams said, electrified all Congress, and made the most timid firm in their purpose.—*Selected.*

Novel Resting Place.—The Rev. Mr Moffat, Missionary in Southern Africa, thus describes one of the luxuries of the desert:

"Being ignorant of the locality, and not knowing where the dangerous inhabitants (Bushmen) might be, we made no fire, lest we should be discovered, and we had nothing to roast. There were no trees, and we lay down between ridges or hills of deep sand. The wind was cold and we had but little covering. The plan adopted by Mr Haenzell, a Moravian Missionary, in similar circumstances, occurred to me, and like him I made a hole in the sand and buried myself, leaving the head out. I soon felt very comfortable, and extolling the plan, one of my companions imitated my example, and got under the earth. I then told him that the missionary whom we were imitating, having once submerged himself in the sand near the sea-shore, was occasionally disturbed by huge crabs approaching him, and these his faithful dog kept at a distance. My companion asked:

"And what are we to do if a lion comes?"

"We are safe," I replied, "for he will never eat heads when he can get whole bodies." This removed his fears, and I do not remember to have slept so comfortably during the whole journey, in which we often had very sorry accommodations."

"I'm very hard pushed these times," as the wheelbarrow said, when going up hill with a load of stones.

"Pa, has lightning got fists?" "No, my child." "I guess it has, Pa; for I read in the paper that it struck a man and knocked him down."

Green.—"Let go the jib there! let go that jib quick!" bawled an eastern skipper to a green hand, when his craft was caught in a squall. "I aint a touching yer jib," replied honest Jonathan.

"What do you suppose the world think of us?" inquired a pedantic young man of Dr. Johnson. "Why I suppose," says the Doctor, "that they think me to be a bull-dog, and you a tin kettle tied to my tail."

"How 's Mr Smith—does he keep his bed yet?" "I hav'nt heard that he has sold it," was the reply.

Intemperance.—The Boston Post says the thermometer got high before dinner the other day, and fell down in the evening.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

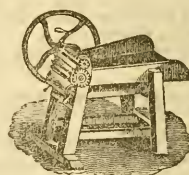
The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Or Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	60 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two wheels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAR, Esq. of St. and Cal. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 62 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1842.

[NO. 26.]

N. E. FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

"NATIVE" AND OTHER CATTLE.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I have read, with great interest, the first volume of the Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society; and with none of the papers therein contained have I been more pleased, than with the one on "Neat Cattle," by Henry S. Randall, in which are many useful suggestions in regard to the improvement of our cattle, and the production of a breed or breeds suited to our climate and purposes.

Mr R. fears that many are "too prone to underrate our native stock," which he thinks "has produced animals that would suffer little by comparison with those of any other breed." In some remarks on Mr Randall's ideas, by Mr Wm. H. Sotham, in the Sept. No. of the Cultivator, is the following rather *ultra* expression: "He [Mr R.] may select the best [of the native stock] if he chooses, and breed them until he is of the age of man, and may word for it, he will never breed a beast that a good judge would condescend to put his hand upon."

There may be a difficulty, I confess, in deciding such a proposition. In the first place, the *premises* should be understood and admitted by the parties. What, then, is "native stock?" Here is the grand point; and they may as well dispute about the merits of British sheep, or any other species of animal which embraces varieties very widely different in their characters, as to attempt to decide that matter until this point is settled.

If Mr Randall is to be allowed, (and this is obviously his intention,) to take such animals as Mr Rust's fat ox as specimens of the scrub or "native" breed, it appears to me he would be under no necessity of breeding till he is three score years and ten, before he could "produce an animal that a good judge would condescend to put his hand upon." While on my late trip to the East, I saw this ox of Mr Rust's. He is truly a most superb animal. He has, both in shape and color, all the leading characteristics of a Hereford; his shoulders are well set, his chime full, back short, loin and hips very wide, rump long, legs clean and sinewy, and he is considerably heavier than any other animal I ever saw of so little bone and offal. At the time I saw him, Mr Rust thought his weight could not be less than 3,700 pounds; and it had been ascertained by repeated weighing, that his gain was at least three pounds per day. Notwithstanding his immense weight, he was, from the justness of his proportions, very active. When lying down, he would get up as quick as a sucking calf.

I saw the man who said he raised this ox; and the history which he gave of him was, that the bull which sired him was "part Hereford." In this, both he and Mr Rust agreed. I cannot see why this statement need be doubted; for according to an account which Mr Bement has published, some Herefords were introduced into this part of the country several years ago. But history and tradi-

tion out of the question, it appears to me there would be as much propriety in taking an animal which should show all the principal points in shape and color of an improved Short Horn, as a specimen of the "native stock," as there is in taking this ox as such. An example of this kind would probably be regarded by the advocates of the Short Horns as not altogether fair.

Your reviewer, Commentator, in the Oct. No. of the Cultivator, in his remarks on Mr Sotham's expression, given above, says Mr Bakewell made a similar experiment in England to that proposed by Mr Randall, "and it is presumable no better cattle to begin with than Mr Randall might probably find among what is called the 'native breed' in New York." Now it may be pretty near true that Bakewell began to breed with cattle which were not better than those which some have called *native* in this country; but from the best evidence to be had, it seems to me certain, that the animals with which Bakewell began to breed, were not only very good in themselves, but belonged to a race whose superior excellence had been long acknowledged. That under his master mind they attained still higher improvement, is neither denied nor doubted; but that the *originals* were altogether superior to our common cattle, is plain, if we admit testimony on this subject.

The first great advantage which Mr Bakewell possessed over any one who might attempt a similar experiment, confining himself to the common cattle of this country, was the *fixed character* of his stock. Their leading points had been the same, without admixture, as far as we learn, for ages. Hence he might calculate on a certain transmission of the qualities possessed by those he first selected, hereditarily, to their offspring. The originals of our common cattle have been brought from almost every country and district from which this country has ever received emigrants. These animals, so heterogeneous in their character, have generally been bred in an indiscriminate, haphazard manner, until they have, in most cases, lost all marked resemblance to any distinct breed.

Youatt, in the work on British Cattle, gives a very interesting account of the stock from which Mr Bakewell made his original selections. Under the head of the "Long Horns," he says: "In the district of Craven, a fertile corner of the West Riding of Yorkshire, bordering on Lancashire, and separated from Westmoreland chiefly by the western moor lands, there has been from the earliest records of British agriculture a peculiar and valuable breed of cattle." At page 189 is given a portrait of a Craven bull, "supposed to bear about him many of the characters of the old breed." The portrait conveys an idea of a most excellent animal; one of the best in the book; the body and limbs indicating surprising strength, with a rich, mellow coat of hair.

In 1720, it is stated that a blacksmith by the name of Wilby, commenced the work of improving the Craven cattle, with some cows which he procured from Sir Thomas Gresley. "Soon after this," says Mr Youatt, "Mr Webster, of Canley,

near Coventry, distinguished himself as a breeder. He too worked upon Sir Thomas Gresley's stock. He was at considerable trouble in procuring bulls from Lancashire and Westmoreland; and he is said to have had the best stock of cattle then known." At pages 191, 192, it is said, "improvement had hitherto been attempted to be produced by selecting females from the native stock of the country, and crossing them with males of an alien breed. Mr Bakewell's good sense led him to imagine that the object might be better accomplished by uniting the superior branches of the same breed, than by any mixture of foreign ones. On this new and judicious principle he started. He purchased two Long Horned heifers from Mr Webster, and he procured a promising Long Horned bull from Westmoreland. To these and their progeny he confined himself." * * * "Many years did not pass before his stock was unrivalled for the roundness of its form, the smallness of its bone, and its aptitude to acquire external fat, while they were small consumers of food in proportion to their size."

The object in making these quotations is to show that the ancestors of Mr Bakewell's stock had been considered excellent long before he began his career as a breeder.

In what I have said, I disclaim any intention to "underrate the native stock," but have been influenced only by a wish that the public may be set right in matters of fact.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1842.

QUERIES.

The Albany Cultivator propounds the following among other queries to farmers:

"What experiments have you made the past year in husbandry? and what has been the result? If favorable, you should let it be known that others may practice the same methods; if unfavorable, that others may escape the error, or be saved useless expenditure. Every farmer may do much in the way of experiment, to advance the cause of agriculture, if they are well and carefully conducted, and the results given to the public.

"Are your children at school? and what have you done to provide for them and for yourself, the means of acquiring that knowledge so essential to success in life? On this point negligence is a crime; parsimony is ruin. If you are able to do nothing else for your children, you are at least able to secure them a competent education. The State guarantees the means of this; it is for you only to use them. Destitute of education, wanting ordinary intelligence, the man enters upon life with all the chances against him. He may succeed, but the odds are fearful. Let it be impressed on the mind that in this free country, intelligence is better than wealth."

Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise.—Lacoe.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

By Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, before the Middlesex Co. (Conn.) Agricultural Society.

NUMBERS AND IMPORTANCE OF FARMERS.

"The consideration accorded to the farmer in our country, is but the homage due to its rightful sovereign and possessor. By farmers it was conquered from the savage, by them were its colonies planted, and under the guidance of a patriot farmer, they purchased in many a bloody field, its national independence. Upon that class of our fellow-citizens, the nation relies as our main bulwark against foreign enemies, and upon its pure and enlightened attachment to liberty, for the preservation of our political institutions. It is estimated that four-fifths of the male population of the United States are engaged in agriculture, and with such a preponderancy, it cannot be questioned that the destinies of the nation are in their hands, and that its safety and prosperity essentially depend upon their social and intellectual condition. Forming thus the primary interest, and vast majority of the constituency of the republic, it is surprising that they have forborne so long to demand of the State and National Governments, that encouragement which has been so frequently and liberally extended to other interests. The legislative bounty which has at length been appropriated to assist the formation of Agricultural Societies, in this State, is but the commencement of a system which the intelligence of our farmers will soon require to be carried out so far as a wise economy shall permit; for next to the promotion of education, no better or more rightful use can be made of the public revenue, than in dispensing it for the benefit of those who mainly contribute it."

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

"The excellence to which the science of agriculture has attained in some parts of the old world, and the results which have retarded attention to it in the United States, furnish profitable subjects for our consideration. If we find that prodigies have been wrought which seem beyond our reach, let us derive encouragement from the reflection, that at no very remote period, the husbandry of the best tilled portions of Europe was scarcely as advanced as ours of the present day, and that the same energy and intelligence which have rivalled their manufactures, can also bring our agriculture to equal perfection.

"The colossal power and wealth of Great Britain, have been mainly developed and sustained by her agriculture, which during the last century has been fostered by every aid which physical science could supply, until it has become the admiration of the world. Shut out at one time from all commerce with the rest of Europe, and constantly withdrawing immense numbers from her rural population to supply the waste of war, scientific agriculture, by augmenting the productiveness of the soil, provided a compensating remedy for this incessant drain upon her labor. Forced by necessity to rely upon herself, she exhibited the astonishing fact, that a country containing 118,000 square miles, (about equal in extent to the two States of New York and Pennsylvania,) was capable of sustaining in ordinary seasons, independent of foreign supply, a population of 24 millions!

"It is less than a century since agriculture began to assume its just importance in any part of Europe, and only fifty years since the establish-

ment by Great Britain, of her celebrated Board of Agriculture, the first efficient step taken by that Government to extend to this important interest an efficient protection. Before that time, the improvements in husbandry were partial and desultory—its statistics vague and imperfect—and no accurate mode was provided for ascertaining the amount and value of its products, or the quantity of land under tillage. By means of this Board, all these deficiencies were supplied; the true condition of the farming interest was for the first time ascertained, and the discovery made, that one half of the whole kingdom was 'either completely waste, or under a very defective system of husbandry.' A spirit of reform was aroused by these investigations throughout the land; the lights of science and experience were invoked; the press teemed with works upon every branch of husbandry, and the ingenuity of the artisan was tasked to supply every facility to accomplish the great work.

"Interesting as are the triumphs of skill abroad, their influence upon us as an example, is by no means so impressive as that of those which have been effected in our own country, and especially by those of our sister States whose soil and climate assimilate with our own. Foremost in this class, stands the venerable Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose rapid improvement in agricultural, commercial and manufacturing prosperity is worthy of imitation by every other portion of New England. Her legislature early took the lead in dispensing with a liberal land, protection and encouragement. Appropriations have for several years been made for agricultural surveys of the State, to collect accurate statistical returns of the soil and productions, of the proportion of land cultivated in the different townships, and in fine to obtain every species of information which might exhibit the condition of agriculture, and the resources of the Commonwealth. In addition to County Societies, there is a State Society, which is enabled by the munificence of the Legislature, to offer the most tempting and liberal premiums, for which every farmer in the State is entitled to compete. The first cattle show ever held in Massachusetts, was in the County of Berkshire in 1814, only 28 years ago; and now every county in the State, except a very few composed chiefly of maritime towns, has its Society and annual show. The improvements in cultivation of every description, and in the quality and quantity of domestic supplies, since that period, have been surprising; of which some idea may be formed from the fact stated in the last Report of the State Commissioner, that the sales of neat cattle, stores, sheep and swine during the year 1840, at Brighton, the great cattle mart of the State, amounted to little short of two millions of dollars. The existence of such a home market is explained by another fact, ascertained from official returns in 1838, that the domestic manufactures of this little State for that year, amounted to the enormous sum of ninety millions of dollars. These evidences of prosperity in a neighboring State, possessing few natural advantages over Connecticut, but on the contrary a less genial climate, prove that we need not cross the ocean to discover the rich rewards that are sure to follow an improved husbandry, in conjunction with manufactures."

CAUSES THAT HAVE RETARDED NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

"The agriculture of New England has heretofore been affected by two prominent causes. One

of these has been the prevalence of a speculative spirit, which has tempted great numbers to prefer the delusive paths of commerce, or the crowded ranks of the learned professions, to the more sure though moderate prospects of agriculture. The fatal experience of the last few years has dissipated the dreams of thousands, who have gladly exchanged the harassing and uncertain toils of the counting house, or the long deferred hopes of professional reward, for the healthy independent, and unfailing pursuit of husbandry. The same faithful monitor has awakened all classes of the community to the necessity of economy, and of establishing the foundations of public and private prosperity, not upon the deceptive basis of commercial or financial speculation, but upon honest industry, solid credit, and moderate expectations. The evils which we have suffered, and still suffer, are undoubtedly grievous; but if they have the effect to bring back the public mind to a healthy tone, and to establish a less fluctuating standard of value in the business concerns of life, posterity will have cause to bless the clashing hand which arrested us in the road to extravagance and ruin.

"Another form in which this impatient ambition has operated to retard our agricultural advancement, has been the emigration of the young and enterprising to the fertile regions of the West. At an early period of her history, the products of New England, not only sufficed for the support of her population, but a considerable surplus was annually exported. The vast solitudes of the Ohio and the Mississippi had not then been invaded; and none had returned to inflame by glowing pictures of their exuberant richness, that discontent to which human nature is so prone. But when the veil was rent, when the interposing forests had bowed before the swelling tide of population, disclosing boundless prairies of seemingly exhaustless fertility; what more natural than that the inhabitants of a stubborn soil should become dissatisfied with their lot, and rush to seize the tempting prize which nature so bounteously offered. But like all extravagant hopes, how often have those of the western emigrant been doomed to disappointment! The difficulties and privations which attend settlements even in the richest territories of the West, and the discases generated by the very fertility of the soil, have caused many to return to their early homes, and have convinced the rising generation that the inducements for removal are frequently outweighed by its disadvantages, and by those numerous comforts and privileges which the emigrant abandons when he quits the paternal homestead. Of what avail are cattle upon a thousand hills, if the loss of health be the price of their acquisition? or what is the advantage of granaries filled with corn, when plenty reduces its price to one-fourth of its value in New England? Such, too, has become the disorder and depreciation in the circulating medium of those States most favored by soil and climate, that this inconvenience adds no small item to the catalogue of the emigrant's disappointments. He looks back with longing eyes to his native land; he remembers its pure and wholesome air, its lovely scenery, its neat and comfortable dwellings, its peaceful villages, the abodes of law and order—and wonders by what fatuity he could have consented to deprive himself and his children of those manifold blessings. The present sound financial condition of the Eastern section of our country, contrasted with that of any other portion of the confederacy, is a signal proof

that the prosperity of communities does not so much depend upon local advantages, as upon industry, economy and education. People dwelling in high northern latitudes have always possessed more energy, and become more permanently wealthy and powerful, than those of milder climate, and even among ourselves, we may sometimes remark in the occupants of a rocky and difficult soil, more of thrift than in districts where the earth yields plentifully with little labor."

From the Albany Cultivator.

ALTERING MALE QUADRUPLES.

After commencing operations as a farmer, I observed with regret, the barbarous method of operating on domestic animals, particularly upon swine, and in filling the bag with salt or ashes; but those who were accustomed to this method could not be persuaded to adopt any other practice. The salt and ashes applied on such occasions act as a styptic, and prevent bleeding, but they excite inflammation and endanger the life of the animal. I have noticed the agony and uneasiness of pigs after such applications, and have recommended milder ones. In 1840 I lost a large shont in three days after the operation, and came near losing a steer by bleeding from the cord. The method which I consider preferable is exhibited in the following instances:

Sept. 15th, 1842. Altered a large Berkshire boar, 3 1-2 years old, one that no person would undertake to castrate, lest he should die after the operation. I found a man, however, who was willing to act under my directions. He used a sharp knife and made a smooth cut, and after laying bare the testis, I applied a ligature on the cord, as a surgeon would to a bleeding artery, and then cut the cord below the ligature. The second testis was removed in the same manner, and the wound dressed with a mixture of tar and grease. The operation was soon performed, there was no bleeding from the wound, and the animal seemed to mind it no more than a kick. He eat his allowance daily afterwards, and never fell off in flesh from the operation, and is now (Nov.) a fat hog.

On the same day nine boar pigs which had been reared some time, were altered without tying the cord, and the wounds rubbed with the mixture of tar and grease. They never lost a meal nor appeared to suffer pain or inconvenience from the operation, and all speedily recovered.

October 7th, 1842. Altered a two year old Galley bull by the same method. Having prepared a waxed thread, the cord was tied, and the testes removed as in the case of the boar, with the loss of only a few drops of blood in cutting through the sin. The wound was rubbed with the tar and grease, and the animal after being kept in the barn and a few nights, was suffered to run in the field. The ligature comes away by the sloughing or rotting of the lower end of the cord, and then the wound heals.

On the same day another stout Berkshire boar, a year old, was operated upon in the same manner, without the loss of blood or flesh. He recovered rapidly, and is now (Nov. 9th.) in a fair way to make a heavy porker.

RICHMOND.

If a cause be good, the most violent attack of enemies will not injure it so much as an injudicious defence of it by its friends.—*Lacon*.

CHEERFULNESS—A NEW MEDICINE.

It is generally said, and we suppose correctly, that the people of New England are now less robust and healthy than were the preceding generations. We claim not to be very wise as to the causes of degeneracy and debility. But it may not be useless barely to name their existence.

Health is so closely connected with not only one's ability to labor in his calling, but also with his moral vigor and power, and with the part he may take in making or marring the enjoyments of others, that it is a matter to be much thought of and assiduously attended to.

The general soberness of our people, and the want of bloom on the American cheek, are probably the results of habits that are common to almost all our citizens. Our people may give attention too exclusively to business and to meetings of various kinds, which create anxious thought and excite exhausting feelings. They may have too few recreations—too few frolickings—strictly frolickings, or merry-makings, which in innocent diversion, call forth the merry laugh and banish care. The good long, loud, hearty laugh, is worth more than all the patent medicines that are advertised in all the newspapers, and sold by all the quacks in Christendom. Yes, give us a good laugh and temperance, and with them we can keep off and throw off, more maladies than some of these quack medicines produce—and that is saying much. When we apply at the Patent Office for an exclusive privilege to make and vend a medicine, it shall be for one that will set the world a laughing, and keep all people good natured and cheerful. "Physician, heal thyself," we thought we heard somebody whisper. Yes, Mr Monitor, we will, as soon as we have compounded and perfected the drug. We hope to have the simple one that has been proved upon myself, and one that we shall be willing to take—yes, take a box full at a time—be it homoeopathic or allopathic—let it come which it may, we hope to take it in good large doses, and shake our sides till all the old aches and pains drop out of our corporation. If we can only have the good luck to compound and get used forthwith what we are looking for, we shall have a very good opportunity to try thoroughly its virtues; for nothing but what is potent, will in these hard times take the screws out of the face. If our medicine shall only cure ourself and our neighbors now while failures and bankruptcies, and losses and gloomy prospects are grievous epidemics, why, then in common times, every one who will use our pills according to proper directions, will be able to suffuse his face with the perpetual sunshine of smiles and good nature.

We have no idea of divulging our secret, but between you and us, reader, we will just hint, that a strong faith that God will never forsake the righteous, nor let his seed be seen begging bread; that industry, economy, good will to man, and a conscience void of offence—we will merely hint that these will be parts of that medicine which we shall urge the world to use; and as soon as all shall have tried it faithfully, we have no doubt that we can get certificates and affidavits, that it will work the most astonishing cures. In advance we wish to proclaim to all concerned, that our medicine will work best in the most healthy and cheerful persons, and therefore we would have them commence immediately, making their bodies as strong and vigorous, and their hearts as full of innocent

cheerfulness as possible. The feeble and disconsolate, it is true, will be greatly benefited by our prescription; but the strong and social, who act and circulate much in society, will find it good not for themselves merely, but by their use of it, all others with whom they associate will be benefited also.—*Ed. N. E. P.*

Opening the Windpipe.—The Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer makes the following very interesting and useful statement:

"On Wednesday last, Mr James Kerr, an elderly gentleman, while dining at Mr Tucker's, in our borough, was choked by a piece of roast beef lodging in his windpipe; his breathing was almost immediately arrested, and in the course of ten or twelve minutes, the functions of life were entirely suspended. At this critical juncture, Dr. William S. Hendrie and Chas. Geogouson arrived, when the former immediately opened the trachea, and by inflating the lungs repeatedly, in the course of three or four minutes respiration was established, when the obstruction was readily pushed up and dislodged from the throat of the patient. We learn that the wound is healing, and that the individual has suffered no inconvenience whatever from the operation."

We deem it a duty to assist in diffusing such facts as widely as possible. Presence of mind and the prompt resort to such operations would doubtless have saved many a valuable life.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

Cheerfulness in a Wife.—Charles Dickens, whose writings contain much to admire, and show a keen perception of human character, remarks upon this subject as follows:

"A woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually on her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife, is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a scowling and fretful wife in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits."

An Irish Argument.—As the late Mr G., a farmer at Duddingstone, once stood at his gate, an Irish lad came up to him and requested to be employed. Mr G., "Go away, sir! I will never employ any of your countrymen again."

"Why, your honor?" said Pat, "Sure we are good workers: God bless you! do give me a job!" "No, I won't," said Mr G., "for the last Irishman I employed died on my hands, and I was forced to bury him at my own charge."

"Arrah, your honor! you need not fear that of me; for I can get a certificate that I never died in the employment of any master I ever served!"

There was no resisting this. Poor Patrick got employment and without the certificate.—*English paper.*

The London Standard says the sum of £640 (equal to \$2840 60) has lately been given for the bulb of a new tulip, called the Citadel of Antwerp.

Vice, virtue, and time, are three things that never stand still.—*Lacon*.

From the Albany Cultivator.

LARD OIL.

We have received from various sources, inquiries as to the nature and preparation of oil from lard—a subject which is becoming a matter of great interest to the country; and we have embodied below such information as can be obtained, for those interested.

Neither animal fat or vegetable oils, are homogeneous, but are composed of two substances, one of which remains solid, while the other is fluid. These two substances are termed *Olein* and *Stearine*—the first being the fluid part, and the latter the solid.

The degree of hardness or fluidity of the original fat or oil, such as tallow, lard, olive oil, &c., is depending on the relative proportion of these two substances; tallow containing more stearine than lard, and the latter more than the vegetable oils. Chevreul was the first to distinguish and separate these two principles, a discovery which promises to effect quite a change in some of our commercial interests, and to influence in no slight degree our agricultural ones.

Lard melts at a temperature of about 82°; its specific gravity at 60° is 0.938. By long and powerful pressure at 42° between folds of blotting paper, it yields 62 parts in 100 of weight, of colorless olein or oil, of the specific gravity of 0.915. Of this 100 of boiling alcohol dissolves 123 parts. The solid part of the lard left after the olein is extracted, is solid, granular, and fuses at about 100°. This is the substance which when made into candles, resembles spermaceti in hardness, and burns with much clearness, while the oil so extracted is the lard oil, which is rapidly coming into use for lamps, machinery, woollen factories, &c. The olein and stearine of olive oil can be separated in the same manner as lard, by reducing the oil to a low temperature, and submitting it to the same process. The fact that the olein remains combined with the alcohol in which lard, tallow, &c., has been boiled, while the stearine separates on cooling, constitutes the base of the processes for separating and rendering marketable the two articles.

The processes adopted by different manufacturers vary very much, and this is the reason why some samples are much more perfect than others. That prepared according to the patent of J. H. Smith, New York, is a good article, and we extract so much of his account of his method, as will give a general view of his process. It may not be amiss to state, however, that the Philadelphia manufacturers produce superior oil by a somewhat different mode; and those of Cincinnati, by still another system of treatment. After stating that the vessel in which the lard is to be melted and boiled, should be of a capacity of from ten to one hundred barrels, and that the length of time required for the separation depends much on the quality of the lard, (that which is fresh not requiring more than four or five hours, while that which is old may require ten or twelve,) he goes on to say:

"My most important improvement in the within described process, consists in the employment of alcohol, which I mix with the lard in the kettle or boiler at the commencement of the operation. When the lard has become sufficiently fluid, I gradually pour and stir into it about one gallon of alcohol to every eight gallons of lard, taking care to incorporate the two as intimately as possible; and this

has the effect of causing a very perfect separation of the Stearine and Eleaine from each other, by the spontaneous granulation of the former, which takes place when the boiled lard is allowed to cool in a state of rest. I sometimes combine camphor with the alcohol, dissolving about one-fourth of a pound in each gallon of alcohol, which not only gives an agreeable odor to the products, but appears to co-operate with the alcohol to effect the object in view: the camphor, however, is not an essential ingredient, and may be omitted; while spirit of a lower proof than alcohol may be used, but not with equal effect or benefit.

"After the boiling of the lard with the alcohol has been continued for a sufficient length of time, the fire is withdrawn or the supply of steam cut off, and the mass is allowed to cool sufficiently to be ladled or drawn off into hogheads or other suitable coolers, when it is to be left at perfect rest to cool down and acquire the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; and as the cooling proceeds, the granulation consequent upon the separation of the Stearine from the Eleaine will take place and become perfect. The material is then to be put into bags and pressed moderately under a press of any suitable kind, which will cause the Eleaine to flow out in a state of great purity, there not being contained within it any appreciable portion of Stearine; and this pressure is to be continued until the Stearine is as dry as it can be made in this way. The masses of solid matter thus obtained, are to be re-melted, and in this state are poured into boxes or pans of the capacity of ten or twelve gallons, and allowed to form lumps or blocks, which when removed from these vessels, are piled or stacked in a room for a week or ten days, more or less, the room at a temperature of nearly 80°, which will cause a sweating or oozing from the blocks, and they will improve in quality. The blocks are then to be rolled in cloths or put into bags, and these placed between plates, are to be submitted to very heavy pressure by means of an hydraulic press. After this pressure, it is brought again into the form of blocks, and these are to be cut up by means of revolving or other knives or cutters, when the pieces thus obtained are to be put into bags and subjected to the action of hot water or of steam, in a press, until it becomes hard enough to be manufactured into candles, or put up for other purposes to which it may be desired to apply it. And the manner of subjecting it to the action of heated water or steam is, to place the bags containing the Stearine, in a box or chest into which heated water or steam may be introduced, but not to such extent as to fuse the Stearine. A follower is then to be placed against the bags contained in the chest or box, and moderate pressure made upon them, and the material will now be found to have acquired all the required hardness, and to possess a wax-like consistency, such as would generally cause it to be mistaken for wax."

We consider the manufacture of oil from lard, as one of the most important ones, particularly for the agriculture of the great West, that has yet been attempted; and its influence is as yet but beginning to be felt in the country generally. For the use of the light houses on the lakes west of Ontario, about 11,000 gallons are annually required; for steamboats, ships, machinery, &c. west of the Alleghenies, about 30,000 gallons more, making a total of some 40,000 gallons annually; and this amount is rapidly increasing.

We find in the Cincinnati Gazette, the follow-

ing statement respecting one of the manufactories of lard oil in that city, and it must be remembered that this is only one of many establishments already in operation for this manufacture. They are springing up in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; and the increasing demand for lard in the Atlantic cities, proves that the manufacture is not confined to the country west of the mountains.

"R. W. Lee & Co. use every twentyfour hours, sixteen barrels of lard at their establishment. It requires portions of two hogs to make a keg of lard; and portions of five hogs to make a barrel. We killed, last year, about one hundred and eight thousand of these animals in the city, and the calculation is that about the same number are killed out of it and brought to the city, so that we may put down the number in our market, at two hundred and sixteen thousand. From these data it will be seen that one manufactory uses up the lard of 160 hogs every twentyfour hours, or 1120 a week, or 4800 a month, or 58,400 a year! so that a few manufactories of this kind would consume portions of all the swine that the farmers in our section of the country could raise."

The farmers of the Mississippi valley can make Lard enough to supply the United States with oil and candles, we have no doubt, and probably furnish some for exportation, to be returned to us in the form of olive oil, as, from the demand for lard for exportation in our chief cities, is now doubtless the case.

There is no question but that the oil made from pure lard is fitter for every purpose to which olive oil is applied, than that, and the difference in price makes the transmutation an object of some consequence.

There is certainly no assignable limit to the quantity of pork and lard that the West can produce, should the demand in any form warrant the efforts of the farmers in that department of agriculture; and of the quality of the oil when properly prepared, there cannot be the least doubt. The Cleveland Herald, in announcing the establishment of a lard oil manufactory in that place, says:—"Lard oil for machinery and wool is unrivalled. It can be made to remain fluid in the coldest weather, and the oil can no more come back to lard, than whiskey can be brought back to corn, when it is properly manufactured. The stearine candles are of various qualities, from common to those exceeding the best of sperm. They burn better, stand greater temperature, last longer, and are, as well as the oil, afforded much cheaper than sperm."

Corn oil might be made to a great extent in the West, and considerable quantities have already been brought eastward. But the fact that it is only produced in distilleries, and that its use must be coupled with the extension of one of the greatest evils that can afflict any country, will prevent the manufacture to any extent. We have seen corn oil burned in lamps, and it proved of the best quality for that purpose; and could its production be separated from that of alcohol, think it would soon become one of profit to the western country. As it is, oil from lard will be depended on to supply the country west of the mountains, and from the quantity that has already been exported east-

*We give the article as we find it, but do not see how the results stated follow from the data given. Five hogs to a barrel, and sixteen barrels daily, are 80 hogs daily instead of 160, and so throughout the reckoning.—Ed Cult.

it, bids fair to become a formidable competitor to the whale oil of the Atlantic States. We have stated that of good lard, 62 lbs. in 100 oil, and the remainder stearine; but this proportion, it must be recollected, will not be obtained by process of ordinary manufacture, where the oil cannot be as accurate as in the laboratory of a chemist. Tallow contains about three-fourths weight of stearine, which in the best specimens resembles wax in purity and burning. It is able that more simple and cheap methods of rating stearine and olein will be discovered, those now used, as the whole manufacture has considered in its infancy.

CLOVER FOR MANURING LAND.

A member of the United Society of Shakers, of Canterbury, N. H., who are noted for their good landry, communicates to the editor of the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, the following "Directions for using Clover for Manuring Lands":

If your soil is poor and wants enriching forage, seed well with clover and timothy, when sown with wheat, barley or oats, and give it a good dressing of plaster. After harvest, be careful not to have it pastured until the following summer. In the turn in any kind of stock you please, and pass it the remainder of the season. The next spring plaster it again, and turn in your cattle as do in other pastures. In the fall, say October, turn over the land for another crop. The following harrow first lengthways the furrows then sow your wheat, barley or oats, and sow twice, crossing the furrow. Before the harrowing sow your grass seed. Then follow some process as before another two seasons; for which it is presumed your land will be strong enough to bear taking off two or three crops before it is again seeded. And by continuing a rotation of crops, say corn, oats, wheat or rye—then clover as before—it will be rather improved than otherwise, provided plaster will produce clover on your land as it does on some lands in the State of New York.

From four to six quarts of clover seed per acre for four quarts of timothy do well in this case; in seeding for mowing we should vary (increase?) proportion.

From one and a half to two bushels of plaster broadcast right for an acre.

The plaster may be sown when the land is first plowed with clover, or it may be omitted till the following spring; but as it is a protection to the young clover against drought, it is generally sown in and the following spring too.

Which is preferable, to pasture or plow in the clover, our experience does not enable us to decide.

On this last point (says the editor of the *Visitor*), must be inferred that the plowing in will sooner more effectually effect the object than pasturing. Inasmuch as in the process of pasturing there is loss of crop for a single season, so if by the process the land can be enriched, it would seem to be the better way of accomplishing the end.

There is this difference between happiness and sorrow; he that thinks himself the happiest man, usually is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, generally the greatest fool.—*Lacon*.

CALCULATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Few people are aware of the comforts that may be procured for a poor family by the aggregate savings of even four-pence-half-penny a day for one year; in other words, there are very few who are practically acquainted with the essential principle, as it relates to the frequent disbursing or withholding of small sums of money, often wasted in trifling indulgences, which neither profit the mind nor the body.

We would neither advocate nor defend parsimony, but simply illustrate some of the rudiments of economy, and make some suggestions that may pass for what they are worth. If they benefit none, they will certainly harm none. Most people indulge themselves and their children, in various little matters, involving more or less expense, and they are certainly not to blame for doing so to the extent of their ability; but there are certain expenditures in which many grown people indulge, amounting to but little in detail, the aggregate of which, if saved, would amount to a considerable sum, and go far toward purchasing a snug little farm or comfortable dwelling. Suppose for instance, a man who had been in the habit of spending four-pence-half-penny a day for liquor, or any unnecessary and unprofitable indulgence, were to deposit that sum in a box, and not use it till 365 days had elapsed, he would then find he had \$22 81 1-4. If at the end of the year, times should be hard, this sum would be a great help to him, in supplying his family with necessities. Suppose, however, he should lay by from his earnings 12 1-2 cents a day, that is to save it, let us see what it comes to in a few years, if placed at interest, together with the continued daily amount saved, to be added to the principal sum annually, and all kept drawing interest, by which it would be compounding itself—at the end of the first year he would have the simple amount saved, that is, \$45 73—at the end of the

2d year	\$94 30
3d "	145 55
4th "	200 05
5th "	257 78
6th "	318 98
7th "	383 85
8th "	452 71
9th "	534 50
10th "	602 76

This may serve to give some idea of the aggregate increase by interest and deposit of savings. If the calculation be extended to ten more years in the same way, the sum will amount to about \$1670. And how many there are, complaining of their poverty, who might, by a little self-denial, save 12 1-2 cents a day.

We may all be assured that there is no alchymy like economy. It will be found that almost all those who are, or have been noted for their wealth, began with little or nothing, and however different in other respects, have agreed in that of strict economy.—*Newburyport Herald*.

Appetite.—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat; while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.

Breath.—Air received into the lungs by many young men of fashion, for the important purpose of snoking cigars and whistling a tune.

Good Sentiments.—Mr A. E. Ernest, of Bibb co., Geo., informs us that for several years past, he has been experimenting in the culture of silk, and has been eminently successful. The closing remarks of Mr Ernest's paper, contain so much truth and good sense, that we are unwilling to withhold them from our readers.—*Alb. Cult.*

"The condition of our country certainly requires that we should all be doing what we can to relieve it from its present unhappy state. The distresses of the country have clearly been brought about, by our consuming more than we have produced; and it can be relieved by producing more than we consume, and in no other way. It is folly, or worse than folly, to expect relief in any other way. No single individual can do much, but each one can do something. Any person can in himself furnish an example of industry and economy, if they will, and this is precisely what is wanting. If I can throw \$1000 or \$10,000 worth of silk into market every year, I shall do something; and so with any other articles which we can produce, but for which we now depend on foreign countries. The contributions of each may be small, but the aggregate is large; and it is productive industry that tells on the nation's prosperity."

Bees.—"The best place to put bees in is a dry, cold, and dark room or out-house. The colder the winter the better, if the air is dry. Damp cold gives bees the rot. Put your bees there the last week in November, and let them sleep quietly till the flowers begin to come out in the spring. In Switzerland a whole village club together, and hire a cold dry room, which they darken and put all their bees in."

We find the above in an exchange paper, and think the system recommended at least plausible. So long as bees remain terpid they do not eat; and to keep them in this state, the temperature of the place where they are kept must be low; it must also be dry, or the mass of bees and comb will become mouldy. Bees die in multitudes by being enticed out of their hives in sunny days, before they are able to obtain food, or get back to their hives.—*Alb. Cult.*

New England Cattle.—Speaking of the Cattle Show of the Hartford Co. Agricultural Society, the Albany Cultivator says:

"We have long been of the opinion that no part of the world can show such numbers of fine working cattle as New England; and the shows of this year have given ample proof of this fact. A bad day will it be for New England when she substitutes horse for ox labor on the farm, as many other parts of the U. S. have done, where no particular necessity for this course existed."

Sugar from Corn.—We are gratified to see from papers in various parts of the country, that experiments are making to test the practicability of making sugar from corn, and that so far they all appear to have been successful in producing good molasses at least. The great richness of cornstalk juice, when the plant is prevented forming ears, is truly surprising, and far exceeds that of the cane. Mr Goodrich, of Terre Haute, Ia., finds that eight gallons of such juice makes two gallons of molasses, pronounced by competent judges equal to sugar house molasses, and other experimenters have arrived at the same results.—*Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1842.

NOTICE.

Those indebted for one and more years' subscription to this paper, are earnestly requested to remit the amount of their dues forthwith, and greatly oblige
Dec. 28. THE PUBLISHERS.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

With this number we close our labors for the calendar year, and complete the second year of our editorial services. We have come to one of those resting places in life's journey, where the impulse is to look back upon the past, and to turn the mental eye also toward the misty and uncertain future.

Between us and our readers, as far as we know, the year has passed pleasantly and happily. Our labors have been pleasant to us, and we have had many gratifying evidences that they have been satisfactory to many whom it gives us much pleasure to please. We have aimed more to meet the approbation of the discreet, moderate, and reflecting, the temperate and devout, than to gain favor and subscriptions from the lovers of novelty and excitement, and those of unhealthy moral cravings. It would have been an easier way than the one we have taken, to fill our pages weekly with exaggerated and bombastic accounts of the pleasures and profits of agricultural labor, with more ornate but less true selections; with stories of more startling interest, but of less healthy moral action. More spice could have been put into our weekly dish, had we not feared that the condiment, though grateful to the palate, would prove harmful to the health. We might have given zest to our pages by fault-finding and detraction—but such things, however exhilarating for the moment, would be permanently more or less poisonous both to ourselves and to our readers. With few exceptions, (and we wish there were none,) we think now, as we look back, that we have kept within the bounds of facts, of truth, of sound morals and of kindness and good will to all men. Sober reflection always tells us to keep there.

The past, in our editorial course, has been mostly pleasant and gratifying. Thorns, it is true, have grown beneath and around the roses we plucked, and we have sometimes been annoyed by their points—but not often or much. In future we hope to be diligent, and true to our views of duty to those who shall read our writings; true to them as farmers, as those devoted to the most extensive and the most important of worldly pursuits, and true to them as moral beings. Such are our hopes—but our power to do, is in the hands of him who covers the future with an impenetrable veil.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1843.

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.

Once more our trusted and valued chronicler of what has been or is to be, in the risings and settings of the sun, in the waxings and wanings, and the comings up and goings down of the moon, in the ebbings and flowings of tides, &c. &c.,—once more he has sent out his work, and we wish him an extensive sale.

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

We learn, with regret, from the last No. of this exceedingly valuable periodical, that Edmund Rufin, Esq., its able editor and proprietor, has disposed of his interest in the publication to Mr. Thos. S. Pleasant, who will after the close of the present year, conduct the work.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

Before we issue another number, the representatives of the people will assemble here to do their work. Whether the meeting weekly for agricultural discussions will be revived by them, we know not. Such meetings have been, to many farmers, highly instructive and gratifying. Many interesting and valuable facts have been disclosed there, and valuable opinions have fallen from the lips of many men of wisdom and experience. Good has come from the meetings—but here, as is the case in most assemblies of men, the good has with it admixtures of evil. Questions theoretical—questions that awaken party feelings—are apt to work in, more or less distinctly, and interrupt a direct progress toward the elucidation of questions of fact that bear directly upon practical farming. Another drawback to the interest and benefit of these meetings is, the vagueness and want of point in many speakers. Occasionally, too, we have heard ridicule and sarcasm, and from lips not wiser than the heads at which they were directed. But the evil we have thought greatest, though possibly it has no existence out of our own imagination, comes of the fact that Gen. A., Col. B., Maj. C., and Esq. D., are not always as good farmers and as wise men as their high sounding titles lead distant readers to suppose. A hearer of the remarks may see through the speaker, and be able to make qualifications; but the reader of an impartial report, who knows none of the speakers, must suppose them all equally competent to give good advice—or at least he has no sufficient means of judging who are the best advisers.

Appearances are that our representatives this year may find it no easy matter to make a government, and to settle cases of contested elections. We apprehend that their legislative duties at the first of the session will confine them to the house and the caucus rooms so closely, that farming will be but little thought of. Should any of the members start the meetings, we are ready to assist them as far as our other engagements will permit.

DANA'S MUCK MANUAL—NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

Last year we noticed with approbation the first edition of this work. We continue to hold it in as much regard as immediately upon its first perusal. Whether it shall be sustained as a work of authority by future laborers in the field of agricultural chemistry, is a question which no one can venture to answer without more acquaintance with the subject than we claim to possess. But what contemporary and future chemists shall think of the work, is of little consequence to the practical farmer. Dr. Dana has attempted more definitely and singly to shed the light of the chemistry of agriculture upon its practical operations than any other American writer. In this he has done a good work. He has given many valuable directions which every one can understand.

The work will awaken thought and lead to many valuable experiments. Those parts which treat of the properties, value and modes of preparing peat and swamp mud, (our hobby, *muck*;) we regard as of great value. These vegetable deposits in the lowlands, much of which is but the wash from more elevated grounds, are nature's manures, and man is wise when he employs himself in potting them back upon the spots where they had their growth. They there will increase the soil's fertility. The Muck Manual will be of use in guiding many a farmer in the processes of preparing this muck.

The present edition is, if we may judge from its appearance, to be sold for less than a dollar, which was the price of the former one.

In the preface to the new edition, Dr. Dana states: "It may be observed that this edition is enlarged, hoped enriched, by several pages of new matter. At the principal additions are several articles on manure and a sketch of the celebrated Mulder's researches. The whole has been carefully revised."

Bixby & Whiting, Lowell, publishers.

STOVES.

MR. PUTNAM—All judicious persons must fully concur with you, in your paper of Dec. 14, as to the great chief done by "the unhealthy air and great heat stoves; but is not the fault less in the stoves the people? If they will burn, as I do, only one cord of wood a year, and keep a 3 or 4 inch ventilator all open during bed time, as I do, directly into the chimney near the floor, I will insure them little heat enough an atmosphere at least as pure as the air of sun."

But opinions and theories are the bond-leaves of For about four years I have been struggling against complaint of the lungs, which has confined me to house much of the time in summer, and almost all in winter. During that time, I have used in winter "Air-tight Wood Stove," strictly by the accompanying directions, and have gained in health incomparably in winter than in summer, and enjoyed more comfort. My physicians now say that I am not in consummation, and that with care I am likely to escape it.

I have now the "Air-tight Coal Stove" beside my sheet iron except grate and damper, with no lining. It never goes out, nor gets red hot. During this December, it has kept the thermometer on the back side of room, (15 feet square,) at an average of more than day and night, with an average of not more than eleven pounds of anthracite coal per 24 hours. The air of room is far moister and softer than with an open but somewhat drier than with the Air-tight Wood Stove which usually keeps the windows overspread with frost.

Yours, very respectfully,

WEDGEWOOD

We thank the author of the above for his communication, and will say to our readers that his name is in our office, and that he avows his willingness to vouch to the correctness of his statements.

A large number of sheep have been lately slaughtered in the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y., for tallow and tallow. Upwards of twelve hundred have been slaughtered by one firm. The process is this: sheep after being stripped of their skins, are hung up over large fires, in rows of 20, or 25, and roasted till the tallow begins to run freely. They then put into large presses, where all the tallow is expelled. It sells for 38 cents on an average, and the tallow at 5 cents per pound. The remains of the sheep are to swine.—Selected.

The "hog season" has commenced in earnest in Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th, says that for week preceding, upwards of one thousand hogs were packed daily—about twenty establishments being in blast. The number packed at each house varies from one hundred to one thousand daily, great care being taken this year in the business, on account of the fever which has heretofore been found with the condition of American pork after a voyage across the Atlantic. One establishment has an imported Irish pork-packer.

The integrity that lives only on opinion, would stand without it.—Lacox.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
Premiums for the best Winter Apples will be awarded on SATURDAY next, Dec. 31, at the Horticultural Convention. Gentlemen are requested to forward their best specimens for exhibition.
B. V. FRENCH,
Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL
Reported for the New England Farmer.
The position of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded exposure, for the week ending Dec. 25.

Dec. 1842.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
ay,	19	7	25	27	E.
ay,	20	10	28	29	N. W.
esday,	21	23	32	33	E.
day,	22	36	33	36	N. W.
y,	23	16	13	17	N. W.
lay,	24	2	10	9	N. W.
y,	25	4	24	23	E.

GHENT MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 26, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer.
Market 500 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 80 Pigs.

Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with the market, a few extra \$5 75. First quality, \$4 25 a head. Second quality, \$3 50 a 3 75. Third quality, \$3 00 a head.

Lots were sold from 80 cts., \$1 50. Wetters, of which were sold from \$1 50, to 3 50.

No lots were sold to peddle. At retail from 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected with great care, weekly.

Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 00. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 3c. per lb. Yeed, \$2 50 per bushel.

Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 ct.; Oats 20 per cent.

Arrivals of the week were 30 to 40,000 bushels Corn, and being limited, prices are somewhat lower.

Northern, old, bushel 53 to 60—Southern, round, old, 57 a 63—Southern flat yellow, new, 52 a 53—white 50 a 52—do New Orleans, 00 a 03—Barley—(Rye, Northern, 72 a 73—do. Southern, 62 a 65—Southern, 23 a 30—Northern do. 30 to 32—Beans, per 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

The market since the last review has been extremely dull.

Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 75 a 4 87—do. \$3 00 a 0 00. free of garlic, \$4 75 a 0 00—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$1 75 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 14 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 75 a 0 00—ergetstown, \$3 00 a 2 53—Richmond Canal, \$4 75 a 0 00—Jity, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—Country \$1 75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$1 87 a 0 00—do fancy brands \$5 00 a 5 12—Ohio via Canal, 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$4 75 a 0 00. Rye, 50 00—Indiana New in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

VISIONS. The transactions of the week have been moderate extent, sustaining the last quotations.

Mess 4 mo. new hbl. \$7 50 a 7 75—Navy—\$6 75 a—Na. 1, 5 00 a 6 00—do Prime \$3 60 a 4 00—Pork—clear 4 mo. hbl. \$11 00 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—less 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess tier States— a — do Prime do do 00 00 a 0 00—do 0 00—do—Clear do do \$0 00 a 0 00—shipping, 6 a 6—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston bus. 7 a 7 1/2—do and Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2. Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—do and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's 4 meal, do new milk, 7 a 0.

Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and per pound.

have no change to notice in this article. The sales

fleece and pulled, have been made to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, lb 33 a 35—do 3-4 do 32 a 33—do 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—am. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
Nothing doing of any great importance. Prices are without material change.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

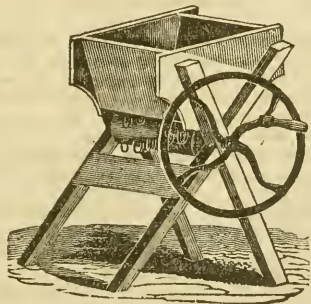
CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SPLENDID BULBO'S FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths—Double white, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Joaquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Pionies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market at.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st. April 21

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

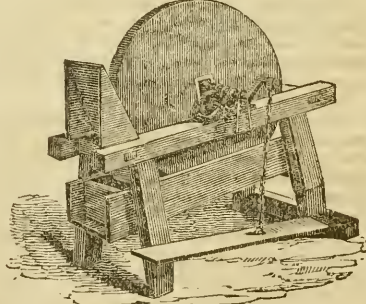
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of banging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 61 North Market street.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caskafie, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Puzzle.—There is a story that a ship's crew of 30, half whites and half blacks, were short of provisions, and it became necessary that half of them should be thrown overboard. It was agreed that they should be placed in a ring on deck, by the captain, and that as he counted round and round, every tenth man should be thrown over, until the crew should be reduced one half. He so placed them that *all the blacks* were taken. What was the order of arrangement? Can you so place them? There is a sort of rhyme that used to be our rule for this, which runs thus:

Two before One,
Three before Five,
Here two, there two,
Save Four alive!
Here one, there one,
Three that are east,
Now one, twice two,
Whip Jack at last.

Charade.—Any one fond of the fun may unriddle this—that is, if they can. Our "P. D." says it's a *hard 'un*, and he has "given up."

My first is over many a city door,
Sometimes but one, but always half of four;
My second 'a a retir'd and solitary thing;
That runs as morn or midnight bell doth ring;
My third is heard amid the battle's roar—
My whole 'a a thing for you to bother o'er.

Pretty Good.—Sambo was a slave to a master who was constitutionally addicted to lying. Sambo, being strongly devoted to his master, had by dint of long practice, become an adept in giving plausibility to his master's stories.

One day, when the master was entertaining his guests in his customary manner, among other marvellous facts, he related an incident which took place in one of his hunting excursions.

"I fired at a buck," said he, "at a hundred yards distance, and the ball passed through his left hind foot, and through his head just back of his ear?"

This evidently producing some little doubt in the minds of his guests, he called upon Sambo to corroborate him.

"Yes, massa," says the almost confounded slave, after a moment's hesitation, "me see de ball hit 'im. Jus as massa lif up de gun to be eye, de buck lif up his hind foot to 'cratch 'im ear, and massa's ball went clear frough 'im foot an' head at same time."

The guests were perfectly satisfied with Sambo's explanation, and swallowed the whole without further hesitation; but when the guests were gone, Sambo ventured upon his master's good humor so far as to remonstrate with him against his calling upon him (Sambo) to *clinch* such confounded lies.

"For conscience sake, massa," said the negro, "when you tell a nudder such a big lie, do n't put 'um so fur apart; me had plaguy hard work for get um togedder."—*Selected.*

An Illinois Court Scene.—We sometimes get rich jokes from Illinois, and the latest is the following. It is a good bit of drollery, quite original, we believe, and we must put it on file among the funny things of the day.

A constable who had lately been inducted into office, was in attendance on the court, and was ordered by the Judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs—

"John Bell and Elizabeth Bell!"

"One at a time," said the Judge.

"One at a time—one at a time—*ONE AT A TIME*," shouted the constable.

"Now you've done it," exclaimed the Judge, out of patience.

"Now you've done it—*now you've done it*—*NOW YOU'VE DONE IT!*" yelled the constable.

There was no standing this; the court, bar and bystanders broke into a hearty laugh, to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.—*N. O. Pic.*

Anecdote of Burns.—Than Burns, perhaps, no man more severely inflicted the castigation of reproof. The following anecdote will illustrate this fact. The conversation one night at the King's Arms Inn, Dumfries, turning on the death of a townsman, whose funeral was to take place on the following day, "By the by," said one of the company, addressing himself to Burns, "I wish you would lend me your black coat for the occasion, my own being rather out of repair." "Having myself to attend the same funeral," answered Burns, "I cannot spare my sables; but I can recommend a most excellent substitute: *throw your character over your shoulders*—that will be the blackest coat you ever wore in your lifetime!"—*Selected.*

Candid.—A bill was once before the House of Assembly of Jamaica, for regulating wharfingers. Mr Paul Phipps, a distinguished member, rose to advocate it. "Mr Speaker," said he, "I very much approve the bill. The wharfingers are a set of knaves. *I was one myself for ten years.*"

Strict Construction.—"John," said a gentleman to his servant, "I am going to church, and if it should rain at the time meeting is out, I wish you to bring me an umbrella; but you need not come unless it rains down straight." The gentleman went: it did rain; but, according to John's construction of his orders, it was not necessary, from the appearance of the rain, to go with the umbrella. While standing at the door, waiting for the rain to come down straight, he was not a little surprised to see his master approaching the house with drenched garments, and a look of implacable anger. "John! John!" said the good man, "why did n't you bring the umbrella?" "Because, sir," replied John, "it rained *slanting*."—*Selected.*

Hard upon Him.—A gentleman remarkable for having a great deal of lead in his forehead, called one morning on a counsellor, who asked what news was stirring. "Nothing extraordinary," said the other; "my head is confoundedly out of order this morning." "That is extraordinary news, indeed," says the counsellor. "What! an extraordinary thing for a man to have the headache?" "No, sir, I do not say that; but for so simple a machine to be out of order is extraordinary indeed!"—*Selected.*

A tradesman pressing a gentleman very hard for payment of his bill, the latter said, "You need not be in so great a hurry: I am not going to run away." "I do not imagine you are, sir," returned the tradesman, "but *I am*."

"Does Mrs Swipes enjoy good health?" "Yes, ma'am—and did you ever know one who *did not*?"

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

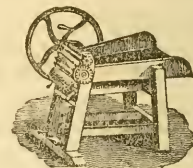
The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	150 "Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 "Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 "Grass Scythes.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 "Patent Saws.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 "Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 "Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Sucklers.	200 "Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	200 "Manure Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 "Hay do.
50 "Vegetable Cutters	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 "Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 "Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. Haler do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	25 Grind Stones on roll
3000 "Austin's Rifles.	

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle and adapted to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two or three times as much in a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been done by any other machine even when worked by horse or power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they are cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made altogether very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to be complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEANE, Esq. of S. and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the staunch.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 "Truck and leading Chains.
200 "Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1843.

[NO. 27.]

N. E. FARMER.

THE EFFECTS OF MOUNTAINS.

Geology, in its goings back and its readings of the earth's history, finds a time when, "before the creation of the waters commenced, no alluvial lands, and scarcely even soil, could have existed; because these have been produced by the operation of the water. It was therefore an earth of red rocks and sea." Science finds a time too, when the earth was a fluid mass, surrounded by an atmosphere, taking the globular form under the influence of rotation, and forming into rock or sand its surface as it cooled down. Such a globe—*id*—would, when revolving on its axis, acquire early a level surface; its waters would not circulate freely; they would be stagnant; and the soil would nourish but few of the plants on which men and animals feed. But our earth was to be made a fit home for men and the many animals. How is this accomplished? The pent-up fires in the centre were in God's hand. The volcano is his agent. By that the mountains were piled—then the waters flowed down—"the dry land appeared"—the mountains helped to condense into clouds around their own heads the floating vapors and cause the rains to fall most abundantly on their high tops, where they should become the fathoms of brooks and rivulets, and springs and mighty rivers. The mountains which draw down the rains do feed the rivers, are among the mighty agents at fertilize the earth. Quickly dried by the elevation which causes their waters to flow away, and frequently moistened by rains, their surfaces give a home to many of the valuable plants and trees, while the waters that flow down their sides, carry on the mountains the matters which compose the very fertile intervals. Uplift a mountain in the east desert of Sahara, and a few ages will find the region far around, as fertile as the sides and foot of Atlas, or as the plains that skirt our western mountains.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

Corn Crop.—The Louisville Journal says: Mr Chamberlin, of this neighborhood, again raised crop of corn this year, on the plan of Geo. W. Williams, Esq., of Bourbon county, laying off the rows, however, 2 1/2 feet apart, a single stalk every foot and a half in the rows, instead of having rows two feet apart with a stalk every foot. Mr G. had one acre measured, and the produce was 112 bushels. All the work which he gave his men was to press a cultivator through it once. The sound was of the ordinary fertility of his farm. The season was very unfavorable to corn, inasmuch that not a drop of rain fell in July, the time at which corn most needed rain.

Acres for Genius.—The Tioga Phoenix offers the following premium:—"For the best Comical Story, not less than three columns, 100 acres of wild land, away beyond Pine Creek, where the sun does not set till noon—where cascades are beautiful, the sunshine sublime, and solitude eternal."

HEMLOCK BROWSE FOR SHEEP.

Sheep, as well as other domestic animals, like green food in the winter, and indeed the more they can have of a heavy and succulent nature, the better they will come out in the spring. It is a maxim with one of our oldest and most experienced wool-growers, that sheep should be filled once per day with something that they will eat. They are rather capricious in their appetites. This capriciousness depends very much upon the weather. When it is severely cold, they will eat almost any thing with avidity. Common bog hay is then greedily sought after. But when the weather is more moderate and thawy, they are more dainty, and will turn from the same kind of fodder which they were very fond of, perhaps the day before. Hemlock boughs, we believe, are never refused by them, until they become somewhat tough in the spring of the year. They are green, succulent, heavy, and no doubt quite nutritive. Those who can obtain the boughs of the pitch pine, will find them as good or better than the hemlock. Perhaps some of the other evergreens of the turpentine order are good, but we have never tried them, and cannot speak, therefore, from any experience of our own. Those who have a small supply of hay will do well to furnish a good supply of browse, and those who have plenty of hay should also furnish them with a good supply of browse by way of treat.—*Maine Fur.*

From the same.

CANADA THISTLES.

MR HOLMES—I have frequently heard it said, that bushes, thistles, &c., cut during the full of the moon, in August, would be infallibly destroyed; but never having faith in the moon's influence upon such matters, I have paid no attention to it.

But as a little circumstance happened under my observation last summer, somewhat favorable to the theory of lunar influence, I will give it for the benefit of all concerned.

Last summer, I mowed a patch of thistles in my pasture, which had been mowed two years in succession without producing any favorable result.

Indeed, every mowing seemed to increase the thriftiness and number of the thistles, and they spread with great rapidity. I paid no attention to the time when they were cut, either last summer, or at any of the previous mowings, except to see that it was done before the thistles were out of the blow. Passing the thistle bed frequently during the fall, I was agreeably surprised to observe that none of the stalks had sprouted—they all appeared perfectly dead. This circumstance naturally led me to the question, why had this last cutting proved so deadly? Curiosity led me to refer to my memorandum, and I found that the last mowing was performed during the full of the moon, in August. I know not but they would have died, this year, if they had been mowed at any other time. However, I guess that when I have any more thistles to destroy, I shall try and cut them about the full of the moon, in August. J. D. HILL.

From the same.

CURE OF CANCER, &c.

MR HOLMES—A few nights since, at the Hallowell House, in Hallowell, I was admitted to be in the company of one of those travelling doctors which are plenty in these days. He informed me that he could extract a cancer in four hours, and produced a great number of certificates that he had done it, but did not inform me how it was done. He showed me a phial containing a liquid substance, perhaps a spoonful, which he said was sufficient for three cancers. He also stated that angle-worms collected and put into a glass bottle and hung up outside of a house, in the sun, in warm weather, would dissolve and become an oil in a few days, which would be effectual to cure stiff and shrivelled limbs, caused by rheumatic affections, or otherwise. He stated that the hollow horn or horn-ail in cattle, would be effectually cured by cutting the tail off as far as that was hollow, and then split the tail two inches or more in the pith, as he called it, which I took to be the centre of the tail, then place in the split a piece of onion and bind it up. He stated that, split onions, roast them by the heat of the fire and bind them on to the spine every other night for several nights when going to bed, was a certain cure for the spine complaint.

Publish the above, and the public will be as wise as I am in this matter. E. W.

Winthrop, Dec. 9, 1842.

Acorn Coffee.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Being recommended the use of oak bark by an estimable physician, for an affection of the throat, I have tried a coffee made of white oak acorns, (which is very palatable, and probably as wholesome as that imported,) with such decidedly good effect, that I am desirous of making known the advantage I have received, for the benefit of others."

Great Yield.—Elnathan Moseley, Esq., of Etna, Maine, says the Bangor Whig, raised the past season, upon nearly an acre of ground, a crop of potatoes at the rate of seven hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. Can't Brother Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, obtain the particulars of this crop?

Travellers may now leave Portland, (Me.) in the morning, dine and do business in Boston, and be in New York before breakfast the next morning. Distance, 325 miles: Time, 22 hours.

The quantity of eggs used annually in France exceeds, says one of the journals, 7,250,000,000, of which enormous number, Paris uses about 120,000,000.

To Preserve Steel Pens.—A correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal recommends coarse emery, mixed with water, as an excellent preservative of steel pens.

OUR OBLIGATION TO LABOR.

George Combe, whose recent journey through this country attracted so much notice, and whose Physiological writings have been received with great favor, makes the following very just observations. Speaking of the duty of man to exercise all the faculties given him, and their adaptation to the various conditions of life, he says:

"In the tropical regions of the globe, where a high atmospheric temperature diminishes the quantum of muscular energy, the fertility and productiveness of the soil are increased in a like proportion, so that less labor suffices. Less labor, also is required to provide habitations and rament. In the colder latitudes, muscular energy is greatly increased, and there much higher demands are made upon it; the earth is more sterile, and the piercing frosts render necessary a thicker covering for the body.

"Farther, the food afforded by the soil in each climate appears to be adapted to the maintenance of the organic constitution of the people in health, and to the muscular energy necessary for the particular wants of the situation. In the Arctic Regions, no farinaceous food ripens, but on the question being put to Dr Richardson, how he accustomed himself to the bread and vegetables of the temperate regions, was able to endure the pure animal diet, which formed his only support on his expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea, along with Captain Franklin, he replied, that the effect of the extreme dry cold to which he and his companions were constantly exposed—living, as they did, in the open air—was to produce a desire for the most stimulating food they could obtain; that bread in such a climate was not only not desired, but comparatively impotent, as an article of diet; that the pure animal food, and the fatter the better, was the only sustenance that maintained the tone of the corporeal system, but that when it was abundant, (and the quantity required was much greater than in milder latitudes) a delightful vigor and buoyancy of mind and body were enjoyed, and rendered life agreeable. Now, in beautiful harmony with these wants of the human frame, those regions abound during summer in countless herds of deer, in rabbits, partridges, ducks, and in short, every sort of game, and also in fish; and the flesh of these, dried, constitutes a delicious food in winter, when the earth is wrapped in one wide mantle of snow.

"Among the Greenlanders and other Esquimaux tribes, nothing is so much relished as the fat of the whale, the seal, or the walrus; tallow candle, and a draught of train oil, are regarded as dainties; while a piece of bread is spit out with strong indications of disgust.

"The plains of Hindoostan are too hot for the extensive nutrition of the sheep and the ox, but produce rice and vegetable spices in prodigious abundance; and the native is healthy, vigorous, active, when supplied with rice and curry, and becomes sick when obliged to live chiefly on animal diet. He is supplied with less muscular energy by this species of food; but his soil and climate require far less laborious exertion to maintain him in comfort, than those of Britain, Germany, or Russia.

"So far, then, the external world appears to be wisely and benevolently adapted to the organic system of man; that is, to his nutrition, and to the development and exercise of his corporeal organs.

The natural law appears to be, that every one who desires to enjoy the pleasures of health, must expend in labor the energy which the Creator has infused into his limbs. A wide choice is left to man, as to the mode in which he shall exercise his nervous and muscular systems. The laborer, for example, digs the ground, and the squire engages in the chase; both pursuits exercise the body. The penalty for neglecting this law is imperfect digestion and disturbed sleep, debility, bodily and mental lassitude, and if carried to a certain length, confirmed bad health and early death. The penalty for over exerting these systems is exhaustion, mental incapacity, the desire for strong artificial stimulants, (such as ardent spirits,) general insensibility, grossness of feeling and perception, with disease and shortened life.

"Society has not recognized this law; and, in consequence, the higher orders despise labor, and suffer the first penalty, while the lower orders are oppressed with toil, and undergo the second. The penalties serve to provide motives for obedience to the law; and wherever it is recognized, and the consequences are discovered to be inevitable, men will no longer shun labor as painful and ignominious but to resort to it as a source of pleasure and advantage."

AMMONIA,

More commonly known as hartsorn, is an alkali, being of a burning caustic taste, and as every one must know, who has treated the nasal organ to its aroma, is of a powerful, pungent odor. It is very volatile in its character, for unless closely confined from the influence of the atmosphere, its peculiar qualities pass off and enter into new composition, in the material system.

Its chemical composition is one part of nitrogen, the principal ingredient of the atmosphere, to three of hydrogen—a gas which of itself is inflammable, but which when united with oxygen, forms water; or if taken in atomic proportions, 17 parts of nitrogen, and 3 of hydrogen, form 17 of pure ammonia. [See Dana's Muck Manual pp. 130.]

Thus much for what ammonia is; nextly, Where is it found?

It exists in the atmosphere—in the cloud that floats through it—in the snow and rain that fall upon the earth; indeed its existence may be traced to all organized substances. It is found most abundantly, however, where the process of decay is going on most rapidly, and in such cases unless precautionary measures are adopted to prevent its escape, it passes into the atmosphere, and though that becomes an annoyance as well as a benefit, for then, while it feeds the farmers' wheat, it also yields nourishment to histsares. If his grass flourishes under its influence, the thistles by the wayside and the old field, shoot up more luxuriantly from the aid it bestows. In the more valuable manures it is found most abundant, and Dr Dana supposes the yearly product from the manure of one cow, to be 188 pounds of pure ammonia, or 550 lbs. of the carbonate of ammonia of the shops.

Other animal manures possess it in different quantities, and it is upon this mainly, that their effect in producing fertility is supposed to depend.

Hence the propriety of the farmers' adopting such a course with these manures as will be most likely to convert them to practical benefit. In order to effect this, the process of evaporation must be stopped until they are placed where the

gasses will not pass into the atmosphere, or substances must be incorporated with them which unite in taking up ammonia. Hence the benefit composts, for all the turf, weeds, muck, and other decomposable absorbents, which are thrown in and incorporated with, the manure heap, to go aid in taking up the salts and gasses, which would otherwise pass into the atmosphere, and become rich manures of themselves. Any one can see the propriety of this. Take for instance, a dead animal and expose it on the surface of the earth, a loathsome effluvia will pass off, as we advance. Bury the animal, and the stench ceases to annoy you, but putrefaction does not stop. It merely passes into surrounding substances, instead of the atmosphere. Now when the animal has or nearly all decayed, take the earth that surrounded it and apply it to your lands, and you will find the effect to fertilize arises from it. Or, if you please, let it remain, and a luxuriant growth of weeds will for years mark the place, unless buried so deep that its effects are not felt on the surface.

It is just so with all manures: while the process of decay is going on, the volatile and important parts are passing away in unhealthy stench, poisoning the air, and wasting the substance of the farmer. It is his wealth, one that might soon be realized in the beauty of luxuriant crops, and later dollars and cents, (those words of peculiar charm passing off on the wings of the wind.

Even in winter, when the frost and cold are exerting their anti-putrescent qualities, it may hard be said to stop; and unless precautionary measures are taken, spring will be sure to waste the accumulations winter brings. To remedy this evaporation, many of the enterprising farmers where manures are fully appreciated, have made cellars under their barns and stables, into which the manure is daily thrown to protect it from the drenching storms and the effects of the atmosphere.

The saving by this plan has been found to yield a rich profit for the outfit, but still the gases waste to some extent, pass off, and a remedy for this I have developed itself in the admixture of the sulphate of lime, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, with manure in winter. It should be thrown in frequently, as its effects in summer when applied are to correct all offensive smells, and retain the gases in the proper places.—*Berkshire Fur.*

The Blacksmith's Epitaph.—The following quatrain, remarkable for its point and humor, graces a stone in one of the parish churchyards at Lywich, England:

My hammer and anvil I've declined,
My bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge's decay'd,
And in the dust my race is laid.

☞ We have noticed this epitaph in almost every exchange paper within a few weeks past. It is rather a bungling abridgement of the following which we have seen in an almanac, printed more than eighty years ago.—*Bost. Cour.*

My sledge and hammer lie reclined;
My bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,
And in the dust my race is laid;
My coal is spent, my iron gone;
My nails are driven; my work is done.

For all practical purposes, conscience is the best casuist, and to do as we would be done by, is the safest rule.—*Lacon.*

RIDGE vs. FLAT DRILL.

A correspondent of the Doncaster Gazette says: "Having heard various discussions on the relative merits of ridging and flat drilling white turnips, I resolved this year to bring the matter to the proof, by trying the experiment in two or three fields. I tried in one instance flat drilling on land which had laid a fortnight, against ridging and drilling on fresh mould; the flat 16 inches apart; the drilled or ridged 27 inches apart. They were both carefully hoed and singled; but the flats yellowed very early and stopped growing; whilst the ridged luxuriated in their ample space, and grew to an uncommon size: the difference in the weight of crop per acre is to the amount of some tons. Adjoining these, I plowed down manure, and drilled in the flat, but they scarcely did better than the other, though they had all the same top-dressing; whilst the ridged ones, immediately contiguous, with the same quantity of manure, did exceedingly well. A few further observations I made on these experiments may not be without interest. We took a few loads of dung, or rather litter, fresh from the fold—the exact soil that modern science so greatly approves, but the turnips rejected the new fashioned views, and grew both sulkily and ardily; indeed the difference was astonishing between this and once-turned manure. In the same field some were not rolled, some done with a wooden roller, and some with a heavy stone one, across. The effect on the turnips was slight, but on the weeds important; for, just according to the weight of the roller, had the weeds been repressed in their growth.

Should these observations be worthy a place in the Gazette, you will, by their insertion greatly oblige yours, &c.

P. S.—I venture an assumption for the purpose of eliciting remarks from some of your numerous readers, that fold manure acquires more vegetative qualities during the process of fermentation than it does by the escape of ammonia.

FROZEN POTATOES.

The results of repeated experiments show that potatoes injured by frost are not rendered valueless; but that very good flour or meal may be prepared from them, if the weather continue sufficiently cold to permit of repeated thawing and freezing. By this process, properly conducted and continued, the watery particles are expelled, and the inner part of vegetable substance is gradually converted into meal. The meal or flour thus formed, can be readily separated from the outer skin or peel. M. Einhoff exposed soft watery potatoes to the action of frost, and obtained a very superior flour, which was preserved in good condition for two years, even in a damp cellar. When it happens, in consequence of the unusual severity of the season, that large quantities of potatoes are injured by frost, excellent and nourishing meal may by this process be prepared therefrom, with very little expense or trouble. Travellers relate that in the native country of the potato, the more elevated and colder regions of Peru, the inhabitants expose quantities of this vegetable to the action of frost, for a similar purpose. After repeated alternations of freezing and thawing, the whole mass is thrown into a kind of vat and well kneaded or trodden with their feet to separate the skins or peels. It is then put into coarse bags, and placed in a stream of clear running water, where it is left three or four days. When

taken out, it is spread as thin as is convenient, and dried in the sunshine, and thereafter ground into flour.—*Translat. from the German for the Genesee Farmer.*

PRODUCE OF FIVE ACRES OF LAND.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Though there is much of romance in the accounts sometimes published of large crops, so that a sober-minded man hardly knows how much deduction to make from them in order to believe any part, yet it is also true that *facts* in agricultural, as well as in other matters, are often stranger than *fiction*. I send you the following statement of the produce of a plot of land measuring 5 acres and 1 1-6 rods, for the past year, owned and cultivated by Mr Joshua Tappan, in Newbury, county of Essex. I was on the piece in October, and from what I saw of the crops harvested, independent of his own statements, I have no doubt of the correctness of the yield as given by him.

Produce of the Lot.

1 ton of hay, worth	\$12 00
66 bush. corn,	44 00
42 do. oats,	12 60
6 1-2 tons beets,	33 00
272 bush. carrots,	45 00
12 do. parsnips,	3 00
2 do. ruta bagas,	25
4 do. French turnips,	50
42 do. flat do.	4 20
6 do. cabbages,	50
274 do. potatoes,	54 80
122 do. onions,	40 00
3600 loose cabbage heads,	36 00
1761 good cabbages for market,	26 00
1 1-2 bush. sunflower seed,	1 50
1 peck caraway seed,	4 00
1-2 peck cabbage seed,	6 00
1-2 do. turnip seed,	3 00
40 lbs. carrot seed,	17 00
20 do. onion seed,	8 00
2 bush. beet seed,	15 00
4 do. peas,	6 00
2 do. beans,	3 00
120 lbs. sage,	12 00
10 lbs. hops,	80
10 bush. tomatoes,	7 00
11 do. apples,	4 50
4 dolls. worth rhubarb,	4 00
2 dolls. worth asparagus,	2 00
	\$405 65

Yours, &c.

A. W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Dec. 29, 1842.

The prices annexed to the above articles are given by the editor, and not by Mr Dodge. We have put the sums low, generally, and some of them probably are less than Mr Tappan sold the marketable part of his crops for. But every one acquainted with farming, well knows that most crops have a refuse, unsaleable portion. This portion is included usually in the gross amount of crop, but cannot be sold for much. For this reason, we must put prices low, or we shall mislead many readers.

The stover, or corn fodder, is not included in the above: it probably was worth from 12 to 15 dollars.

As the quality of the articles was unknown to us, we probably have hit wide from the true mark

in many instances. Four hundred dollars worth of products from five acres of land, when prices are low as at present, is a large amount.—Ed. N. E. F.

IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The care bestowed upon the improvement of domestic animals in this county, has been chiefly directed to working oxen, and the excellence to which they have been brought, is not only a subject of just pride, but evidence that a similar attention is only necessary to produce an equal amelioration in the qualities of our cows, sheep, swine, and horses. So far as my limited observation may permit me to judge, too much stress has been laid in the United States, upon the great superiority of horned cattle, imported at extravagant cost. I think it is a consideration of much importance, that our native cattle have become acclimated, and adapted to our means of sustenance, and to improve them, whether for the dairy, or for draught, appears to me to be a more certain dependance, than to attempt to maintain the high points of a race pampered by luxuriant pastures and extra feeding. Now and then a cow of the native breed is found to possess extraordinary qualities for the dairy, and if her progeny should receive only half the care with which the Durham Short-horns have been reared in England, I think it would be found that the superiority of the latter for our purposes, is more imaginary than real. No material improvement in this part of our live stock can be expected, until the produce of our dairies shall become an object of more attention than heretofore; and whenever that shall be the case, every farmer will find the necessity of supplying them, especially during our long and hard winters, with greater abundance and variety of food, and warmer shelter, under which treatment their value will be greatly enhanced.

Pork Raising.

The immense advantages which the Western country affords for the raising of pork, and the very low price to which it has, in consequence fallen, discourage the hope of any successful competition in that article, unless we can produce it of such a superior quality as to give it a preference for home consumption. No class of animals so speedily shews the results of attention to their improvement, as swine; and in none are there more marked diversities of character, whether as respects the quantity of food necessary for their subsistence, the time required to prepare them for market, or the quality of the meat. Although we may not be authorized to calculate largely upon this part of our stock, it is important that what we do raise, should be of the best description.

Sheep.

Our sheep are evidently of a mixed and degenerate race, notwithstanding which, mutton is frequently brought to market of excellent quality; shewing what might be expected from an improved breed adapted to our climate. The Southdowns, in England, are preferred to all others, for the excellence of their meat, and have the additional recommendation of being hardy, easily kept, and producing fleeces much beyond mediocrity. The few specimens of that celebrated breed which have been introduced here, present a striking contrast to the gaunt and diminutive frames of our ordinary sheep.—*Hon. Eben'r Jackson's Address to the Middlesex Co. (Conn.) Agricul. Soc.*

From the Maine Cultivator.

WORKING COWS.

It seems now to be pretty generally admitted that the cow after a certain age, may, by careful management in driving and feeding, be made nearly as profitable to the farmer as the ox.

The idea, however, of reducing these noble animals to the servitude of the yoke, will doubtless be deprecated by many as an innovation upon the laws of nature, and the long-descended and popular usages of their honored sires. We ought always to reflect, however, that many of the practices of our progenitors were the offspring of a dark but pardonable ignorance, and that, notwithstanding they were anxious to adopt the best possible modes of husbandry, in their day, they were prevented by their want of knowledge and information from doing so; and consequently that many of their habits and practices, have long since sunk into disuse and disgrace.

Why the cow should ever have enjoyed an exemption from labor, is more than we can decide. The mare does not appear ever to have escaped the yoke of servitude, although it is difficult to ascertain perhaps why she has not been so favored as well as the cow. A neighbor of ours has recently broken over the bounds of prejudice in this respect, and has regularly worked his cows on the road for several months, with flattering success. He says that he finds them as docile, and in every respect as easy to manage as oxen of the same age. Another individual adopted the practice last spring, from necessity. He was so unfortunate as to lose a fine three year old, and not having the means to purchase a mate immediately, he yoked up a couple of cows, with which he has since done all his light work on the farm, besides working them frequently on the road. In Scotland, the practice of working cows is quite common. They are made to plow, harrow, and cart materials both to and from the fields, in short to perform all the tasks, which, in this country, and indeed, even in Scotland, were, until a late period, imposed exclusively upon the ox or horse. To us it seems to be perfectly reasonable in keeping with the usual laws of nature, that these animals should do something towards lightening the burden of their support. The mare usually works until a month or so of the time of foaling. She is then permitted to lay by for a few weeks, and then again resumes her wonted tasks without detriment to herself or foal. There are but few farmers who do not keep from three to four cows on their premises, and often a yoke or two of oxen, and a span of horses besides, to do their work. Now if the cows can be trained to the labor of the yoke—and there is not the least doubt of the fact—the expense, always a heavy one, of wintering the latter, will thus be rendered not only impolitic but unequalled.

We trust that our farmers generally will consider this subject as they ought. It is one that very nearly touches their purses, and from a candid consideration of which, the most important advantages may speedily result.

Since writing the above, we have been informed of several instances in which cows have been employed in all the various descriptions of farm work, with the most perfect and flattering success. In no instance, indeed, in which the attempt has been made, has there been any thing like a failure. All those who have adopted the plan, and with whom we have had the satisfaction of conversing upon

the subject, concur in their opinion, both as regards its perfect feasibility, and the superior docility and gentleness of the cow. Their strength, also, is reported to be nearly if not quite equal to that of the ox, while in celerity of movement they are generally much superior. A gentleman of our acquaintance, and on whose assertions we rely the fullest confidence, assures that he examined a piece of sward land, last autumn, which was broken, by four cows, and that the work was exceedingly well and neatly done.

POULTRY BETTER THAN PORK OR BEEF.

In this age of improvement in the production of animal and vegetable food, if there is any good reason why all the science, skill and enterprise of agriculturists, editors, chemists and philosophers, should be applied to the melioration and refinement of one or two classes of animals, to the exclusion of others as good by nature as they are, we should like to know it. The hog and the bullock, dubbed with the English titles of Berkshire and Durham, seem to walk over the land with a sort of John Bull swagger, that has commanded all attention, and left all their brute brethren in their uncultured native deformity; while those foreign titled gentry have, in the eyes of some, become absolute perfectionists. Now, in the language of our declaration of rights, "we hold this truth to be self-evident," that (by their constitution) they are all created equal.

We are aware that the noble Berkshires, by their elaine and stearin, have kindled up a great light in the West, (which we hope may dispel the black cloud of "repudiation" which hovers over that region,) and are about to monopolize all the care and labor of the farmers thereabouts; but we can see no reason why the delicate feathered race should thereby be debarred from sharing in the benefits and perfectionisms of cross breeding, in-and-in breeding, and all other scientific advancements in the world. The noble and ancient family of Chanticleer, whose clarion note has been the world's time-piece ever since Peter denied his Master, and has never failed to sound the approach of every rising sun; the bird that saved old Rome from conflagration by her warning voice in the dead of night—shall these lose their old established rank, and give place in man's affections to herds of swine, and the sturdy bulls of Bashan? What are all their uncouth grunts and frightful bellowings about the farmer's cottage, compared with all the music of the cheerful chirping, chatting, cackling, crowing, gobbling, quacking, squeaking, squalling, with which his poultry yard resounds from day to day?

But, to come more to sober matter-of-fact, we think this branch of the farmer's concern is deserving of more attention than it has generally received. The profit derived from a well arranged, well managed poultry yard, is greater, in proportion to the investment, than that of any other stock, bees excepted. More attention has been devoted to poultry in the vicinity of Philadelphia, than any other part of our country. The Bucks County poultry have acquired a good degree of celebrity, even in the New York market, where they are sometimes found in abundance. They are, however, but moderate layers; but their eggs are large and well flavored. Yet they are not considered equal to our dung-hill fowl in all respects.

The Dorking fowl stands first in the estimation of those who have raised them. They will weigh from 5 to 8 pounds. Their bodies are large and

better proportioned than any others, being long full, and well fleshed in the breast. Have short legs, and beautiful plumage, with five, instead of four toes; are good layers, good sitters, and good nurses. Their eggs are large, clear white, and of excellent quality. When caponed, in the English custom, they weigh from ten to twelve pounds. Mr. L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, to whom we are indebted for the Dorking history, has them for sale.

Our object in writing this article at this time, is chiefly to suggest to our Agricultural Societies the propriety of offering liberal premiums for the best specimens of the various kinds of poultry, at their next annual fairs. We need say nothing in favor of the richness and delicacy of this luxury of the table. Good premiums will soon bring out new species and valuable improvements in this, as in any other branch of agriculture.—Conn. Lur. Gaz.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the population of the United States, according to the last census, the square miles of territory, and the period at which each State was settled:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	Sq. miles.	Population.	Settled
Maine,	35,000	510,500	1630
New Hampshire,	9,500	284,481	1630
Vermont,	10,000	291,848	1724
Massachusetts,	7,750	737,468	1620
Rhode Island,	1,250	108,877	1630
Connecticut,	4,760	310,331	1630

MIDDLE STATES.

New York,	46,000	2,432,835	1614
New Jersey,	7,800	373,372	1624
Pennsylvania,	47,000	1,793,541	1680
Delaware,	2,100	78,120	1627

SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland,	10,000	467,567	1634
Virginia,	68,000	1,231,441	1607
North Carolina,	50,000	756,920	1650
South Carolina,	32,000	594,439	1670
Georgia,	61,000	620,000	1732
Alabama,	52,000	479,441	1780
Mississippi,	48,000	376,000	1716
Louisiana,	49,000	301,000	1699

WESTERN STATES.

Tennessee,	43,000	824,000	1765
Kentucky,	40,000	777,359	1775
Ohio,	45,000	1,515,785	1788
Michigan,	33,000	211,765	1670
Indiana,	36,000	683,314	1730
Illinois,	58,000	445,475	1749
Missouri,	63,000	363,761	1663
Arkansas,	55,000	95,642	1685

TERRITORIES.

Dist. of Columbia,	10	40,000
Florida,	54,000	40,000
Wisconsin,	125,000	30,000
Iowa,	100,000	43,000
Oregon,	600,000	100,000
Missouri,	518,000	108,800
Indiana,	190,000	94,600

2,357,374 17,532,551

The poorest of all family goods are indolent females.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR AND SURVEY.

Several gentlemen interested in the advancement of agricultural science and improvement, and of rural education, have proposed to Mr Henry Colman, late Commissioner of the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, to visit Europe for these objects. The plan is for him to spend a year in England, in the examination of the Husbandry and Rural Economy of that country, and a year on the Continent, in the examination of French, Flemish, Swiss and German Husbandry, and especially the Agricultural or Manual Labor Schools and the experimental Farms.

It is thought that such an examination, as yet never undertaken by an American, might, if well conducted, essentially conduce to the advancement of agricultural knowledge and improvement in this country, and especially serve the cause of rural and practical education, which is now exciting great interest throughout the United States. The general plan of the Survey will conform to Mr Colman's Survey of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

It is proposed to publish his reports in successive numbers. The first number is expected to appear by the first of January, 1844, and sooner if practicable. The rest of the numbers will follow in convenient succession, at intervals of two or three months.

The whole work will be comprised in eight, or at most ten numbers, of at least 100 pages each, randomly printed in an octavo form, stitched and covered, and embellished with necessary and useful drawings and engravings, title pages and index.

The cost will be 50 cents each number to subscribers. Gentlemen who subscribe are understood as subscribing for the whole work.

As the enterprise involves of necessity a large expense, it is expected that one dollar per copy will be paid on subscribing; or otherwise, one dollar on the delivery of the first number; one on the delivery of the second number; one on the delivery of the fifth number; one on the delivery of the seventh number; and one on the delivery of the ninth number, should the work be extended to ten numbers.

Mr Colman will leave for Europe as soon as the subscription will warrant the undertaking.

An early return is respectfully requested of gentlemen to whom this is sent, addressed to Henry Colman, Rochester, N. Y.; to Little & Brown, Boston, Mass.; to Charles S. Francis & Co., No. 52 Broadway, New York; or to Luther Tucker, Cultivator Office, Albany, N. Y.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.—The very curious circumstance occurred recently at a village in Bucks county, Pa., of a gentleman by the name of Deep, having been robbed of his clothing during the night, by a room companion—a pompous, self-important, dressy little fellow, calling himself Col. Wolf, who forced an undue share of civility upon him, during an hour or two's acquaintance. In the morning Wolf was not to be found, but pursuit being made, he was soon overhauled, dressed entirely in "Sheep's clothing."—*Phil. Sat. Cour.*

By the last census, it appeared there were 759 persons in the U. States over 100 years of age, and more than 200,000 above the age of 70.

BONES FOR MANURE.

The bones of different species of animals differ much as to their component parts, and therefore are not of the same value. As far as nitrogen is concerned, the bones of cattle are the best, whilst those of horses and sheep are preferable on account of the greater amount of phosphate. Those who use bones as manure, should bear this in mind.

In the use of bones as manure it is requisite that they should be previously reduced into the finest possible dust, which, however, is a difficult operation, on account of the toughness of their cartilage. The operation is performed by pounding or grinding, sifting the dust, and pounding and grinding the coarse pieces again. Fine pulverization is absolutely necessary, in order that the cartilage may be the sooner dissolved in water, and the phosphate of lime in the acids of the soil. The coarser the dust the more it will take to manure a certain area; the finer, the less; however, the coarser powder will act during a longer period. Heavy clayey soils will require more than light loam or sandy fields; and if bones are to be used efficiently upon dry sandy soil, poor in humus, the bone-dust must be first mixed with humous earth, and be left to rot, as we shall state hereafter.

Bone dust always acts best if brought into close contact with the roots, and should therefore either be harrowed in with the seed, or used as a top dressing. In England, it is drilled in the ridges, where turnips are sown. 700 lbs. per acre will act even after three years, as I have found by several experiments; the first year, however, the action will be the greatest if the season has not been too dry. It has been assumed, that 200 lbs. of bone dust are equivalent in their action to 500 lbs. of dry manure, which, however, is a very uncertain calculation, for the quality of the manure must be taken into account.

If bone dust is to act properly, it is necessary that the soil should not be deficient in humus and moisture; because both cartilage and phosphate of lime are substances with difficulty dissolved in water; the latter, especially, being only soluble in water by the acid of the humic or carbonic acids derived from humus. Moisture is also indispensable, because it is necessary to bring about the change of cartilage into ammonia and carbonic acid. Humic acid is of equal importance, for the sake of neutralizing the ammonia generated from the cartilage and fixing it. If, then, manuring with bone dust has been occasionally found to be unsuccessful, it may have been caused by the deficiency of humus or moisture.

Those vegetables will be most advanced by manuring with bone dust in which much nitrogen, phosphorus, and chlorine are to be met with, to which class belong all sorts of cabbages and turnips, wheat, trefoil, beans, peas and vetches. Used on meadows, bone dust brings up different species of trefoil and vetches, and at the same time generates a rich herbage, much relished by cattle. It has been objected to bone manure that it brings to the land worms and insects which destroy the crops; but this will not be the case if the bone dust has been previously mixed with humus earth, and is thoroughly rotted; because, in that case, the cartilage which attracts the worms and insects, is decomposed.—*Trans. from the German, for the Farmers' Journal, Eng.*

The slaves of fashion starve their happiness to feed their vanity.

SELF-MADE MEN.

The following paragraph from the pen of Horace Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, speaks volumes of encouragement to the young men of our land. It is a notorious fact, that many, very many of the master spirits of this country, are self-made men, who have risen by their own energies from the humblest walks of life. Those "twin jailors of the heart, low birth and iron fortune," are great obstacles to young and aspiring minds; but energy, integrity and faith, scatters them from the path to distinction as the winds scatter the leaves of autumn. There is, in truth, "no such word as fail."—*Boston Daily Mail.*

"I have often worshipped (says Mr Greely,) in a Baptist meeting-house in Vermont, whereon, at its construction, some thirty years ago, a studious and exemplary young man was for some time employed as a carpenter, who afterwards qualified himself and entered upon the responsibilities of the Christian ministry. That young man was JAMES SPARKS, since editor of the North American Review, of Washington's voluminous writings, &c., and now recognized as one of the foremost scholars, historians and critics in America."

And (adds the editor of the Mail,) we recollect very well of entering an obscure country printing office, some fourteen years ago, and seeing a tall, pale, awkward, and "rather green" looking youth, who had just commenced his career as a "printer's devil," and was engaged in the first rudiments of separating and setting up *pie* type. The gentleman who accompanied us pointed him out as one who would some day make a "remarkable man." That youth was HORACE GREELY, the author of the paragraph above quoted, and now perhaps one of the most influential editors in the United States.

TOO MUCH TRUTH.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from New Jersey, U. S. The writer, who was many years a resident at Brighton, emigrated lately to the U. States.—*English paper.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.

"Trade in the U. States is in a very depressed state. It appears that the whole of the people were intoxicated with imaginary prospects, a few years ago, when they were borrowing capital from Europe, and greatly expanding their own currency; but the supplies being cut off, and the paper circulation much diminished, the commercial embarrassments of the whole nation are worse than anything of the kind ever experienced in England in my lifetime. Nature is bountiful here, and there is a very large surplus of the necessities of life raised annually; but the people have contracted so much of the expensive habits of Europeans, and dress so expensively, that the majority are in debt, even of the farmers in this section, and are in fact poor in the midst of plenty. The people in this neighborhood dress more elegantly, and (the articles in which they dress being imported) much more expensively than the people of the same classes in Brighton, more particularly females. It therefore takes the produce of a large quantity of land, at the present low prices of farm produce, to dress a young lady according to fashion."

Before you have fallen down more than twice on the ice at your door, cut it up or throw some ashes on it.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1843.

NOTICE.

Those indebted for one and more years' subscription to this paper, are earnestly requested to remit the amount of their dues forthwith, and greatly oblige
Dec. 28. THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW YEAR.

To our subscribers, a *Happy New Year*. These familiar words come as a matter of course at the beginning of the year. They are on the lips of all the young, and of many in middle life and old age. They are *but words*, in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred. No thought—no sentiment is conveyed by them, ordinarily, even when addressed *vice versa* to an individual. When addressed in type to thousands, the mass of whom the writer never saw, they may often, and perhaps do often, mean nothing.

But should it be so? May not the wish that others should be happy, be felt as well as expressed? Ought it not to be felt? We wish to feel it, when we say again to every reader, we wish you a happy New Year. In saying this, we mean to express a desire that you may possess the principles, feelings, and purposes which bring true and abiding happiness. Love towards God, and obedience to Him; charity towards man, and kind deeds to him; temperance, industry, truthfulness, faithfulness, in all the duties of life—these we must wish one to possess, when we heartily and earnestly wish him a happy new year. Freedom from pecuniary embarrassments, freedom from sickness, pain and bereavement; freedom from losses and disappointments—the possession of plenty and of health—these are things usually desired, and are valuable. We wish them to you in wishing you a happy new year. But these last are not the things which make one truly happy. The principles, the sentiments, the deeds,—these are the things that constitute the fountains at which the inner, the moral, the immortal, the real man, drinks in his permanent pleasures and pains, his happiness and his misery. We wish you, then, a soul humbled by a sense of its past misdeeds, and armed with high purposes and firm resolves, to do what Heaven requires—to go where duty calls.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

It is best to settle all your pecuniary accounts at the beginning of the year. Many farmers, as well as others, will find it difficult to meet their bills this year, but it is best to have the accounts looked over and the balances made out, so that you may see how you stand. Meet the bills promptly, if you can—if they must be put off, use all diligence to pay as soon as possible. Do not forget your yearly account with the publishers of the New England Farmer. They have suffered severely in their pecuniary interests from the delinquencies of subscribers.

MR COLMAN'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

In the last No. of the New England Farmer, Mr Colman, our late Agricultural Commissioner, announces his purpose to visit England and the Continent, for the purpose of making agricultural observations. The results of his labors he proposes to publish in numbers. For further particulars of his project see another page.

We are glad that Mr C. has undertaken such a work: we trust the subscriptions will be sufficiently large to

enable him to fulfil it. We know not another man who would be likely to do it so well as he. His labors here have given him reputation abroad;—he has been made honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England;—these things will open the gates and take down the bars before him, wherever he may wish to go. His own activity and inquisitiveness, his facility in recording his observations, and his spirited style of narrative and description, all help to fit him to perform well what he proposes to undertake. He will give an interesting work.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

A Mr Bommer, of Connecticut, has discovered a process of rotting down straw and other vegetable matters rapidly—of making three or four tons of manure from half a ton of straw, &c. &c., and he has patented the process. Various testimonials are furnished from respectable sources, showing that his discovery is valuable, and that he accomplishes all that he promises.

We have taken some pains to get at facts enough in this matter to enable us to judge whether he has discovered any thing worth knowing—but we remain much in the dark: our private correspondence upon the subject elicits no satisfactory answer. That Mr B. contrives to excite great fermentation in heaps of coarse vegetable matters and to decompose them rapidly, was shewn undoubtedly at Albany, and the same probably has been shown at many other places. But we cannot learn the expense of the process. We think it is about time to complain of Mr B. for not letting the agricultural world know exactly how he proceeds. All that is peculiar in his mode is said to be secured by his use *by patent*;—let us then know what the peculiarities are, in order that we may judge whether they are worth the ten, twelve, fifteen or twenty dollars charged for the privilege of using them on one's farm. Mr B. and his agents must lie under the suspicion of being willing to sponge the farmers—to sell rights for more than they are worth, if they do not tell us the whole story. Were not the use of the peculiarities secured by law to the discoverer, not a word of complaint could be uttered: but as the matter now stands, our confidence that any thing valuable to the public has been found out, is growing less and less. So much for Mr Bommer.

In the Delaware Journal, we find the following. Whether this discovery is also patented, we know not; if it is, then let us have the whole story. Let us know what the *something is*, four dollars worth of which, will in a month, change a thousand loads of common vegetable matters "into a manure of apparently a very strong and valuable kind." No man will believe the story upon the assertion merely of the inventors, and the witnesses to the opening of the heaps.

If Mr Bommer or Messrs. Gouliart & Buckley, have discovered any thing valuable, we are perfectly willing that they shall be well paid for the information they can impart; but if they have secured themselves by patents, they will profit more by a frank and public exposition of the whole process, than by such reservations as create suspicions that they are willing to humbug the tillers of the soil—willing to sell rights to do what will be as expensive as the old and known processes of manure making. We are unwilling to give a copper for a right to do, we know not what;—nor can we advise any one else to purchase the privilege of trying these methods until the discoverers shall have the frankness to let us know distinctly what they have discovered.

When they shall do this, we will look at the processes candidly, and if they shall seem to us valuable we will say so. Until the discoverers are more explicit we shall look upon them with suspicious eyes.

The following is the article alluded to from the Delaware Gazette:

"INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

"Messrs. John Gouliart and George H. Buckley, have advertised to the public that they have discovered means whereby as much compost for enriching poor, and renewing exhausted lands, can be made in the short space of twenty-five or thirty days, as any farmer may desire. They say their preparation is simple and easy, that every farmer adopting it is certain of success, and that the ingredients composing the vegetable or other matter, of which the compost is to be made, will cost only four dollars for every one thousand cartloads.

"Certificates from highly respectable gentlemen in Prince George county, who were witnesses to experiments made there, completely establish the utility of the discovery.

"On the 6th day of June last, Mr Gouliart constructed on the farm of Mr George B. Calvert, near Bladensburg, a pile composed of small brush, green and dry weeds, tobacco stalks, corn cobs, corn stalks, leaves from the woods, dry straw and sawdust, which was opened on the 4th day of July ensuing, in the presence of eleven other gentlemen, who certify that they examined the same, and found the mass decomposed and converted into a manure of apparently a very strong and valuable kind." The change from litter to compost, will be seen, was effected in the brief space of 23 days.

"The discovery is really an important one, and the man who will not improve his land at the cheap rate the advertisers hold out, deserves to make short crops.

"Should any of our friends in this county try Messrs. Gouliart & Buckley's method, we will be thankful if we will communicate their opinion of it to us. The inventors of it are at this time in Baltimore, and have formed a bank of materials at No. 20 Eutaw street, where persons wishing further information on the subject can obtain it."

FEEDING STOCK.

We have recently been looking over a chapter by Henry Stephens, of Scotland, on "Rearing and Feeding Cattle on Turnips." In this country, we feed more corn hay and grain than is common in England or Scotland, and the processes there approved, are not necessarily good with us. As matters of curiosity, we will mention that he recommends that the early morning meal should be large. At mid-day the troughs should be again replenished, and again before day-light is gone. "The quantity given at the evening meal partly depends upon the state of the moon; for cattle, as well as sheep will always feed during the night in moon-light. From this fact I conclude, that if a light were placed beside cattle, they would also feed during the long winter night and of course fatten quicker." Our Yankee cattle will feed in the night without the aid of a lamp.

One point insisted upon by Mr Stephens is, regularity in regard to time of feeding. This is probably highly important and worthy of more attention than is usually given to it by our feeders. He deems it important that the cattle-man should begin to feed at the same minute every other morning, but at each of the three feedings of the day. This regularity he calls "the chief secret in the successful treatment of cattle."

THE WREATH.—Some of the bright lads of Boston are trying their hands at editing. They send out, semi-monthly, their four little pages, of stories and puzzle for the young, at 25 cents per year. Well worth the money. "THE WREATH, No. 21 School street, 9 stairs," their address.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, January 7th, 1843.

EBENEZER WIGIT,

Recording Secretary.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, for the week ending Jan. 1.

Jan. 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	26	22	32	N. W.
Tuesday,	27	23	36	N. E.
Wednesday,	28	22	23	N. E.
Thursday,	29	11	19	N. W.
Friday,	30	36	37	N. W.
Saturday,	31	23	26	N. W.
Sunday,	1	11	23	N. W.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 0 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. January Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There have been no sales of much amount during the past week.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 09—Southern, round, 00 to 09, 52 a 51—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 53—o. do. white 49 a 50—do. New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 0 a —Rye, Northern, 70 a 71—do. Southern, 60 a 65—oats, Southern, 29 a 30—Northern do. 31 to 00—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —.

FLOUR. The market since the last review has been exceedingly dull.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 75 a 0 00—do. harf, \$0 00 a 0 00 do. free of gnrle, \$4 62 a 4 75—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 50 a 4 62—Fredericksburg, low 1 lb. do. \$4 50 a 4 62—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 60 a 4 62—Georgetown, \$4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4 62 a 0 00—do. City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do. Country \$4 75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$1 75 a 81—do fancy brands \$4 87 a 4 94—Ohio via Canal, 0 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 a 0 00. Rye, 00 a 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—No change exists of any importance in their article.

Beef—Mess 4 rlo. new bbl, \$7 50 a 7 75—Navy—\$6 75 a 25.—No. 1, 5 00 a 6 00—do Prime \$3 50 a 4 00—Perk—extra clear 4 mos. bbl. \$11 50 a 00 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—Mess, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mess on other States. — a — do Prime do \$0 00 a 0 00—Cargo do. 0 a 00—Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—utter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unspectred, 8 a 10—do tiry, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7 1/2—do South and Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—do Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, a 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and cts. per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 34—Do. 3 4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1 2 do 1 30—1 4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 12—Bengasi do a 10—Saxony rlo. 00—Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern polled lamb 26 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—o. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales since our last of 30 bales for South American mar. at 9 1/2c.; 20 a 30 do. do., for home consumption, at same price.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1/2. 2d do do do. 7 a 7 1/2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1843.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 575 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2750 Sheep and 30 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were not sustained. We quote a few extra \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, \$3 25 n 3 50. Third quality, \$3 00 a 3 25.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold from 75 cts., \$1 25. Wethers, from \$1 25, to 1 50. Stall fed do., from \$2 50 to 4 00.

Swine.—Those at market were from the immediate neighborhood. No lots sold to peddle. At retail from 3 1/2 to 5.

An error occurred in our report last week of Extra Cattle. It should have been \$4 75, instead of 5 75 as reported.

STATEMENT OF BRIGHTON MARKET FOR 1842.

32,070 Beef Cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$1,246,940
17,126 Stores,	" "	256,890
106,655 Sheep,	" "	127,966
39,935 Swine,	" "	109,924
		\$1,741,740

36,607 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated at	\$2,400,881
18,794 Stores,		
124,650 Sheep,		
31,872 Swine,		

34,160 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated at	\$1,990,577
12,736 Stores,		
124,172 Sheep,		
32,350 Swine,		

29,223 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated at	\$1,901,564
15,252 Stores,		
95,400 Sheep,		
26,088 Swine,		

25,830 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated at	\$2,053,004
9,573 Stores,		
104,640 Sheep,		
26,104 Swine,		

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 61 and 62 North Market street.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:

Hyacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 61 and 62 North Market st.

Oct. 26

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brooklyn, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 61 and 62 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st. April 21

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proby & Meers, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

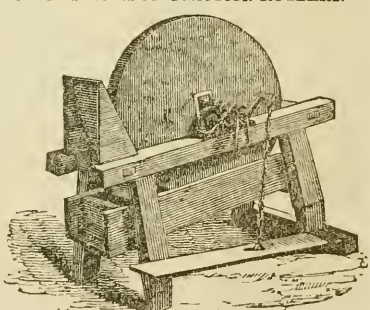
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$16. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 61 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 61 North Market street.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Casknife, Horticultural, Early Mowhawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO., 61 and 62 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HEART TO BE LET.

To be let, at a very desirable rate,
A snug little house in a healthy state;
'Tis a Bachelor's Heart, and the agent is Chance,
Affection, the rent, to be paid in advance.
The owner, as yet, has lived in it alone,
So the fixtures are not of much value—but soon
'T will be furnished by Cupid himself, if a wife
Take a lease for the term of her natural life.
'Tion ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget
There's an excellent Bachelor's heart to be let.
The tenant will have a few taxes to pay,
Love, honor, and (the heaviest item) ORRY.
As for the good will, the subscriber's inclin'd
To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind;
Indeed, if he could such a matter arrange,
He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange,
(Provided true title by prudence be shown.)
Any heart unimpaired, and free is his own.
No ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent Bachelor's heart's to be let.

Ladies' Companion.

Snow Owls.—A writer in the New England Magazine thus pleasantly describes a white owl:

"But what think you of Owls, good reader? There is not a more comical sea-fowl than your owl, to be seen along the shore. 'Doubted, Mr Moderator,' say you—"the owl is no sea-bird, but a most arrant land-lubber." On Deer Island, in Boston harbor, a person straying along the shore a few weeks since, observed on the beach, close to the water, one of the oddest figures imaginable, for all the world like unto a little old woman cut short, most doddily mobbed up in a white loose gown, and a night cap. There she sat, squat upon the sand, bobbing her head up and down, in a very portentous and ghost-like solemnity, now and then making an odd sort of a hitch along the shore, something between a stride and a stumble. Our hero was struck all of a heap at the sight, not being able to conjecture, for the life of him, what Pagan had come to land; and presently, fetching his musket, gave the apparition a knock down at the first shot. It turned out to be an enormous *Snowy Owl*, who had come all the way from the North Pole, to sniff the sea-breezes in Boston harbor! He had been several days sharking about the island, making night hideous, and rioting in a fat lent, upon the products of the sea-shore, gobbling up muscles, cracking clam-shells, untwisting cockles, and picking lobster's pockets. Owls of ordinary ambition, are content with rats and mice and such small game, but this was no common owl. Nevertheless, it would be somewhat interesting to know what odd affair sent his gravity upon so long a journey.

It is a great rarity to see one of these birds in our neighborhood. Their home is in the North, about Hudson's Bay, where, in the neighborhood of the settlements, they are known for a piece of right enunning impudence, in following the hunter, and stealing his game as he shoots it. Stories are told of their gormandizing capacity, in swallowing partridges and rabbits whole, which I cannot exactly vouch for; but it is well known that an owl commonly despatches his dinner in such a hurry, as to swallow the feathers and all, of the bird he is devouring. The indigestible matter is cast up, rolled into a ball. Wherever an owl's nest is found, hundreds of those pellets are sure to be discovered.

Answer to the "Charade" in our last:—CONVULSION.

Remember the child whose voice first lisps, today, before that voice shall whisper sedition in secret, or thunder treason at the head of an armed band. Remember the child whose hand today first lifts its tiny bauble, before that hand shall scatter fire brands, arrows and death. Remember those sportive groups of youth, in whose halcyon bosoms there sleeps an ocean, as yet scarcely ruffled by the passions, which soon shall leave it as with the tempest's strength. Remember, that whatever station in life you may fill, these mortals, these immortals, are your care. Devote, expend, consecrate yourself to the holy work of their improvement. Pour out light and truth as God pours sunshine and rain. No longer seek knowledge as the luxury of a few, but dispense it among all as the bread of life. Learn only how the ignorant may learn; how the innocent may be preserved; the vicious reclaimed. Call down the astronomer from the skies; call up the geologist from his subterranean explorations; summons, if needs be, the mightiest intellects from the Council Chamber of the nation; enter cloistered halls where the scholar muses over superfluous annotations; dissolve conclave and synd, where subtle polemics are vainly discussing their barren dogmas; collect whatever of talent, or erudition, or eloquence, or authority, the broad land can supply, and go forth and TEACH THIS PEOPLE. For, in the name of the living God, it must be proclaimed, that licentiousness shall be the liberty, and violence and chicanery shall be the law, and superstition and craft shall be the religion, and the self-destructive indulgence of all sensual and unhallowed passions, shall be the only happiness of that people who neglect the education of their children.—Hon. Horace Mann's Oration.

Grace Darling.—Some of our readers may not be acquainted with the occurrence which gave celebrity to the name of this heroic young woman, who lately died in England. Some years since, when the Forfarshire steamboat was wrecked on the coast of Scotland in a furious gale, and when hardy seamen refused to hazard their lives in an attempt to succor the wrecked, GRACE resolved to go alone; but her father, when he saw the determination of his child, went with her. In a small fisher's boat, in the darkness of night, they ventured on this errand of mercy, and succeeded in saving a great number of lives. Hence GRACE became the subject of song and story, though she continued the same humble-minded light-keeper's daughter she was before her name had become familiar to the civilized world. It is pleasing to see that, amid all the excitement and startling public events of the age, true heroism is still appreciated even in a small degree; and though this humble heroine claims no place in the records of a world, future generations will remember with heartfelt emotion that page in the history of humanity which embalms the memory of the heroic and humble GRACE DARLING.—Selected.

"I say Jem," said a plowboy the other day to his companion, "I know of a new way to keep out the wet." "What's that?" "Why, if you eat a red herring for breakfast you'll be dry all day."

A new-fashioned bonnet, just introduced, goes by the name of a "Kiss-me-quick." The only flowers worn on them, we suppose, are two-lips.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

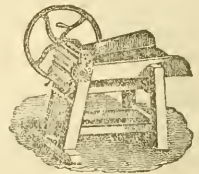
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 53 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Smiths.
100 Common do. do.	300 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
250 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scy's Stones.	50 doz. Hatter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 53 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two hundred a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE-UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERRY, Esq. of Sale and Col Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market St.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1843.

[NO. 28.]

N. E. FARMER.

EXPERIENCE IN SWAMPS.—GRAVEL ON POROUS SURFACES.—LARGE CROPS.—VALUABLE LANDS.

To the Editor of the Mass. Plowman:

Sta.—In your paper of Dec. 17th, in some remarks in reference to improvements on my grass lands, you labored under a mistake in saying that I had "kept out the sea and cut English hay on old marsh bottom." My reclaimed lands are some of them situated so that they are occasionally flooded by tide water, yet on account of the distance to the mouth of the river, the water is not so salt as to injure the English grass; and the location of no piece of this land, which was reclaimed and seeded down to grass last spring, doubtless led you into the error.

At your request "that I would give some account of my farming," I herewith forward you some observations on bogs and swamps, the results, in part, of what little experience I have had in reclaiming such lands.

A swamp I hold to be worth draining, though the pan or subsoil be nothing better than gravel or sand, provided there are 12 inches of black mould. And with a good mould of only 6 inches to a clayey pan, I am confident a swamp properly back-dug into beds, will well pay the expense; for lay mixed with mould by frequent plowings, forms a good soil, retentive of manures. A bog or haking ground is always worth draining provided the expense of an outlet is not too great, for its very nature implies the existence of a fine blackish mud of considerable depth, almost or quite inexhaustible as soil. Were I about to reclaim another swamp I should dig my main ditches without regard to straightness through the lowest places, taking the pan and not the surface as my guide, and carry my ditch at the outlet to such a depth as would harden the surface so much when settled, as to admit of its bearing a yoke of oxen; and I should by all means dig these ditches one year at least before I commenced digging my lateral ones, thus giving the land time to settle and drain.

Some writers say that the drain at the outlet should be sufficiently deep to "carry off the water from the bottom of a marsh or shaling meadow." But, Mr Editor, if I had followed Mr Dickson and others in this respect, with a bog of 7 feet deep, I have no doubt my land would have been much too dry, and it is my opinion that no specific rules can be given. The differences of situation and soil, the number of springs and brooks, and their relative position, the existence of shaking grounds, the unevenness at the surface, and of the hardened subsoil below, are all matters which demand corresponding differences of management. Yet while for good reasons we do not choose to follow a writer in every thing, we should, for equally good reasons, reap all the advantages we can, not only from our own experience but from the experience of others. Be cautious, but yet disposed to learn.

After digging my main ditches, &c. the second year, I should construct my lateral or cross ditches as nearly at right angles with my main ditches as the circumstances of the case would admit. I have plowed my lowlands into form by commencing in the centre of what I designed as a bed, and back-furrowing until I have obtained what I considered the proper depth for the ditches on the outsides, placing these ditches from 8 to 30 feet asunder, as the degree of wetness seemed to require. I have made it a rule never to use the shovel in opening ditches, nor even the scraper, (which in some situations is a much better instrument,) where the ditches could be formed by ridge-plowings; for no instrument removes earth so fast as the plow, to say nothing of the benefits derived by the soil and in getting the land into proper shape.

I have usually planted my swamp lands with potatoes and corn, giving the corn the drier parts of the soil and using about one-half a shovelfull of compost manure to the hill, finding it necessary to use no more manure on such lands, after they were sufficiently dry by draining, than was required to give the crop a start. And I have never known any crop on such a soil to suffer for lack of sustenance after June 20th. I have received in my crops of grain and vegetables ample remuneration for the labor bestowed after the soil was once subdued; yet I think it a better way to keep such lands to grass, by giving them a very moderate top-dressing with some good compost manure, once in a year or two, and never allowing cattle to rove over such soils; for if the centres of the beds are sufficiently dry to support their tread, they will most certainly spoil the ditches and their edges by "poaching" them, as we farmers understand this term; thus obstructing the course of the water and rendering the surface uneven.

I have used a covering of gravel or sand on some parts of my lowlands, but do not consider it so good nor so cheap a manner of reclaiming a fine black mould swamp, as the above described method; but should much prefer it on a porous surface. Indeed I once tried to reclaim a small piece of such soil by draining and ridge-plowing, and could not succeed in making any thing grow, although there was moisture very near the surface, until I put on three inches of gravel.

In the years of 1820, '21, and '22, my father reclaimed 1 acre and 34 rods of swamp land, from which he obtained 5 tons and 581 lbs. of good English hay, in two crops, which is after the rate of 4 tons and 721 lbs. per acre. Last season I seeded down this same swamp, together with about 3-4 of an acre in the same piece which was suffered to remain unsubdued by my father in 1820, but on account of the severe drought of 1841, my grass seed, though at first abundant, seemingly nearly all died. In the spring of this year, vegetation in general was very backward, and the grass in this swamp appeared most unpromising; indeed I seriously thought of again seeding it down to grass; but having another piece of swamp under cultivation, I concluded to be patient and see what would come of it.

As the season advanced, the growth of grass spread and took possession of considerable part of the ground, and to my surprise, gave me, as nearly as we could judge, at the first mowing, about 5 1-2 tons of merchantable English hay, and as the sward was but thinly covered with grass, I concluded to mow such parts only a second time as were very stout, and I cut about 1 1-2 ton, thus making about 7 tons of merchantable hay on about two acres of swamp land under the most favorable circumstances.

It does appear clearly certain that these soils will not only pay their way, but may be made in various ways the source of enriching other parts of our farms; yet how few of our swamp owners can be induced to consult their own interests in the best way, and draw from these neglected and unsightly, though prolific depositories of vegetable life, an amount of food equal to the support of a population much greater than now exists in any of our towns.

Yours, with respect,
CHARLES W. MACOMBER.
East Marshfield, Dec. 24.

Galvanic Plant and Tree Protectors.—For the benefit of our fruit-cultivating subscribers, we copy from an exchange paper the following account of what seems a simple and effectual preventive against the ravages of the insect tribe:

"Galvanic Plant Protectors have been devised in England, to protect delicate garden flowers, &c. from slugs, caterpillars, &c. A conical zinc ring, four inches high, is flanked off a quarter of an inch at the top, and cut into several vandyked points; a ring of copper is fitted immediately under. The lower end is pressed into the ground. The insect, on coming in contact with the copper, receives a shock that throws him off. There is always moisture enough present to keep the battery in action; the copper ring being within an inch and a half of the ground. It has the appearance of a flower-pot inverted over the plant."—*N. Y. paper.*

Low Prices.—Among other accounts of the awful distress that prevails in Ohio, a Dayton paper states that at a constable's sale held at that place recently, good hay brought but one dollar per ton, and excellent cows went for three dollars each, that being all that could be procured. The same paper adds that there is scarcely any money left in circulation in the State, except a mere trifle of good bank paper and specie, and that all prices are depressed accordingly.

The Rochester Democrat, of last week, says that good beef was selling in that city every day at one dollar per hundred.

Trees.—By felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, (says Humboldt,) men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations—want of fuel and scarcity of water.

For the New England Farmer.

ARE FARMERS LOSING THEIR CHARACTER FOR HONESTY?

MR PUTNAM—The farmers of Massachusetts have in past times, been noted for their integrity. It may be the character they still deserve, as a body. But, from my own observations of a portion of them, during the past year, I have been led to doubt the existence of this principle as a characteristic. Or, to say the least, I fear that farmers, as a class, are rapidly losing their claim to the highest rank of honesty! Perhaps this backward movement is confined to a section. I know not how extensive it may be. In this part of the State, (considered one of its best agricultural districts,) there is certainly a great want of adhesion to the truth, in the dealings of man with man. One must witness daily, acts of meanness and deception among neighbors, formerly expected only in companies of jockies and tavern-loungers.

It seems to be, almost a principle with some farmers, that a man is not capable of doing well in business, till he can adroitly cheat, in weight, measure or quality. If a man succeeds in selling a worthless cow for a good breeder, he is immediately marked as a candidate for prosperity. This same spirit bids fair to be the rule of action with the rising generation. Nothing raises a boy so high in the estimation of too many more advanced, as "a good trade"—that is, a dishonest one.

I would not represent the morals in my own neighborhood as worse than in other parts of the State. But, in truth, I more than suspect that in not a few neighborhoods, the same evil is increasing. The old and veritable adage, "Honesty is the best policy," is fast getting into disrepute.

As your paper, Mr Editor, is circulated among so many of the New England farmers, you would be doing a good work by occasionally stirring them up to regain their former standard of integrity—if they are losing; and if my suspicions are groundless concerning the body, doubtless you could suit the garment to some. B.

☞ We are sorry to be obliged to coincide with our correspondent "B." in his views. He does not mean, we presume, to say, that farmers are more dishonest than men of other pursuits; but only that they are yielding up, as well as others, strict integrity and truly honorable dealing. We are not willing to believe that the world is growing worse, when viewed in relation to all its acts. The vices of intemperance and profanity are less frequently met with than they were twenty years ago. Other particulars might perhaps be specified in which our community seems to be improving. There are still in the moral horizon bright spots—there are some which seem to be brightening. Others, however, are dark, and a few are growing blacker. Faithfulness—true fidelity—in money matters, has been growing less and less in our community. Dishonesty has been gaining ground. Breaches of trust, frauds, indifference to the discharge of pecuniary obligations, dishonesty, have shown themselves with startling frequency for the last few years in all parts of our land. So extensive and common have been the delinquencies of this kind, that it has become less disgraceful to act the rogue than it once was. This is much to be regretted. Practices of fraud in measuring, in deceiving in regard to the quality of goods, in making promises with no intention of fulfilling them,

&c. &c.—practices like these, which can by no means be reconciled with correct principles of Christian duty, or even with any sound principles of permanently good worldly policy, have been gaining currency. Men injure themselves—most seriously injure themselves, when they let go their hold upon strict honesty and perfectly fair dealing. It is true, that honesty—sterling honesty—"is the best policy"—best, in the long run, for one's temporal interests, and best, both momentarily and forever, so far as the moral and all the higher interests of man are concerned.

Whence the growing laxity that reasonably excites alarm? The spirit of wild speculation has hurled thousands into the midst of temptations to dishonesty, which they had not moral power to withstand. The fluctuations in laws relating to debtors and creditors, mars the sanctity of obligations. The facility with which the dishonest are allowed to continue or to resume business, removes one powerful check which a virtuous community ought ever to keep in use. But we think there are signs of brighter days. The laws which take away the power of the creditor over the debtor, will cause honesty to be more regarded than it has been. He who has been unfaithful to his obligations will not be trusted, as soon as the law shall cease to give the creditor a hold upon him. Honesty—strict honesty—will, from the force of our present circumstances, be a man's best capital, as soon as business shall again revive. Those who come out of the present trying times with character of honesty untarnished, will, in a few years, find their honesty rewarded. We care little how small the creditor's power to force payment shall be made. Let the law be made permanent, and then if it give the creditor little power, the honest—the truly honest—will get the business. Honesty or cash must then be used by every one who hopes to be able to do business to advantage for any length of time. We anticipate good from the past and existing evils. If we prophecy correctly, then honesty will indeed soon prove to be "the best policy."—Ed. N. E. F.

WORCESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Hon. John W. Lincoln, Chairman of the Judges on Root Crops:

The subscriber respectfully represents, that he claims one of the premiums offered by the Society, for having raised the greatest quantity of root crops on one-quarter of an acre of land.

He submits the following statements in relation to those particulars which are required to be furnished according to the printed proposals of the Society.

The land on which the subscriber's crop of Carrots was grown, had been cultivated as part of a garden for many years. In 1841 it was in good condition for the production of vegetables.

In 1841 it was plowed in the early part of the month of May, and again plowed in the end of that month.

Four loads of hog manure were spread over the largest part of the ground, hereafter described, and one load of the same manure over the adjoining part.

In 1841, carrots were produced on the land where the roots were raised. The amount of the crop was then about 191 bushels.

The condition of the land in the spring of 1842 was good, having been long tilled and well dressed.

On the last plowing of the land in the end May, 1842, six loads of green manure from the barn-yard, were spread over the ground where the largest quantity of carrots grew, and two loads the same manure over the adjoining land.

The whole ground was prepared for sowing by being plowed once in the early part of May, 1842; then the manure was spread over it by the fork, and turned in with the plow in the end of the same month. It was then leveled with the cultivator drawn by a single horse. On the ground thus prepared, the seeds were sown by the machine used by Mr Darius Rice, of Worcester. The were planted on the last week of May, in rows 18 inches apart.

The carrots were weeded about the middle June, with the hoe. They were again hoed about the middle of July: the ground was then very free from weeds, and little cultivation was required to nourish the growing crop.

In harvesting, the plow was passed near to the rows of the carrots, turning the furrows away from the roots, so as to leave them exposed; they were then dug up with the fork, and then removed to the cellar to feed the cows of the dairy. The tops of the carrots were cut off and fed out to the cattle on the farm, as they were occasionally wanted.

Half a pound of seed, of the Yellow Carrot, was procured from Mr Darius Rice, of Worcester, the price of \$1 per pound; the half pound was used over the land on which the carrots were grown.

The amount of produce was at the rate of about six hundred bushels, of 56 pounds each, to the acre—as ascertained by the actual admeasurement of the load which was weighed after the whole was gathered.

The expenses of seed, manure, labor and cultivation, may be estimated as follows, for 1.4 of an acre:

Carrot seed, 1-2 lb.,	\$0 50
Sowing with machine,	1 50
Weeding and hoeing, 5 days' work,	6 25
Harvesting, nearly 5 days,	6 00
Manure, 6 loads, estimated,	8 00
	\$22 25

The value of the products on one quarter of an acre may be estimated as follows:

143 bushels at the market price, it is supposed would have sold at the rate of \$10 per ton; as the quantity a little exceeds 800 lbs., estimating 1 bushel at 56 lbs., they would at this rate have been worth \$40 04.

The carrots, however, were not, in fact, sold but were kept to be fed out to the stock. A great quantity of excellent fodder was obtained from the tops, which were readily consumed by the cattle on the farm.

The subscriber wishes to state that he has endeavored to obtain the largest crop on the smallest space of land, with the least expenditure, in manure, labor, or cultivation, which could with reasonable economy, be accomplished. The certificate of Frederick W. Paine as to the extent of land, filed before the committee. Before them are the proofs, as to the products yielded by the land which seem to be required by the Rules of the Society.

It should be stated that the crop of carrots, for which he claims a premium, were on two different spots of ground. The largest plot was 89 feet wide and 119 feet long—on the north side then

is a pathway, which had been used as an alley in a garden, during many years. North of this pond was a similar extent of soil, separated only by a gravel walk and some rows of cabbages, from a large square where the carrots, for which the premium is claimed, were raised. This was considered by the owner, and believed by the subscriber, to be part of the same lot. It was 61 feet long and 44 feet wide, and was regarded by the proprietor as being portion of a large tract of many acres.

All the evidence required by the Society is annexed to this statement. TAIT FOSTER.
Worcester, Dec. 2, 1842.

WESTBORO', Nov. 28, 1842.

to the Judges on Root Crops of the Worcester Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen.—My land for Boets decreased under the scrutiny of the surveyor, and was not sufficient for your notice: that for Carrots was otherwise. The crop of the same ground in 1841 was carrots, in connection with ground adjoining. The quantity of manure in 1841, I am not able to state with precision, but it did not exceed 25 loads (of 30 shels) to the acre—the quality of two parts meadow mud, and one part long manure. In the fall of the same year, was plowed in 7 loads on about one-third of the piece. In the spring of the year 1842, eleven loads were added of compost, as above, with the addition of cracked bone—one load which proved by experiment on corn, to be equal three loads without the bone, and it is estimated cost as much, save the carting.

Meadow mud estimated at 25 cts.; long manure \$1; working over, carting and spreading, at 25—making the cost 75 cts. per load.

About one-half was plowed with a subsoil plow, remainder with a common plow. It was harrowed, bushed, and leveled in places with a hoe. On May 25th, with Willis's seed-sower, the seed was 24 inches apart. The whole care, until harvesting, including sowing, was let out by contract. It was dug with a shovel, and topped with a fork. The expense was as follows:

0 loads manure at 75 cts.	\$30 00
Deduct carting, &c. on bone	
compost, 22 loads,	5 50
plowing,	7 87
harrowing, bushing, and leveling,	1 12
sowing, weeding, and care to harvesting,	23 00
harvesting and putting in cellar,	18 75
seed, 1 1-4 lb.	0 94

The value of manure for next crop, perhaps may be considered equal to interest on the value of the land.

Ground, one acre and three rods; product, 602 shels, as per enclosed certificates.

In past years I have sowed 15 and 18 inches apart, and have observed that the tops have remained longer when 24 inches, but am not fully satisfied as to the effect on the roots. If the rows are 24 inches, can use the cultivator or harrow with success.

Very respectfully,

GEO. DENNY.

Calling 11 loads 33.

to the Committee on Root Crops, of the Worcester Agricultural Society:

the land upon which the ruta bage offered for

the premium of the Worcester Agricultural Society were grown, contains by measurement 42 rods. It was part of an old pasture, broken up in 1810, and sowed with buckwheat, without manure. It was again plowed in the spring of 1841, sowed with oats, and produced an average crop. After harvesting, the stubble was immediately plowed under, and again in the fall a thick after-growth from the grain which had fallen in harvesting, was turned under with the plow. No manure was used during the season. In the spring of 1842, about 12 common cartloads of green barn yard manure was spread evenly upon the lot and plowed in. The land was again plowed about the last of June and harrowed. The drills for the seed were then made by drawing a chain upon the ground, about three feet apart. Four ounces of seed purchased at the seed-store, were then scattered thinly along the drills by hand, and slightly covered with earth, the back of a common rake being used for the purpose. The seed was sown about the first of July, and in a few days came up well. As soon as the plants had formed two or three rough leaves, they were thinned out by hand, leaving them at distances varying from 6 to 12 inches apart. A few weeds only appeared, and the ground continuing mellow, a single hoeing only was deemed necessary. The cultivator was afterwards, about the 10th of August, passed through the rows. No further care nor labor was bestowed upon them until the second week in November, when the crop was harvested. The produce by actual measurement was seven thousand fifty-five pounds—or, allowing fifty-six pounds to the bushel, one hundred and twenty-six bushels of ruta bage, free from dirt and without tops.

The crop, under ordinary circumstances, would not be thought remarkable; but considering the lateness of the season when the seed was sown, and the amount of labor bestowed, it will probably prove more profitable than many larger crops.

The cost of cultivation I estimate as follows:

Plowing and harrowing twice,	\$1 50
Seed,	25
Sowing, weeding and cultivating 1 day,	1 00
Harvesting, 2 days,	2 00
Manure \$12 1-3 to this crop,	4 00
Spreading and carting same,	1 00
	\$9 75

The value of the crop would be differently estimated from 12 1-2 to 25 cts. a bushel.

At 12 1-2 cts. the value of the crop would be	\$17 75
At 18 cts.	22 68

Leaving for the net profit on 1-4 of an acre of land upon the least valuation, \$6 or \$24 per acre, and upon a higher and more correct estimate \$12 93 as the profit of 1-4 of an acre, or \$50 92 on an acre.

D. WALDO LINCOLN.

The Youthful Mind.—A straw will make an impression on the new-fallen snow; but let that snow remain but a short time, and a horse's hoof can hardly penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it; but after a few years, the most powerful appeals may cease to influence it. Think of this, ye who have the training of the infant mind, and leave such impressions thereon as will operate to keep it pure amid the follies and temptations of the world.—*Selected.*

Consumption and its Victims.—It is estimated that 55,000 persons perish annually in Great Britain from this disease. It is said also to be on the increase, especially among the middle and higher classes of society. The number of victims to this disease in the United States must be immense; and no wonder, when we consider the extent to which the use of corsets is carried, to any nothing of thin shoes and light dresses. A table carefully prepared, showing the number of victims who perish annually at the shrine of fashion, would exhibit a most melancholy evidence of the results of human folly and crime. Intemperance doubtless has its thousands of victims annually; and yet many of those who rail most violently at the improper use of ardent spirits, are quite as regardless of life and health in the manner in which they distort their frames, and thus excite disease and death. On looking over the bills of mortality which are published from week to week, we find that while mania a potu carries off its one, two, or three victims from Monday to Monday, in a city like ours, from ten to thirty are chronicled as the victims of consumption.

The curse of intemperance has indeed been a prevailing evil of the land; but, thanks to the benign and persuasive influence of philanthropy, it is rapidly disappearing. There are other evils and infirmities which scarcely require less attention. They are more dangerous because sanctioned by taste and fashion, and not deemed inconsistent with good morals. Chapter after chapter is written, death after death is recorded, and yet our fashionable promenades are as thronged as ever with the pale and emaciated, the corseted and thinly clad, who may thus be said to woo consumption and to court death.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

A Challenge to Farmers.—Mr Ambrose T. Gray, of the town of Pine Plains, butchered a cow that had been grass fed, from which he took one hundred and eighty pounds of rough tallow, which yielded one hundred and sixty pounds of the same article tried. Of the beef all can readily judge from such premises.

Last spring, the same gentleman sheared a Merino buck, of his own rearing, whose fleece weighed ten pounds—also, a full blood Saxon lamb, one year old, whose fleece weighed five pounds. The wool of the latter fleece, he assures us, was, if not the finest, certainly of as fine quality for the weight, as any raised in the United States.

We must therefore put down Pine Plains against the Union. If any farmers, in any other place, know of any thing that can go ahead of her, let them speak out, or otherwise yield the palm, and try to beat her hereafter.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

"It is vulgar."—The following is extracted from Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott:

"Lost I should forget it, I put down here a rebuke which late in life Sir Walter gave in my hearing to his daughter Anne. She happened to say of something, I forgot what, that she could not abide it—it was vulgar. 'My love,' said her father, 'you speak like a very young lady. Do you know, after all, the meaning of this word vulgar?' 'It is only common'—nothing that is common, except wickedness, can deserve to be spoken of in a tone of contempt; and when you have lived to my years, you will be disposed to agree with me in thanking God that nothing really worth having or caring about in this world, is uncommon.'"

SCOTCH EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING CATTLE.

There are many useful facts detailed in the subjoined experiments, which we extract from the "Book of the Farm," by Henry Stephens, Scotland:

Mr Brodie, Abbey Mains, East Lothian, made an experiment on feeding cattle, from October 1836, to June 1837, on different kinds of food. There were four lots of cattle, consisting of five each. The first lot was fed on turnips and straw, which, being the usual treatment, formed the standard of comparison. The second lot had half the weight of turnips and 30 lb. of oil-cake a day. A third lot was fed on the last quantity of turnips and bean-meal and bruised oats. And the fourth had distillery grains and ground beans. The value of the cattle when put up to feed, was £11 apiece, and they were of the Aberdeenshire pulled breed. This is a summary of the cost of feeding:

Lot 1. White turnips at 8s. 4d., Swedes at 12s. 6d. per ton, cost	£53	9	10
Average cost of each beast per week,	0	6	3
Lot 2. Turnips as above, oil-cake, £7 15s. per ton, cost	48	16	0
Average cost of each beast per week.	0	5	9
Lot 3. Turnips as above; bean-meal, 5s.; bruised oats, 3s. 6d. per bush. cost	58	8	1
Average cost of each beast per week,	0	6	8
Lot 4. Turnips and bean-meal as above; draff, 4s. 6d. per quarter; dreg, 2s. 6d. per puncheon—cost	63	3	2
Average cost of each beast per week,	0	7	2
The ultimate results are as follows:			

Lots.	Live weight.	Beef.	Tallow.	Hide.
	St.	Lb.	St.	Lb.
1.	536	283	3	36
2.	552	295	10	41
3.	517	280	7	37
4.	545	280	0	36

"Upon the whole," concludes Mr Brodie, "it is evident, by these experiments, that feeding with turnips as an auxiliary has been the most advantageous mode of using turnips, as, by the above statement it is apparent that if the cattle of the first lot had only been allowed half the quantity of turnips which they consumed, and had got oil cake in lieu of the other half, as was given to the second lot, the expense of their keep would have been lessened £4 13s., and from superior quality of beef, their value would have been increased £10, making together £14 13s."

Three remarks occur to me to make on the progress of this experiment: the first is, if the cattle had been sold on the 7th April, 1837, when they were adjudged by competent farmers, they would not have repaid the feeder his expenses, as the prime cost of lot first, with the cost of feeding to that time, amounted to £35 18, and they were only valued at £83; lot second cost £90 12s., and they were valued at £88 10s.; lot third cost £93 4s., and were valued at £77; and lot fourth cost £97 4s. 5d.; and their value was only £81 10s. And this is almost always the result of feeding cattle, because ripeness only exhibits itself towards the end of the feeding season, and it is only after that state of condition is indicated, that the quality of the meat improves so rapidly as to enhance its value so as to leave a profit. As with sheep so with cattle; with good beasts the inside is first filled up before the outside indicates fineness. Another remark is, that this result should be a useful hint to

you to weigh well every consideration before disposing of your fattening beasts in the middle of the feeding season. The last remark I have to make is, that the cattle of lot first, continuing to receive the same sorts of food they had always been accustomed to, thrived more rapidly at first than the beasts in the other lots, but afterwards lost their advantage; thereby corroborating the usual experience of stock not gaining condition immediately on a change of food, even of a better kind, such as from turnips to grass.

Mr Moubray, of Cambus, in Clackmannanshire, made experiments in the winter of 1839-40, on feeding cattle with other than the ordinary produce of the farm, but as the cattle were not all sold at the same time, I need not relate the details; and I mention the experiments for the sake of some of the conclusions that may be deduced from them. It would appear that cattle may be fed on turnips and hay as cheaply as on turnips and straw, for this reason; that when straw is given as fodder, more turnips are consumed, and, therefore, when turnips are scarce, hay may be used with advantage. It also appears that cattle may be fed cheaper on distillery refuse of draff and dreg, than on turnips and straw, but then the food obtained from the distillery requires more time to bring cattle to the same condition.

Linseed oil has been successfully employed to feed cattle by Mr Curtis, of West Rudham, in Norfolk. The mode of using the oil is this: First ascertain how much cut straw the oxen intended to be fed, will consume a week, then sprinkle the oil, layer upon layer, on the cut straw, at the rate of 1 gallon per week per ox. The mixture, on being turned over frequently, is kept two days before being used, when a slight fermentation takes place, and then the oil will scarcely be discerned, having been entirely absorbed by the straw, which should of course be the best oat straw. This mixture when compared with oil cake, has stood its ground. The cost of the oil is not great, its average price being about 3s. the cwt. of 12 1-4 gallons, a gallon of fine oil weighing 9.3 lb., which makes the feeding of an ox cost only 2s. 10d. per week.

Mr Curtis has fed cattle for upwards of twenty years upon what he calls green malt, which consists of steeping light barley for 48 hours in soft water, when the water is let off and the barley is thrown into a round heap, in a conical form, till it gets warm and begins to sprout freely. It is then spread out and turned repeatedly as it grows. The only care required is that the sprout or future blade does not get cut off, as the malt will then lose much of its nutritious quality. He finds this substance, which costs with its labor 1s. a stone, preferable to oats at 10d. in their natural state.

A method of feeding cattle has been adopted by Mr Warnes, jr., Trimmingham, Norfolk, which in a manner combines both the substances used by Mr Curtis, and deserves attention. The substances consist of linseed meal and crushed barley. The barley may be either used malted, that is, in a state of "green malt," as designated by Mr Curtis, or crushed flat by bruising cylinders. Crushed oats, boiled peas, and bean flour, may all be substituted for the barley and used with the linseed meal. The mode of making this compound is thus recommended by Mr Warnes. "Put 168 lbs. of water into an iron cauldron or copper boiler, and as soon as it boils, not before, stir in 21 lbs. of linseed meal; continue stirring it for 5 minutes; then let 63 lbs. of the crushed barley be sprinkled by the hand of

one person upon the boiling mucilage, while another rapidly stirs and crams it in. After the whole has been carefully incorporated, which will m occupy more than five minutes, cover it close down and throw the furnace door open. Show there be much fire, put it out. The mass will continue to simmer, from the heat of the cauldron, till the barley has entirely absorbed the mucilage. The work is then complete, and the food may be used on the following day. When removed in tubs, it must be rammed down, to exclude the air, and to prevent its turning rancid. The consistency ought to be like that of clay when formed in bricks."

In regard to the nutritive properties of this compound, Mr Warnes testifies thus: "The last of my experimental bullocks for 1841, was disposed of Christmas at 8s. 6d. per stone. He weighed (stones 5 lb., (of 14 lbs. to the stone), and cost 4 17s. 6d. thirteen months previously; and so that I paid £17 10s. for little more than one year's keeping. His common food was turnips or grass; 14 lb. a day of barley or peas compound were given him for 48 weeks, and an unlimited quantity the last weeks; when, considering the shortness of the time, his progress was perfectly astonishing, not only to myself, a constant observer, but to many graziers and butchers who had occasional opportunities of examining him. Altogether the weight of compound consumed did not exceed 2 tons 4 cwt. at a cost of only £3 16s. per ton."

As to the expediency of cooking food for cattle Mr Warnes goes so far in opinion as to say, that "neither oil nor linseed should be used in a crude state, but formed into macilage by being boiled water." But this opinion was evidently given when the results obtained by Mr Curtis on feeding cattle with linseed oil in a crude state, were unknown to him; although he admits "that linseed oil will fatten bullocks, experience has placed beyond a doubt. Amongst the fattest beasts ever sent to the London market from Norfolk was a Scotch heifer, grazed (?) on linseed oil and hay yet he adds, "but the quantity given per day, I cost per head, or any thing relative to profit or loss I never heard." I should therefore like to see a comparison instituted between the nutritive properties of linseed meal and bruised barley, or peas bean meal, in their ordinary state, and after they had been boiled and administered either in a crude state, and also between the profits arising from both. Until this information is obtained, I may rest content with the results obtained by some very accurate experiments, conducted by eminent farmers, on the same food administered in a crude and in a cold state, and which go to prove that food is unprofitably administered to cattle in a cooked state. I shall now lay some statements corroborative of this conclusion before you.

The first I shall notice, though not in detail, is the experiments of Mr Walker, Ferrygate, E. Lothian. He selected, in February, 1833, six heifers, of a cross between country cows and a shorthorn bull. They had been fed on turnips and were advancing in condition. He divided them into two lots of 3 heifers each, and put one lot on raw food and the other on steamed, and fed them three times a day, at day-break, noon, and an hour before sunset. The food consisted of as many Swedes (turnips) as they could eat, with 3 lb. of bruised bean and 20 lb. of potatoes, 1-2 stone of straw and 2 of salt to each beast. The three ingredients were mixed together in a tub, placed over a boiler

water, and cooked by steaming, and the bruised beans were given to the lot on raw food at noon, and one-half of the potatoes in the morning and another half in the afternoon. It was soon discovered that the lot on the cooked food consumed more turnips than the other, the consumption being exactly 37 cwt. 16 lb., whilst, when eaten raw, it was only 25 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb., the difference being 55 lb. every day, which continued during the progress of the experiment for 3 months.

Steers were experimented on as well as heifers, there being two lots of 2 each. They also got as many Swedish turnips as they could eat, but had 40 lb. of potatoes and 4 1-2 lb. bruised beans, 2 oz. of salt, and 1-2 stone of straw each, every day.

The cost of feeding the heifers was as follows:

3 heifers on steamed food consumed of Swedish turnips, 37 cwt. 16 lb. at 4d. per cwt.	£0 12 4 ³ / ₄
Potatoes, 3 cwt. 3 qr. at 1s. 3d.	0 4 8
Beans, 1 bushel,	0 3 0
Salt,	0 0 0 ³ / ₄
Coals and extra labor,	0 2 0

Cost of 3 heifers 1 week, (7s. 4¹/₂d. each,) £1 2 1¹/₂

1 heifers on raw food consumed of Swedish turnips, 25 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. at 4d. per cwt. £0 8 6¹/₄
Potatoes, beans, and salt, as above, 0 7 8³/₄

Cost of 3 heifers 1 week (5s. 5d. each,) £0 16 3

1 stots on steamed food consumed of Swedish turnips, 23 cwt. 2 qr., at 4d. per cwt. £0 7 10
Potatoes, 3 cwt. 3 qr., at 1s. 3d. 0 4 8
Beans, 2 qr. 7 lb. 0 3 0
Salt, 0 0 0³/₄
Coals and extra labor, 0 1 6

Cost of 2 stots for 1 week (8s. 9¹/₂d. each,) £0 16 0¹/₂

1 stots on raw food consumed of Swedish turnips, 17 cwt. 2 qr., at 4d. per cwt. £0 5 10
Potatoes, beans, and salt, as above, 0 7 8³/₄

Cost of 2 stots for 1 week, (8s. 9¹/₂d. each) £0 13 6¹/₂

The following table shows the progress of condition made by the heifers and stots. The first column denotes their average live weight at the commencement of feeding; the second, their average live weight at the end of feeding; the third, their increase of live weight in 3 months:

	St.	St. lb.	St. lb.
Heifers on steamed food,	74	90	16 0
Heifers on raw food,	74	89	15 0
Stots on steamed food,	84	103	19 0
Stots on raw food,	90	106	15 0

The comparative profits on cooked and raw food stand thus:

Live weight of heifers when put to feed on steamed food, 74 st.—42 st. 4 lb. beef, at 5s. 6d. per st., sinking offal, £11 12 7
Cost of keep 12 weeks 5 days, at 7s. 4 1-2d. per week, 4 19 0

Total cost, £16 11 7

Live weight of the same heifers when finished feeding on steamed food, 90 st.—50 st. 9 lb., at 6s. 6d. per st., sinking offal, 16 9 1¹/₂

Loss on steamed food on each heifer, £0 2 5¹/₂

Live weight of 1 heifer, when put to feed on raw food, 74 st.—42 st. 4 lb. beef, at 5s. 6d. per st., sinking offal, £11 12 7
Cost of keep 12 weeks 5 days, at 5s. 5d. per week, 3 8 10¹/₂

Total cost, £15 1 5¹/₂

Live weight of the same heifer when finished feeding on raw food, 89 st. 3 lb.—50 st. 1 lb., at 6s. 6d. per st., sinking offal, 16 5 5¹/₂

Profit on raw food on each heifer, £1 4 0

Live weight of 1 stot when put up to feed on steamed food, 84 st.—50 st. 4 lb., at 5s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal, £13 4 0
Cost of keep 12 weeks 5 days, at 8s. 6¹/₂d. per week, 5 8 4

Total cost, £18 12 4

Live weight of the same stot after being fed on steamed food, 104 st. 7 lb. —56 st. 10 lb., at 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal, 18 8 7¹/₂

Profit on each stot on steamed food, £0 3 8¹/₂

Live weight of 1 stot when put on raw food, 90 st.—51 st. 6 lb., at 5s. 6d. per stone, sinking the offal, £14 2 10¹/₂
Cost of 12 weeks 5 days keep, at 6s. 9 1-4d. per week, 4 6 1

Total cost, £18 8 11¹/₄

Live weight of the same stot after being fed on raw food, 106 st. 7 lb.—58 st. 6 lb., at 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal, 18 19 9¹/₄

Profit on each stot on raw food, £0 10 10

The facts brought out in this experiment, are these: It appears that turnips lose weight on being steamed. For example, 5 tons 8 cwt. only weighed 4 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. after being steamed, having lost 1 ton 3 cwt. 12 lbs., or one-fifth of weight; and they also lost one-fifth in bulk, when pulled fresh in February, but on being pulled in April, the loss of weight in steaming decreased to one-sixth. Potatoes did not lose above 1-50 of their weight by steaming, and none of their bulk. The heifers on steamed food not only consumed a greater weight of fresh turnips, in the ratio of 37 to 25, but after allowing for the loss of steaming, they consumed more of the steamed turnips. All the cattle, both on the steamed and raw food, relished salt; so much so, that when it was withheld, they would not eat their food with the avidity they did when it was returned to them.

Steamed food should always be given in a fresh state—that is, new made; for if old, it becomes sour, when cattle will scarcely touch it, and the sourer it is, they dislike it the more. "In short," says Mr Walker, "the quantity they would consume might have been made to agree to the fresh or sour state of the food when presented to them. We are quite aware that, to have done a large quantity at once steaming, would have lessened the expense of coal and labor, and also, by getting sour before being used, saved a great quantity of food; but we are equally well aware that, by so doing, we never could have fattened our cattle on steamed food."

An inspection of the above table will show, that both heifers and stots increased more in live weight on steamed than on raw food; the larger profit derived from the raw food arising solely from the extra expense incurred in cooking the food. It appears, however, that a greater increase of tallow is derived from raw food. The results appear nearly alike with heifers and stots of the same age; but if the stots were of a breed possessing less fattening properties than cross-bred heifers,—and Mr Walker does not mention their breed,—then they would seem to acquire greater weight than heifers, which I believe is the usual experience. The conclusion come to by Mr Walker is this: "We have no hesitation in saying that, in every respect, the advantage is in favor of feeding with raw food. But it is worthy of remark, that the difference in the consumption of food arises on the turnips alone. We would therefore recommend every person wishing to feed cattle on steamed food, to use potatoes, or any other food that would not lose bulk and weight in the steaming process; as there is no question but, in doing so, they would be brought much nearer to each other in the article of expense of keep. * * Upon the whole, we freely give it as our opinion, that steaming food for cattle will never be attended with any beneficial results under any circumstances, because it requires a more watchful and vigilant superintendence during the whole process, than can ever be delegated to the common run of servants, to bring the cattle on steamed food even on a footing of equality, far less a superiority, to those fed on raw food."

Similar results, as to profit, were obtained by the experiments of Mr Howden, Lawhead, East Lothian. "To me," he says, "it has been most decidedly shewn, that preparing food in this way [by steaming] is any thing but profitable." It appears by Mr Howden's experiments, that raw potatoes and water will make cattle fat—a point which has been questioned by some of our best farmers.

Mr Boswell, of Kingcausie, in Kincardineshire, comes to the same conclusion in regard to the unprofitableness of feeding cattle on cooked food. He says: "It appears it is not worth the trouble and expense of preparation, to feed cattle on boiled or steamed food." His experiments were made on 10 dun Aberdeenshire horned cattle, very like one another, and their food consisted of turnips and potatoes. Five were put on raw food and five on cooked. When slaughtered, the butcher considered both lots to be "perfectly alike" in beef and tallow. Those fed on raw food cost £32 2s. 1d.; and those on cooked, £34 5s. 10d.; leaving a balance of expense of £2 3s. 9d. in favor of the former.

"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT."—Robert Burns paid little respect to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith one morning, he met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped to converse. A young Edinburgh blood passing by at the time, reproved the poet for this defect of taste. "Why, you fantastic gomeri!" said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the saundae boot hose I spoke to, but the MAN that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such, any day."

They have an importation of East India chickens at New Orleans, which stand three feet high, with feet nearly as large as a boy's hand.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1843.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The times are hard; business is dull. Is there any prospect of better days? We would gladly say, *yes*, were we able to do so in good faith. Better business times than exist just *now*, we do hope for and expect. But such brisk times as we had a few years ago, give no signs of their coming—they cast no “shadows before.” *Now*, many and many are failing; loss after loss comes to this man and to that, and the courses of business are all interrupted perpetually. The time must come ere long, when the obligations assumed in the recent years of expansion in business and in speculation, will be thrown off, either by discharging them in full, or by calling in the aid of law to wipe them out. We are fast learning who can stand the pressure, and who must bow before it. When this shall be fully known—when the business men shall know who may be trusted, with some degree of safety, then business will brighten up a little. The necessities of the country will absolutely require some more traffic soon than is now carried on.

But there is nothing in the state of the civilized world at large, or in our country in particular, which indicates to us any very great change, such as will make business very brisk. The world is at peace: every nation is producing nearly or quite enough to supply its own wants. All the countries have at present a large supply of the principal productions of agriculture and of the mechanic arts. Neither the cultivation of the soil nor manufactures seems to promise much profit, unless markets shall become better. But better markets can hardly be expected, because the producers are scarcely lessening, while the consumers do not increase.

We have spoken of *peace*—peace among the nations—as one reason why business will not be brisk—let us not be understood to express sorrow for the *cause*.

We can name another cause of the present low prices; we mean the Temperance Reformation. While thousands upon thousands of bushels of grain were every day consumed in the distilleries, the effect was to keep up the price of grain, and with that the prices of other agricultural products. Also, while thousands of men made themselves unfit for labor by their intemperance, the number of good laborers was less, and wages were higher. The cause of this change we are glad to see. We are no advocates for the re-opening of distilleries, and re-hoisting of the flood-gates of intemperance. If the good reformation has had some small paralyzing action upon the business of the country, notwithstanding this effect, we are heartily glad that the reformation has occurred. But our joy at that need not blind our eyes to its consequences.

The currency of the country is much less abundant than it was a few years ago. Let politicians dispute about the questions as to the wisdom or folly of the expansion of the currency *then*, and of the subsequent contraction:—we leave these points to them.

But a contraction has taken place: consequently prices have come down. We see no reason to expect that the currency will soon be more abundant than now: we have therefore no reason to suppose that prices generally will be much higher. Indeed we doubt whether they have yet reached their lowest point. Those who are in debt will fare hard; those who have loaned money *securely*, will find themselves much enriched by the changes which have taken place. In coming out of the pres-

sure that has been upon us, the rich will find themselves richer and the poor poorer.

This, however, was not our proposed point. We meant to end by asking what inducements farmers have to cultivate extensively the coming year. We think prices will be so low as not to remunerate one for hired labor and for purchasing manure. Those who are abundantly able, may consult their pleasure as to what they will do—but common farmers, whose whole property is the farm, must consult their means—and such we cannot advise to incur any considerable expenses next spring;—it will be wisest for them to be themselves, with their boys, very industrious—but to avoid hiring as far as possible, without letting things run to waste.

We are sorry to be obliged to hold the views that we do—but we are not able to persuade ourself that any brighter ones are correct.

ON EDITORS AND CROWS.

MR EDITOR—In your paper of the 21st of Dec., there was an inquiry respecting your “Crow Experiment.” In reading your reply to the inquiry, I thought you manifested too much of that disposition so common among editors of newspapers of late. I refer to the practice of defending the guilty from punishment, and of accusing all those who inflict that punishment which justice demands, of being hard-hearted and cruel. Who can read what has appeared in some of the papers respecting Colt and Spencer, and not see that they are endeavoring to awaken sympathy in behalf of the guilty, instead of holding them up as examples to deter others from crime?

Mercy to the guilty is often cruelty to the rest of society:—and your reply to the communication of your correspondent, of “Hull,” shows that there is no character so black but what it may find an advocate among the editors of newspapers.

Now it appears to me that your mercy for the crow is cruelty to the rest of the feathered tribe. Although by feeding him we may protect our cornfields against his depredations, yet will he not go directly from the field where he has been fed, and murder a whole family of young robins? Did you never, Mr Editor, hear the heart-rending cry of the robin and other birds, as this cruel, blood-thirsty monster flew near their nest? Did you ever see the King-bird fly around him for hours to keep him away from her young? Did you ever think that the reason why the robin builds her nest so near our dwellings was, to be protected from the crow? And can we feed and protect him, without betraying that confidence which the innocent birds repose in us?

You tell us in one paper to “spare the birds,” and then in another that you will feed and protect the crow, who will destroy the eggs and the young of all he can find.

You may feed and protect the crow and listen to his continual and most unmusical cry of *haw, haw, haw*—but you must be careful to keep him on your own premises, and not to permit him to prow about the neighborhood, killing those useful birds which protect our orchards from insects, and make the air vocal with their melodious songs.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

Here we have a hard nut to crack. While we were concerned with the protection of the cornfield alone, we felt that we stood on firm ground. While the black crow was charged only with the crime of pulling up corn, we were bold in his defence, as we could show that he would save himself the trouble of pulling up what had been planted, provided he found enough on the surface of the ground to satisfy his wants. It was the crime of *eating corn* for which we begged he might not be destroyed, but left to eat the noxious worms also.

Our defence of him thus far is hardly such as will expose us to the charge of trying to screen those guilty of enormous crimes, from the punishment they deserve, and which the safety of society requires. Pray do not think the black crow so black-hearted as the human murderer or mutineer, *because he pulls up corn*. Do not class us with those of a sickly, if not of a wicked sympathy with the awfully guilty. Remember that the only crime for which poor crow has been arraigned at our bar heretofore, is that of pilfering corn—as in-tinct-birda him do. But now—the case is altered. Now you, “An Essex Farmer,” accuse him of *murder*! This is a grave charge, and we suppose him *guilty*. What is his plea why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him? Hear what he says:—“*Haw, haw, haw*”—this is his plea; and being translated from crow language into plain English, it means this:—“He who made me, gave me an appetite for young robins, and the instinct in me which impels me to eat them, is but the law of Him who made me: in eating them I only obey his commands. If the robins, whose instincts tell them to seek the protection of man, and build their nests where I dare not go, disregard those instincts, and hatch their young within my range, then, by our common Maker’s law, they are my legitimate food. I am guilty of the deed—but necessity was laid upon me. I did only my duty; and black as my outside is, in heart I am much more of a Mackenzie than of a Colt or a Spencer.”

Such is the interpretation of his speech. This is his defence. And has he not defended us too? He has cracked the nut.

MR COLMAN’S ADDRESS.

Mr Colman, our late Agricultural Commissioner, has our thanks for a copy of his Address before the Monroe County Agricultural Society, in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1842.

The author opens his address by saying that “The improvement of agriculture may be said to comprise two objects: first, the improvement of the art of cultivation, and second, the improvement of the condition and character of the cultivators.” To these two points he confines his remarks, and in the discussion his pen shows its usual spirit and polish. The address is highly appropriate, and of more than common excellence.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 31, 1842.

From B. V. French, the following Apples—Pennock’s Red Winter, Baldwin, Bellflower, Flushing Seek-no-farther, and one variety without name—all fine specimens—the Flushing Seek-no-farther considered by the committee one of the best apples cultivated.

From Elbridge Tuffs, Cambridge—Baldwin and Roxbury Russet Apples—large and fine.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1843.

The specimens of fruits exhibited today were very fine in size and flavor, viz:

By the President of the Society—Pears: var. Easter Beurre. Also, specimens of the Bradwell Apple, a native sweet fruit, from A. H. Ernst, Esq., Cincinnati.

By Josiah Lovett, 2d, Esq., of Bevely—Pears: var. Beurre D’Eti, Glout Moreau, and Passe Colmar.

By J. F. Pierce, Rochester—Ran’s Horn? and Scav-er Sweeting Apples, and Catillac Pears.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

God will excuse our prayers for ourselves, whenever we are prevented from offering them by being engaged in such good works as to entitle us to the prayers of others.—*Lacan*.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North westerly exposure, for the week ending Jan. 8.

Jan. 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2	8	14	N. E.
Tuesday,	3	18	24	N. W.
Wednesday,	4	0	23	N. W.
Thursday,	6	18	23	E.
Friday,	6	27	33	N. E.
Saturday,	7	32	35	N. E.
Sunday,	8	32	62	S.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1843.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 470 Beef Cattle, 1400 Sheep, and 65 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with last week, viz: a few extra \$4.50. First quality, \$4.00 4 25. Second quality, \$3.25 3 50. Third quality, \$3.00 3 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 75 cts., \$1.25. Wethers, from \$2.50, to 4.00.

Swine.—A lot to peddle about 3 1-2. At retail from to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2.25 to 2.75 per bushel. Red Top, 10 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 10 to 10c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. annual Seed, \$3.50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The arrivals within a few days have greatly exceeded the demand, and the market closes with lower prices.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round flow, old, 50 a 52—Southern flat yellow, new, 45 a 50—do, white 47 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley —do—Rye, Northern, 70 a 71—do Southern, 60 a 65—ats, Southern, 23 a 30—Northern do. 31 to 00—Beans, per sh 75 a 1 25—Shorts, per double bush. —a—Bran, —

FLOUR. The market since the last review has been extremely dull.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.75 a 0 00—do. aryl, \$0.00 a 0 00. free of garos, \$4.62 a 4 75—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$4.50 a 4 62—Fredericksburg, low'd 4 60. \$4.50 a 4 62—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 50 a 4 62—Georgetown, \$4.50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4.62 a 0 00. do. aryl, \$4.00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0.00 a 0 00. do Country \$4.75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4.75 a 11—do fancy brands \$4.87 a 0 00—Ohio via Canal, 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$0.00 a 0 00. Rye, 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2.75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Since the last review, the market for ef has somewhat improved, and sales have been made at recent advanced quotations, to meet the usual demand of week. The sales of Pork have also been limited, and cts remain without change.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl, \$7.75 a 9 25—Navy—\$7.00 a 5—do No. 1, \$7.50 a 8 00—do Prime \$4.00 a 4 50—Park—100 clear 4 00. hbl, \$11.50 a 00 00—do Clear \$10.50 a 11 00—Mess, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5.00 a 6 00—do Mess in other States, —a—do Prime do \$0.00 a 0 00. Cargo, do 0 00—do Clear do \$0.00 a 0 00—utter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do ryl, 12 a 15—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7 1/2—do ryl and Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2. Hams, Boston, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2—do and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's 4 meal, 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-tation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 15. per pound.

We have no change to notice in this article, and the de-and for pulled and fleece continues moderate.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—Amer-ian full blood, do 33 a 34—do. 3 a 4 do 32 a 00—do. 1-2 do 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, shed, 20 a 23—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 00—No. 1 do, do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—do. 3 do do do —a—

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing the past week beyond a limited demand for home consumption, and prices remain the same as previously reported.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1/2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1/2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

A SITUATION.

Wanted a man and his wife to take charge of an Island farm and stock of cows and sheep in Tintonborough, N. H. A compensation of \$210 a year, and house rent and board, or a share of the produce will be given. Apply *post paid*, to DERBY & FULLER, 4 Exchange st. Boston. Noug need apply without the strongest recommendations for honesty and ability. 3w Jan. 11, 1843.

FARMER AND GARDNER WANTED.

A Farm about 16 miles from Boston, containing 100 acres of land, would be let on shares to an experienced man. Terms liberal. Also, a Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and every convenience for raising early vegetables. All of which is under a good state of cultivation.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer. 2w Jan. 11, 1843.

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hycanthus—Double white, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rose, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do, mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus, *Narcissus*, *Narcissus*, *Jonquilles*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemones*, *Iris*, *Crocuses* of all colors and varieties, *Glad-iolus*, *Lilies*, *Prenonies*, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknif, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

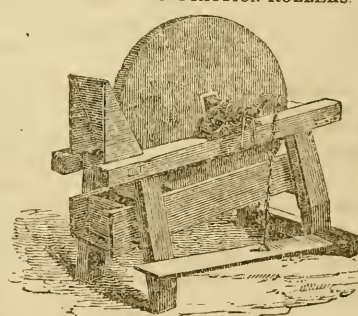
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, ly

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON'S APPOINTMENT.

The following account of the appointment of General Washington to the supreme command of the continental army, June 16th, 1775, has been placed in our hands by a gentleman in whose veracity we have full confidence. The account we now give is an extract from a private journal, narrating a conversation with John Adams, senior, before that great and good man was called to his final rest. Let us should, in any way, affect the anecdote, we give it in the very words of the narrator.—*Philad. Sat. Eve. Post.*

The army was assembled in Cambridge, Mass., under General Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day new applications in behalf of the army arrived. The country was urgent that Congress should legalize the raising of the army; for until they had, it must be considered, and was in law considered, only a mob—a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun and yet every thing was without order. The great trial now seemed to be in this question—Who should be Commander in Chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the contest might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was there. What then was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward: he had been in the French war, and came out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. Every qualification seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed that the army could not receive any commander over him. What then was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must beat through all hearts. The cause was one and the arm must be one. The members of Congress had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr Adams came to his conclusion. The means of developing it were somewhat singular, and nearly as follows: He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his cousin, Samuel Adams, came up to him and said,

"What is the topic with you this morning?"

"Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge: I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint at the election of a Commander in Chief."

"Well," said S. Adams, "I like that, cousin John, but on whom have you fixed as this Commander?"

"I will tell you—George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this House."

"Oh," replied S. Adams, quickly, "that will never do—never, never."

"It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for

these reasons—the Southern and Middle States are both to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent: they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England Commander with New England perseverance all united, appal them. For this cause they hang back. Now, the only course is, to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of, and this can be done in no other way than by appointing a Southern Chief over this force, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be resistless."

At this Samuel Adams seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, aiming at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies, and proceed to business. After his speech had been finished, some doubted, some objected, and some feared. His warmth increased with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations, he replied:

"Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, New England will adopt it, and, she—she will undertake the struggle alone—yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience, she will front the foe single-handed."

This had the desired effect. They saw New England was neither playing nor to be played with. They agreed to appoint a day—the day was fixed. It came—Mr Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed.

The next thing was to get a Commander for this army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr Adams on this occasion, and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of Gen. Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which then belonged to no one else. At the end of his eulogy of Gen. Ward, he said—"But this is not the man I have chosen. He then went into a delineation of the character of a Commander in Chief such as was required by the peculiar situation of the Colonies at that juncture. And after he had presented the qualifications in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said:

"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful in a Chief, at this crisis. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in this country? I reply, they are—they reside in one of our own body—and he is the person whom I now nominate—GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia."

Washington, who sat on Mr Adams's right, was looking him intently in the face, to catch the name he was about to announce, and not expecting it would be his own, he sprang from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room. Mr Adams had asked his cousin Samuel to move an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate, and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr Adams, among other questions, the following:

"Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?"

"No, no!" said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that—my country would be free: I knew George the III. could not forge chains long

enough and strong enough to reach around these States."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

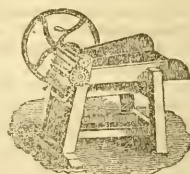
The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent	Cost	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
Iron Ploughs	150 "	Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 "	Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 "	Gross Scythes.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 "	Patent Snaiths.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 "	Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 "	Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn	200 "	Garden do.
Shellers.	200 "	Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	300 "	Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair	Trace Chains.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 "	Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 "	Draft do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 "	Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz.	Haler do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards	Fence do.
1500 Doz. Scythes. Stones.	25	Grind Stones on rollers
3000 " Austin's Rifles.		

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two hundred a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which it cuts, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Sale and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52. NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1843.

[NO. 29.]

N. E. FARMER.

BRAINTREE CATTLE DISEASE.

Our readers may remember that a few weeks ago, we mentioned the sudden death of an ox and of some cows in Braintree. What the disease was, no one has been able to tell us. Last week another cow was attacked. It was supposed that she must die. But the owner boiled a large quantity of hops, which he put upon her loins, and gave her first, a junk-bottle full of water saturated with salt and lime, and subsequently another bottle full of water with salt and ashes. He left her at night to die, but found her up, in the morning, and appearing as though nearly recovered. It is said that curraim is sometimes caused by sudden change, whether the animal be lean or fat, from dry to moist and rich food. Such a change had been made in feeding this cow, and also another belonging to the same man, which died a few weeks ago.—Ed. N. F.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. Boston.

This Report contains statistics from many of the State Prisons in the United States, which show the number of prisoners is decreasing. This attesting fact is presumed to be caused by "Washington Temperance Societies," and by "Reformed Sons."

Accounts are given of the condition of many prisons, some of them being in a good state, so far as management, condition of buildings, attention to moral and religious instruction, &c. are concerned, while others are greatly deficient in these respects. Other topics considered are the "Pennsylvania system of Prison Discipline," and "Asylums for paupers." The whole Report speaks well for the ability and success of those devoted to the improvement of the guilty and unfortunate.—Ed. N. F.

THE TEACHER OF HEALTH. Wm. A. Alcott, Editor. D. S. King & Co., Publishers, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

The first No. of this work has been laid upon the table. We have looked it over with much satisfaction and marked portions of it for insertion in our columns. This is a periodical issued monthly one dollar a year in advance. We like many of Alcott's views in regard to the laws and means of health, and should be glad to see his work widely circulated.—Ed. N. E. F.

AMERICAN TEXT BOOK FOR LETTERS.—Nath'l Burbon, of Boston, has just put out this work, containing not only alphabets in various forms, and specimens of writing, but also "copious remarks on the various letters now in use, with the correct method for producing them with the pen, brush, chisel or graver." The work is well up.—Ed. N. E. F.

SUBSOILING, DRAINING AND IRRIGATION IN ENGLAND.

The advantageous effects of draining upon wet soils, must be just as great as the injurious effects of too much water; while the good effects of irrigation and warping—both merely systems of applying weak liquid manure in large quantities—and of the subsoil plow, as an instrument by which the water is permitted to diffuse itself more generally through, and the atmosphere to act upon the tenacious subsoil, so as to make a change, as it were, in the general character of the component parts of the soil, may be philosophically demonstrated; but this is unnecessary, for we have proof positive in millions of acres before our eyes. Thus the fens of Lincolnshire, Huntingdon, and Cambridgeshire, which fifty years ago were stagnant marshes, are now luxuriant pastures. 206,000 acres of the Lincolnshire fens have thus been reclaimed, and in other counties many thousands more, while 25,000 acres of the single fen of Deeping are drained by two engines of 60 and 80 horse power! Chat Moss, a yawning morass in 1820, is now a golden grain-field with incipient villas; while the several statements of Messrs. Dennison, Craft, Graham, &c., exhibit a change from sterility to fertility, and afford practical evidence of the value of the permanent improvements produced by draining, warping, irrigation and subsoil plowing, which are really illustrations of what these operations are doing for all; the general results being, that wheat in these counties is no longer a luxury confined to the rich—it is now the staff of the poor man's strength—the quaking morass and the arid moor now wave with the golden grain, and the acre which once gave back only four times the seed, now returns from eight to ten fold. Instead too, of winter being the season of starvation to cattle—when existence was all that could be hoped for—it is now essentially the season for fat and plenty; for if the turnip cultivation has given to the grazier the power of increasing the quantity, the skill of the breeder has equally increased the quality of his stock, and this is seen in the weight of cattle and sheep exhibited at Smithfield market, at three different periods, viz:

1810: average weight of cattle, 26 st. 6 lbs.; sheep and lambs, 2 st. each.

1830: average weight of cattle, 39 st. 4 lbs.; sheep and lambs, 3 st. 8 lbs.

1840: average weight of cattle, 46 st. 12 lbs.; sheep and lambs, 6 st. 6 lbs.

Such, then, is a brief glance at the progress of this branch of agriculture.—*Hannum.*

German Silver.—Few are aware of the poisonous qualities of this compound. It is composed of copper, arsenic and nickel. It oxydises very rapidly, in contact with any acid, even slight vegetable ones, and the small particles which are taken into the stomach imperceptibly, act as a slow but sure poison. Pure copper spoons would be preferable. Every one is acquainted with the nature of arsenic; nickel is equally poisonous.—*Selected.*

The following are extracts from a new and excellent periodical published in London, and entitled "The Gardener and Practical Florist:

Striking Cuttings in Charcoal.—This is said to have been practiced in the Royal Gardens, Munich, where they use charcoal dust as they would mould. I tried it myself, but I tried my own usual way at the same time. I put some cuttings into my sandy compost, some into clean sand, some into charcoal, and some into wet moss, giving them all slight bottom heat, covering them close with a small bell glass, which I wiped every day inside to get rid of the damp, and kept all moderately moist. They all struck freely enough, but so little faith have I in charcoal being better than any thing else, that I tried it no more. Those in wet moss struck first. *Mem.*—I believe that water is the only requisite for striking plants, and that soil is best which best retains a moderate degree of moisture. I have struck plenty of cuttings by only poking the bottom through a small hole in a slice of potato, and set it swimming in our stove tank.

Novel Propagation of Potatoes.—Attending a meeting of gardeners, heard a paper read on the propagation of seedling potatoes: the writer had used the same means as those for propagating dahlias, taking off the shoots and striking them in small pots. By April he had sixty potted potato plants on an average from each potato, and planted them out: they yielded an average crop, as if they had been so many sets. It was only recommended for any seedling or other potato which it was desirable to increase rapidly, without regard to trouble. *Mem.*—A friend of mine who had a seedling potato sent him to boil and give his opinion, sent back word it was very excellent; but instead of boiling it, he propagated it by this method, and he had a stock of the new sort of potatoes the next season. But cheating play never thrives: the raiser had thrown his away because it was bad, and my cunning friend had all his trouble for nothing.

Frost—its Effects on the Ground.—Heard for the first time at our gardener's meeting, that the reason why frost so mellowed the ground was easily explained. Every body knows that it does mellow it, and if in ridges at the time, the frost goes through it a good deal further. Tom Johnson said that frost expands water one-twelfth, hence it disturbs the grain, as it were, of the soil by swelling the moisture. When it thaws again, the moisture falls into its proper compass and the ground is spongy. *Mem.*—This expansion and disturbance of the ground accounts for the damage done to small seedling plants if exposed to frost, for it must tear their young fibres; and it accounts for our seeing so many with their tiny roots exposed after a frost.

American Flour.—An eminent baker of London asserts that American flour will absorb from 8 to 14 per cent. more of water than English flour. This is attributed to our drier and hotter climate.

Love labor: if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

AGRICULTURAL LETTER FROM GEN. WASHINGTON.

We are indebted to the kindness of an old friend for the following valuable document; valuable not only because of the revered source from which it emanates, but because it affords many excellent lessons from an able and practical farmer: it is strongly characteristic of the American hero. We see here the exercise in private life of that attention to detail, that inflexible devotion to order and discipline, which so eminently mark the public character of Washington. No one can read this letter without seeing at once that the writer was an industrious, sound, practical farmer. He whose indomitable energy gave freedom to a world, did not esteem the most minute details of agriculture unworthy his attention.

It will probably surprise the reader to find Gen. Washington insisting upon the use of harrows and cultivators in the cultivation of his corn; this we have been accustomed to plume ourselves upon as a much more modern invention.

This letter, directed to his overseers, is taken from the manuscript copy in Washington's own hand-writing, and as we are informed, now appears in print for the first time.—*Southern Planter.*

Philadelphia, 14th July, 1793.

GENTLEMEN—It being indispensably necessary that I should have some person at Mount Vernon through whom I can communicate my orders; who will see that these orders are executed; or, if not obeyed, who will inform me why they are not; who will receive the weekly reports and transmit them; receive money and pay it; and in general to do those things which do not appertain to any individual overseer,—I have sent my nephew, Mr. Howell Lewis, (who lives with me here) to attend to them until I can provide a manager of established reputation in these matters. You will therefore pay due regard to such directions as you may receive from him, considering them as coming immediately from myself. But that you also may have a general knowledge of what I expect from you, I shall convey the following view (which I have of the business committed to your charge), as it appears to me, and direct you to govern yourselves by it; as I am persuaded nothing inconsistent therewith will be ordered by Mr. Lewis, without authority from me to depart from it.

1st. Although it is almost needless to remark that the corn ground at the farm you overlook, ought to be kept perfectly clean and well plowed;—yet, because not only the goodness of that crop depends upon such management, but also the wheat crop which is to succeed it, I cannot forbear urging the propriety and necessity of the measure in very strong terms.

2d. The wheat is to be got into the barns or into stacks as soon as it can be done with any sort of convenience, that it may not (especially the bearded wheat, which is subject to injury by wet weather,) sustain loss in shocks; and because the shattered grain in the fields may be beneficial to the stock. But no hogs are to be put on stubble fields in which grass seeds were sown last fall, winter, or spring; other stock, however, may be turned on them, as it is rooting that would be prejudicial.

3d. The whole swamp from the road from Manley's bridge up to the lane leading to the new barn, is to be got into the best and most complete order for sowing grass seeds in August—or, at farthest,

by the middle of September. The lowest and wettest part thereof is to be sown with timothy seed alone. All the other parts of it are to be sown with timothy and clover seeds mixed. The swamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane, (now in corn and oats,) is to be kept in the best possible order, that the part not already sown with grass seeds, may receive them either this autumn (as soon as the corn can be taken off with safety,) or in the spring, as circumstances shall dictate.

No exertion or pains are to be spared at Daguer-run to get the swamp from Manley's bridge up to the meadow above, and the two enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest order for grass, to be sown in the time and manner above mentioned. But that no more may be attempted than can be executed well, proceed in the following order with them accordingly as the weather may happen to be, for this must be consulted, as dry weather will answer to work in the low parts best, whilst the higher grounds may be worked at any time.

1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's bridge upwards, and get all that is not already in grass well prepared for it, and indeed sown. 2d. That part of the lower meadow on the mill run, which lies between the old bed of it and the race, and within the fences. 3d. After this is done, take that part in the enclosure above (which was in corn last year,) lying between the ditch and fence of No. 4, up and down to the cross fences. 4th. Then go over the ditch and prepare sile after sile, as the ditch runs from the one cross fence to the other, and continue to do this as long as the season will be good, or the seed can be sown with propriety and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these grounds in good order and expedition is, to give them one good plowing and then to tear them to pieces with heavy harrows. Whether it be necessary to cut down and take off the weeds previous to these workings, can be decided better by experiments on the spot than by reasoning on it at a distance. My desire is that the ground shall be made perfectly clean, and laid down smooth; without which meadows will always be foul—much grass left in them, and many scythes broken in cutting what is taken off.

4th. The buckwheat which has been sown for manure, ought to be plowed in the moment a sufficiency of seed is ripe to stock the ground a second time; otherwise, so far from its answering the purpose of manure, it will become an exhauster. For this reason, if the plows belonging to the farm are unable to turn it in in time, those of Muddy hole, Daguer-run, and Union farm, must combine to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm which receives the benefit, as soon as the work is accomplished thereat.

5th. Where clover and timothy seeds are mixed and sown together, allow five pints of the first and three of the latter to the acre; and where timothy only is sown, allow four quarts to the acre. Let the seed be measured in the proportions here allotted, and put into a half bushel, and the half bushel filled with sand or dry earth, and extremely well mixed together in your own presence or by yourself, which will answer two good purposes, viz: 1st, to prevent theft, for seeds thus mixed would not sell; and 2dly, the seedsman being accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre, would be at no loss to cast a bushel of this or any thing else, regularly on that quantity of ground.

6th. It is expected that you will begin to sow

wheat early in August, and in ground perfect clean and well plowed. I would have, and do accordingly direct, that not less than five pecks seed be sown on each acre. The plan of the fall over which you look is given to Mr. Lewis, from which the contents of each field may be known. And it is my express direction that every watt and the best attention may be given to see that this quantity actually is put in; for I have strong suspicions (but this ought not to be heeded to them) that the seedsmen help themselves to a pretty large toll.

7th. As soon as you have done sowing, and even before, if it can be done conveniently, you are set heartily about threshing, or treading out the wheat; and as fast as it is got out, to have it delivered at the mill or elsewhere, according to directions. The longer this business is delayed, the more waste and embezzlement will there be of the crop. The wheat is to be well cleansed; the chaff and light wheat are to be properly taken care of for the horses or other stock; and the straw stacked and secured as it ought to be against weather and other injuries; and until the whole be delivered, it will require your constant and close attention.

8th. The oats at the farm you overlook, are to be presumed, all cut; in that case, let all the scythes and cradles, and rakes which you have received be delivered over to the mansion house; or if you choose to keep them against next harvest, you must be responsible for them yourself.

9th. The presumption also is, that the flax here this, pulled; let it be well secured, and a proper season stripped of its seed and spread out. During this operation let it be often examined, that it be not overdone, or receive injury in a other respect by lying out too long.

10th. Get the cleanest and best wheat for seed and that which is freest from onions. I would have about one-third of my whole crop sown with common wheat; one-third with the white; and other third with the yellow bearded wheat. I have overseers (with Davy, as he knows the state of the farm) and the quality of the wheat which grew upon it, may meet and decide among themselves whether it would be best to have some of each of these sorts on every farm; or, in order more effectually to prevent mixture, to have one sort only a farm. In the latter case, the cutting of the wheat which ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished by the force of all the farms, instead of each doing its own work. If the seed on one farm was to be sown on another, especially if seed which grew a light soil was to be sown on a stiff one; and the wheat which grew on a stiff one, sown on light ground, advantages would unquestionably result from it.

11th. The potatoes at the mansion house may be worked by the plows from Union farm, and when this is required, it would be best, I conceive, to accomplish the work in a day.

12th. It is expected that the fences will be well secured, and no damage permitted within them to creatures of any kind or belonging to any body more any more than others.

13th. The greatest attention is to be paid to the stocks of all kinds on the farms; and the most to be made of their manure and litter. They are to be counted regularly, that no false reports may be made; and missing ones, if any, hunted for unforgotten, or the manner of their going can be accounted for satisfactorily.

14. A weekly report, as usual, is to be handed

Dr. Lewis. In this report, that I may know better how the work goes on, mention when you begin to plow, hoe, or otherwise work in a field, and when that field is finished. The increase, decrease and changes are to be noted as heretofore—and let me ask—

15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside, so little used that I rarely of late ever see or hear of their being at work? I have been run to very considerable expense in providing these and their implements for my farms; and to my great mortification and injury, find, generally speaking, that wherever they were last used, there they remain, if not stolen, till required again; by which means they, as well as the carts, receive so much injury from the wet weather and the heat of the sun as to be unfit for use; to repair or supply the place of which with new ones, my carpenters (who might be otherwise employed) are continually occupied in these jobs. Harrows, after the ground is well broken, would certainly weed and keep the ground clean with more ease than plows. I hope, therefore, they will be used. And it is my express desire that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every kind, carts and plantation implements, in future—I can no longer submit to the losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

16th. There is nothing I more ardently desire, or indeed is there any thing more essential to my permanent interests, than raising of live fences on open ditches or banks; yet nothing has ever been a general way, more shamefully neglected or mismanaged; for instead of preparing the ground properly for the reception of the seed, and weeding and keeping the plants clean after they come—the seeds are hardly scratched into the ground, and are suffered to be smothered by the weeds and grass if they do come up; by which means the expense I have been at in purchasing and sending seeds (generally from Philadelphia) together with the labor, such as it is, that has been incurred, not only lost, but (and which is of infinite more importance to me) season after season passes away and I am as far from the accomplishment of my object as ever. I mention the matter thus fully to show how anxious I am that all these seeds which have been sown or planted on the banks of the ditches should be properly attended to; and the ancient spots made good if you have or can obtain the means for doing it.

17th. There is one thing I must caution you against (without knowing whether there be cause to charge you with it or not)—and that is, not to train any of my negroes who are able and fit to work in the crop, in or about your own house, for your own purposes. This I do not allow any overseer to do. A small boy or girl for the purpose of churning wood or water, tending a child, or such things, I do not object to; but so soon as they are able to work out I expect to reap the benefit of their labor myself.

18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of the least importance, because the peace and good government of the negroes depend upon it—and so is so my interest and your own reputation. I do, therefore, in explicit terms enjoin it upon you to remain constantly at home, (unless called off by unavoidable business or to attend Divine worship) but be constantly with your people when there. There is no sure way of getting work well done quietly by negroes; for when an overseer's back is turned the most of them will slight their

work, or be idle altogether. In which case correction cannot retrieve either, but often produces evils which are worse than the disease. Nor is there any other mode but this to prevent thieving and other disorders, the consequence of opportunities. You will recollect that your time is paid for by me, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse even than robbing my purse, because it is also a breach of trust, which every honest man ought to hold most sacred. You have found me, and you will continue to find me faithful to my part of the agreement which was made with you, whilst you are attentive to your part; but it is to be remembered, that a breach on one side releases the obligation on the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved to me that you are absenting yourself from either the farm or the people without just cause, I shall hold myself no more bound to pay the wages than you do to attend strictly to the charge which is entrusted to you by one who has every disposition to be

Your friend and servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

VIRTUES OF COLD WATER.

What can exceed the beauty, freshness, and purity of a glass of cold water taken from the spring? It leaves no mawkish taste behind it, no fictitious or unpleasant odor. When it is taken before breakfast, after a bath of general ablution, it cleanses all the passages, purifying the mouth, and filling it with sweet and pleasant fluids, making the individual cheerful, hungry, and wide awake. What a contrast this is to creeping down stairs with the eyes half closed, huddling up to the fire, and swallowing scalding tea, eating a few bites of toast, without appetite, and requiring some relish to make them go down. This drinking cold water in the morning dilutes the viscid secretions, such as bile, slimy matters, &c., that have collected during the night, and makes them pass off. The determination being already to the skin, by the wet sheet, or sweating, and the bath, or by simple washing all over, the cold fluid being then taken into the stomach, at first lowers its temperature, and that of all the organs contained in the abdomen; helping still more to lessen any irritation and heat, or undue collection of blood in these parts. The water is rapidly absorbed by the stomach—not digested, as many suppose—and not a drop escapes into the alimentary canal. When it is all sucked up by the stomach, it goes into the general current of the circulation; mixing with the blood, it is first carried into the lungs, and then sent on by another set of tubes—the arteries—to the tips of the fingers and the points of the toes; and every intermediate part feels its benefits,—giving new life and activity to every thing it has to come in contact with. It is then, in a great degree, thrown off (mixed with waste matters,) by the skin—in invisible steam—by the kidneys, and by the breath.

When a glass of water is swallowed, the stomach, by its motions, diffuses it over all its surface before it takes it up, just as you would wash the face; and it has the same refreshing and beautifying effects, leaving it at a more natural temperature, and giving it a more healthy color.

* * In fine, there is no agent applied to the human body, externally, that has such influence in awakening all the vital powers to their greatest restorative capabilities in arresting the progress of

disease, or preventing, when inevitable, a fatal termination, as pure cold water. It is the most powerful therapeutical agent we possess; the most manageable in its application, the most easily obtained, and the most certain in its results. So varied are the modes in which it can be applied, that there is no remedy which can be obtained, to produce so many diversified and opposite effects; a stimulant, a sedative, a diuretic, a sudorific, a derivative, &c., and a cleanser and restorative in the fullest sense of the term. Unclaiming all the powers of the constitution, giving nature a gentle impetus, and leaving uncurbed her desire and efforts to heal; and all this without the necessity of straining any individual function; and after its most mighty results, in the most acute and dreaded diseases, leaving no trace of its operation, before or after suffering, to point out where or how its power had been exercised; a conqueror without bloodshed; the giver of sound constitutions without levying a tribute; a divine and universal remedy! universally dispensed, for the use of all mankind; and in days to come, destined to be universally placed at the head of all remedies.—*Dr Wilson on the Water Cure.*

Value of Plaster and Ashes.—Mr Enoch Hoyt, a farmer upon Horse hill in this town, informs us that in the summer of 1841 four acres of pasture land upon his farm were plowed for potatoes—two acres for himself and two by one of his neighbors. Both parts were planted without manure. At the time of planting his own, a very small quantity of ground plaster was thrown in each hill; and after planting, less than a gill of ashes was thrown upon the hill as the potatoes came out of the ground. His neighbor made use of neither plaster or ashes. In all other respects the two parts were treated alike. In the course of the season the difference in the potato tops was very plain upon opposite high ground more than half a mile distant. Two rows of each part, side by side, were dug at the same time; when the hills where the plaster and ashes were used produced two bushels for one of the ground where neither was used.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

Religious Experience.—The Eastern Argus tells the following capital story:

In the town of W—, in this State, while Elder K. was preaching, on the forenoon of the Sabbath, a few years since, a Mr C— rose, and asked to tell his experience. The Elder desired him to wait till the sermon was over, which he did. But the moment Amen was pronounced, he sprang upon his feet, and began to relate a religious experience of some twenty odd years. The first half year having taken up more time than the sermon, the Elder became impatient, and tried in vain to stop him. Several who knew him, ventured to ask him to postpone what he had to say till after dinner, but to no purpose. At length Deacon True walked up to him, and putting his hand gently upon his shoulder, whispered in his ear, "Brother C. I want to speak a word to you in private," and walked directly out of the door. Mr C. with great simplicity called out—"Deacon! it's no use—I haven't got a cent of money—and the Colt is dead."

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that Br. C. had bought a colt of the Deacon a few months before, and that he supposed the "word in private," was to dun him for the pay. Though Sunday the congregation broke up in a roar of laughter.

¶ We would invite the attention of all who may be called upon to take part in the offering of premiums by agricultural societies, to look over carefully the following list of the Plymouth County Society. We see in it unusual care to reward the most skillful rather than those who *who may happen*, they know not *how*, to produce the largest crop. The appointment of a "Supervisor," whose duty, we infer, requires him to watch the course of all claimants, and get the most important facts by personal observation, is something new, and that promises much good. The rule that requires competitors for premiums on crops, to make their entries in the spring, we regard as one of the best that could be put in operation, for the purpose of ensuring accurate accounts of all that is done to the land, and of showing the probable causes of success or of failure. We like this list better than any other that we have ever seen.—Ed. N. E. F.

CATTLE SHOW

At Bridgewater, Wednesday, October 4, 1843.

List of Premiums proposed by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society:

Improvements.

To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1843, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow, June 1st, 1842,

\$25

Second premium for the same object,

15

Third do. do.

10

To the person who in the judgement of the Supervisor and Committee, shall make and apply to his land the greatest quantity of rich compost manure, not less than 300 loads of 40 cubic feet, before Oct. 1, 1843,

15

2d premium,

10

3d do.

6

For an experiment which will show the efficacy of bone manure, twenty bushels of ground bones to be put on half an acre, and ten loads of good barn manure on an adjoining half acre of similar soil and tilth, the whole then to be seeded with such plant or grain as the owner may select, and the result ascertained by accurately weighing or measuring the crop of each half acre separately,

12

2d premium,

8

For a similar experiment with saltpetre, not less than 100 pounds on half an acre,

10

2d premium,

6

The committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the New England Farmer and 8 vols. of the Massachusetts Plowman. Claims to be made on or before the 15th of April, 1843, to Morrill Allen, Pembroke.

Produce.

For the best experiment in raising wheat on not less than one acre of land, nor less than 20 bushels,

15

For next best experiment,

10

For the best experiment in raising Indian corn, half an acre to be planted in drills, and half an acre in hills; the soil, dressings and culture as nearly the same on both as possible. On the 10th of Sept. one-half the stalks on each half acre to be cut, and the residue left until the time of harvest,

15

2d premium,

10

For the best experiment in planting corn

and potatoes in alternate rows, either in drills or hills; the experiment to be made on not less than one acre and a half of land, half an acre to be planted with corn alone, half an acre with potatoes, and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; the produce of each half acre to be weighed at harvest, to prove whether or not there be any advantage in mixed planting, (56 lbs. considered a bushel of potatoes, and 75 lbs. of corn,)

2d premium,

For the best experiment in raising potatoes, half an acre to be planted in drills and half an acre in hills, soil and dressings as nearly the same as possible,

2d premium,

For the greatest quantity of white beans raised on half an acre, not less than 15 bushels to the acre,

For the next do.

For the greatest quantity of carrots raised on not less than half an acre of land, and not less than 300 bushels to the acre,

For the next greatest quantity on a quarter of an acre,

For the greatest quantity of onions on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, and not less than 75 bushels,

For the greatest quantity of sugar beets raised on not less than a quarter of an acre of land,

For the greatest quantity of common turnips on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels to the acre,

For the best crop of ruta baga, or French turnips on half an acre, not less than 400 bushels to the acre,

For the best crop of do. on not less than one-quarter of an acre of land,

The committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the New England Farmer and 8 vols. of the Massachusetts Plowman, as additions to the above premiums, or as gratuities to unsuccessful claimants, according to their judgment of merit.

The persons who receive premiums for root crops will be required to report what crops are raised on the land the succeeding year, and with what success, that the public may better understand the influence of root crops on the soil.

N. B. Claimants of the above premiums must make entries with the Supervisor, Morrill Allen, Pembroke, on or before the 15th of April, 1843, that he may view the land to be operated on, if judged expedient, before the cultivation commences.

A particular statement will be required of each claimant how the land is prepared for the reception of seed, the manner in which the seed was selected and preserved, the kind and quantity used, and an account of all the dressings and harvest of the crop. The Trustees do not intend in every case to give a premium for the greatest product, but to consider the character of soil, local advantages and inconveniences, and to give reward to the persons who apply labor the most judiciously and economically. The Supervisor will visit the fields once or more while the crops are growing, and at the time of harvest he will select one square rod regarded as an average of the field, see it harvested and weighed, by which the whole shall be estimated. This regulation shall apply to all Indian corn and root crops, excepting fields of mixed plant-

ing, the whole of which must be weighed. The Supervisor shall receive and lay before the committee on improvements, the statements of every claimant, to which he shall append such remarks as may have been suggested in his several visits, and the committee so assisted by the Supervisor, shall recommend the award of premiums.

Stock.

For the best milch cow, not less than three

years old,

For the next best do.

For the best heifer, having had a calf,

For the next best do.

For the best heifer not having had a calf,

not less than one nor more than 3 years old,

For the next best do.

For the best bull of native or mixed breed,

not less than one year old,

For the next best do.

For the best bull calf, not less than five months old,

For the next best do.

For the best heifer calf,

For the next best do.

The committee are authorized to distribute 5 vols. of the New England Farmer and 5 of Mass. Plowman.

Beef Cattle.

For the best fat ox,

For the next best do.

For the next best do.

For the best fat cow,

For the next best do.

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 2 of Mass. Plowman. Cattle not to be removed from the pens before 1 o'clock, P. M. Claimants for premiums on stock and beef cattle, are required to exhibit to the committee evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium. The committee will please strictly to enforce this requisition, and award no premium for a milch cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced, for a least ten days in each of the months, June and September, be accurately stated.

Animals must have been kept in the county six months to entitle them to premiums.

Claims for stock of every sort, and entries for the plowing match, to be made on or before September 30th, 1843, to Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater.

Working Oxen and Steers.

For the best pair of working oxen raised and trained in the county,

For the next best do.

For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training,

For the second best do.

For the best pair of steers, not less than two nor more than four years old,

For the next best do.

For the best pair of yearling steers, accustomed to the yoke,

For the next best do.

The committee are authorized to distribute 4 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 4 of Mass. Plowman.

Plowing Match.

The plowing match will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st premium,	\$10
2d do.	8
3d do.	6
4th do.	4
5th do.	3

The work must be performed with one yoke of oxen.

The committee are authorized to distribute 4 vols. of the New England Farmer and 4 of Mass. Plowman.

Articles of the Dairy.

For the best butter, not less than 30 lbs.	\$7
For next best do. not less than 20 lbs.	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best cheese, not less than 100 lbs.	7
For the next best do. not less than 75 lbs.	5
For the next best do. do.	3

The committee are authorized to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 3 of Mass. Plowman.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The committee on Fruits and Vegetables are authorized to distribute for extraordinary fruits and vegetables that may be deposited for exhibition,

\$20

Inventions.

The committee on Inventions are authorized to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, not patented, as rewards of ingenuity,

\$20

The committee are authorized to distribute two vols. of the New England Farmer and two of Mass. Plowman.

Bonnets and Fancy Articles.

The committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorized to award

\$50

Manufactures.

The committee on cloths and the most useful articles of household manufacture, are authorized to award in premiums, according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented,

\$75

Cocoons and Silk.

To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of cocoons,

\$8

For the next greatest quantity,

6

For the next do. do.

3

For every ounce of wrought silk raised and worked in the county, 10 cents.

Articles which have received a premium, are not entitled to a premium afterwards. If a competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any deception or disingenuous measures by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

P. S. Cloths, fancy articles, products of the dairy, cocoons and silks, articles of invention, fruits, vegetables, &c., must be deposited in the Academy Hall, before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

Articles manufactured out of the county of Plymouth, not admissible.

Premiums Claimable in Future Years.

For the most accurate experiment in the use of lime: claimant required to select one

acre of even quality; the manure for one-half acre to be prepared as follows, viz: As soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring, take fifteen cartloads of muck or meadow mud and five loads of manure from stock, and five casks of lime: let the lime be slackened so as to become fine, then carefully mix the whole together;—at planting time spread sixteen loads of the above on the furrow, mix it well with the soil by cultivating or harrowing, and put the remainder in the hill or drill at planting. Put the same quantity of the same kind of manure, excepting the lime, on the other half acre. Let the whole be planted to corn; the second year be sowed to English grain and grass seed; the third and fourth years mowed, and let the produce of each half acre be weighed and kept separate. Payable in 1846—

Second premium,

For the most careful and satisfactory experiment in the use of Plaster of Paris on one acre of land, payable in 1847,

Second premium,

For the most accurate experiment in the use of salt on one-fourth part of an acre, payable in 1845,

Second premium,

Experiment in the use of salt as manure: Select one-fourth part of an acre of dry land; prepare two compact heaps, as follows: three loads in each heap. In one heap mix one bushel of salt, and in the other put the same kind of manure and no salt. Put one heap on one-half the lot, the other heap on the other half. Plant one-half of each part to corn, the other half to potatoes, next spring. The year after, sow grain and grass seed, and on the part on which salt was used the year before, sow half a bushel of salt on the ground, and sow the same quantity of salt the third year in the spring. Keep the crops separate, and weigh and keep an account.

For the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time in the year for cutting timber, to ensure durability, payable in 1849,

Second premium,

Six samples of timber shall be cut the first year, in different months, according to the judgment of the experimenter; the sticks shall be not less than eight feet in length, nor less than six inches square, all to be of the same dimensions and as near equal as possible with respect to sap wood. These samples to be equally exposed to the weather until 1849. In 1844 the experimenter shall hew out another set of samples cut in different months from the first and expose in the same manner, until 1849. The experimenter shall also at the same time he cut and hew a stick of timber, cut a sapling of the same kind of wood, and expose with the timber unbarked. Claims to the last eight premiums must be made to Morrill Allen, Pembroke, on or before April 14th, 1843.

For the most extensive forest of any sort of trees suitable for timber, raised from the seed, not less than 1000 trees to the acre, which shall be in the most flourishing condition, and more than five years old in September, 1845,

Second premium for the same object,

Third do. do.

To the person who shall make the most sat-

isfactory experiment to determine the best time to cut oak and other forest trees which start from the stump, to ensure the most flourishing succeeding growth, the premium claimable in 1844,

25

For the best plantation of oak or other forest trees, suitable for ship timber, not less than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seed, which shall be in the most thriving condition and more than three years old in September, 1847,

40

Second premium for the same object,

25

Premiums not demanded within a year, will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society. And on all premiums above five dollars, awarded to gentlemen not members of the Society, the treasurer is directed to make a deduction of twenty-five per cent. to increase the funds.

\$25

15

20

12

10

7

10

7

The trustees will not consider themselves obligated by the terms of the above offers, to give a premium in any case, when it shall be evident there has been no competition, nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letters, post paid. Letters unpaid, will not be considered.

By order of the Trustees,

ANTHONY COLLAMORE,
of Pembroke.

Bridgewater, Jan. 1843.

Who knows the most?—We find in an exchange paper, the following curious table showing the comparative number of those who cannot read nor write, in the several States; or rather, the ratio of those who cannot read or write to those who can. The table refers to white persons over 20 years of age:

Connecticut,	1 to every	568
Vermont,	1	437
New Hampshire,	1	310
Massachusetts,	1	166
Maine,	1	108
Michigan,	1	97
Rhode Island,	1	67
New Jersey,	1	58
New York,	1	56
Pennsylvania,	1	50
Ohio,	1	43
Louisiana,	1	32
Maryland,	1	27
Mississippi,	1	20
Delaware,	1	18
Indiana,	1	18
South Carolina,	1	17
Illinois,	1	17
Missouri,	1	16
Alabama,	1	15
Kentucky,	1	13
Georgia,	1	13
Virginia,	1	12
Arkansas,	1	11
Tennessee,	1	11
North Carolina,	1	7

We do not know how correct the above table is, but supposing it to be correct, it places Connecticut at the head of the States and North Carolina at the foot.—Maine Far.

The Army of the United States, at present numbers 9,847 men. A law passed at the last session requiring its reduction to 3,920.

50

30

20

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1843.

PRICES OF LABOR.

Every man of truly good feelings, will always rejoice when the great mass of hired laborers receive such wages as will supply themselves and their families abundantly with the necessities and comforts of life, and such as enable the prudent and industrious among them to lay up a handsome sum yearly. "The laborer is worthy of his hire"—or at least he should be so faithful to his employer as to be worthy of it. The ox that tread not the corn is not to be muzzled. But if one chooses to do his threshing with his own hands, he is not bound to feed the ox. If a farmer thinks that he cannot get back, by the sale of his productions, the cost of labor, he is under no obligations to hire.

Our view of the business prospects of the country, which was presented last week, led us to advise common farmers, of limited means, to be cautious about their outlays for the next season. This, with many of them, will be only duty to themselves and their families. We are sorry that it is so. For should all the farmers of limited means—and such make up the great mass of farmers—should all these curtail their operations and hire as little help as they can possibly get along with, the consequence must inevitably be, that many who seek for employment as hired laborers, will be unable to find it. If last year's prices for work shall be demanded, and if the majority of farmers shall judge themselves unable to pay as much as heretofore, then hundreds and thousands of laborers will seek for places in vain. The change which would be best for all parties would be one which shall bring wages to such rates as will enable all the owners of the soil to employ as many hands as heretofore. This would cause that the productions of the country shall be kept up to their present abundance, and it would cause the prices of all articles of consumption that are grown here, to keep down at their present low rates.

Whenever living is cheap, all laborers not in debt, can afford—truly they can afford—to work cheaper, than when prices are high. To such men, reduction of wages is no hardship, provided the expenses of living have a corresponding reduction.

If for eight dollars one can now buy as much to eat and to wear, as he could obtain for twelve dollars two years ago; and if, too, his savings will procure for him as much real estate, and as much stock as his savings then would procure, he will do as well at eight dollars now, as at twelve then. Most of the articles of living have come down, (particularly the agricultural products) more than 50 per cent. The farmer's taxes and his bills to the blacksmith, wheelwright, &c. &c., are about as high as ever. He therefore cannot afford to pay more than two-thirds the former prices for labor.

If all farmers were rich, there might be a sort of poetical justice in urging them not to ask men to work for much less than former wages. But, in fact, the great mass of farmers who have occasion to hire, are not rich. Many of them—(it has been said, we know not how justly, that half of them in the Commonwealth)—have incumbrances, more or less heavy, on their farms. All this numerous class of employers cannot afford, and cannot reasonably be asked, to pay more for labor than that labor will bring them in, when they make their autumn sales. This class of farmers, as a whole, taking their ages and the size of their families into account, are not richer—are not not more able to lose—than are the

young men who make up the great mass of the hired men on the farms. If the prices of farming produce do not rise, and we see nothing but short crops that is at all likely to cause a rise—then, in all equity, we see not a particle of reason why the laborers should be unwilling to work for wages so low as shall put them and their employes on the same relative footing that they stood upon two or three years ago. Wages, for many kinds of service, have not yet come down in proportion to the fall in most of the common articles of consumption. Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, doctors, ministers—all, nearly, who work by the day or who are supported by salaries or fees—charge, in this vicinity, as much now, generally, as in times when money was plenty and when the expenses of living were at their greatest height. But changes here must soon take place—competition will make a change in the rates.

Those employed in the various branches of manufacture for distant markets, do, this winter, work much cheaper than in years past. The reduction must extend we think, to the wages of laborers on the farm as soon as the spring shall open. We regret this, but it seems inevitable. That is, we regret that farmers can have no prospect of being able to sell their beef and pork and butter, at prices which will justify them in offering good wages for help.

THE BREAKING UP OF WINTER.

Is the winter gone? We had not thought so; but a day or two since, a very intelligent gentleman, of uncommonly minute and accurate observation, whose opinion upon the weather we value highly, remarked to us, that usually about the last of February or early in March, something in the atmosphere gives to light, just before the rising and just after the setting of the sun, a peculiar tint—saffron colored—or what painters would call a warm tint. This appearance is soon followed by a thaw which is the breaking up of winter. This softened light is "the aurora of spring." Such a light was observed this winter on the 25th of December, and the following days. On Dec. 26, this peculiar appearance led the gentleman above referred to, to say that "the winter is broken," although we had then, and for several days following, no other sign of the nine days thaw that has since occurred. After the weather cleared up, we had again on Saturday and also on Sunday last, the same peculiar, spring-promising light.

WHITE CARROT.

MR BRECK—Sir: Please accept a white carrot which I have selected from the many large ones I have raised the past season from seed which I purchased at your store last spring.

I have cultivated the white and the orange carrot, in alternate rows. The white produced 7 1-2 bushels to a row, and the orange but 5 bushels.

I cultivated them in the same manner in 1841, with precisely the same result.

SAMUEL F. HERSEY.

Hingham, Jan 18, 1843.

The carrot mentioned above, is said to have weighed 4 lbs. 15 oz. when dug—its weight now is 4 lbs. 4 oz. It is 13 inches in circumference and 18 long. Mr Hersey has made a very fair trial for ascertaining the comparative productiveness of the yellow and the white, and finds the white yielding three bushels where the others gives two.

Mr Jesse Scott, of South Barre, Vt., killed the present season, ten hogs of the common breed, whose average weight was 507 lbs.

THE "HEART TO LET" NOT TAKEN.

We are sorry to inform the poor bachelor who advertised his "Heart," that a fair one is not satisfied with the place itself, or with the terms. If he will read the following, he will be satisfied that some repairs are needed, and that his terms are hard. We hope he will yet be able to fit the place and the terms to the taste and means of her whose "heart" is unincumbered and free as his own." The poetical advertisement to which the subjoined is a reply, was copied into our paper two or three weeks ago.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE MAIDEN'S REPLY.

I've noticed a Bachelor's Heart's to be let—
But who can comply with the price he has set?
And besides, it does not its value enhance,
That he should employ such an agent as "Chance."
How can he require that "true title" be shown
"By prudence," when he has got none of his own?
'Tis said that affection is lit at a glance—
But can ne'er, by a lady, be "paid in advance."
Would he with gallantry matters arrange,
Instead of a "tax," he should say an exchange.
And ne'er, as he values his hopes, should he say
That obsolete word, the much dreaded "obey."
With such rigid terms I ne'er can comply;
So I'll bid the bachelor a friendly good-bye.
Though my "heart" is unincumbered and free as his
"own,"
He must still in his "snug little house" live alone.
SALLY.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On Monday evening we went to the Representatives' Hall, which had been opened for a meeting of farmers. But our legislators were too much engaged about their own business, to attend to other matters. There was no meeting. We presume there will be one on Monday next.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Committee on Fruits:

GENTLEMEN—The contents of this box are submitted to your inspection and disposal, as perhaps worthy. My own acquaintance with apples is too limited to justify me in saying more than that I have not happened to meet with a better sweetening than this. It is a native of Hartford, in this county—raised from the seed by my father, the late Joseph Tracy, of that town. The tree is of vigorous and very handsome growth—a constant and good, though not prolific bearer.

Should you think the fruit worth attention, you will oblige me by sending specimens and some of the scions, in my name, to Mr Manning, of Salem, to whom I am under obligations.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,
Windsor, Vt., Dec. 1, 1842. E. C. TRACY.

The kind letter of Mr Tracy, for which he will please accept our thanks, was received some time since, but mislaid. The apples sent give evidence that they will be an acquisition to our variety of sweet ones, in which we are more deficient than in any other variety. The scions were put into good hands, and we trust will answer the donor's expectations.

B. V. FRENCH,

Chairman Committee on Fruits.

P. S.—Mr Tracy probably had not been advised of the death of Mr Manning, when he wrote to have scions sent to him.

THE BROOKLYN COW.

Many persons in this vicinity are curious to see a full account of Mayor Smith's cow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which was exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, and which gave 27 qts of milk per day for ten months. Mr Allen, of the American Agriculturist, will oblige us if he will obtain and publish the particulars in relation to keep, &c.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, January 21st, at 11 o'clock.
EBENEZER WIGHT,
Jan. 15. Recording Secretary.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North west exposure, for the week ending Jan. 15.

Jan. 1843.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	9	45	52	47	N. E.
Tuesday,	10	40	43	56	N. E.
Wednesday,	11	60	52	46	N.
Thursday,	12	38	42	40	N. E.
Friday,	13	36	40	41	N. E.
Saturday,	14	32	32	32	N. W.
Sunday,	15	30	33	34	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1843.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 370 Beef Cattle, 1200 Sheep, 60 Stores, and 50 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

PORKS.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with last week, viz: a few extra \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, \$3 25 a 3 50. Third quality, \$3 00 a 3 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from \$1 00 to 1 50. Wethers, from \$2 50, to 3 75.

Swine.—At retail from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 25 to 2 75 per bushel. Red Top, 4 1 to 5 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The supplies of late being larger for the season, with the usual limited demand, a further reduction in prices has been submitted to

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, 01, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 0ew, 46 a 43—do. do. white 45 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a — Rye, Northern, 63 a 65—do. Southern, 60 a 00—Oats, Southern, 23 a 30—Northern do. 31 to 32—Beans, per bushel 1 25 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. — a—Broad, — a—

FLOUR. The market since the last review has been extremely dull, and most descriptions have experienced a further slight decline in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$1 62 a 4 75—do. wharf, \$0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 4 62—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 50 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/4 a 10s. \$4 50 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 50 a 0 00—Georgetown, \$4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4 50 a 4 62—do. City, \$1 00 a 1 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do. Country \$1 75 a 0 00—Cheese, common, cash, \$1 62 a 4 60—do. fancy brands \$4 75 a 4 81—Ohio via Canal, \$0 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 a 0 00. Rye, \$0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions have been exclusively confined to a retail demand, prices being without any change, compared with the last week's quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new bbl. \$7 75 a 25—Navy—\$7 00 a 7 25.—No. 1, 7 75 a 6 00—do Prime \$1 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 1 mo bbl. \$11 50 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—do. Mess, 3 00 a 5 50—do Prime \$5 50 a 6 00—do Mess from other States. — a — do Prime do \$0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—do Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unsalted, 3 a 10—do dairy, 12 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston uns. 7 a 7 1/2—do Southern and Western, 6 3/4 a 7 1/2. Hams, Boston, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2—do Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 4 a 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

The movements in this article have been limited; moderate sales only of fleece and pulled have been made at former prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—American full blood lb 32 a 33—do 3 1/4 do 32 a 30—do 1 1/2 do 28 a 30—1 1/4 do common do 25 a 27—Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres, unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled, lamb 25 a 30—No. 1, do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing the past week beyond a limited demand for home consumption, and prices remain the same as previously reported.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1/2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1/2
HAY, per ton, \$15 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13
CHEESE—Shipping and a nice, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 18 a 20.

A SITUATION.

Wanted a man and his wife to take charge of an Island farm and stock of cows and sheep in Tufthornborough, N. H. A compensation of \$240 a year, and house rent and board, or a share of the produce will be given. Apply post paid, to DERRY & FULLER, 4 Exchange st. Boston. None need apply without the strongest recommendations for honesty and ability. 3w Jan. 11, 1843.

FARMER AND GARDNER WANTED.

A Farm about 16 miles from Boston, containing 100 acres of land, would be let on shares to an experienced man. Terms liberal. Also, a Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and every convenience for raising early condiments for vegetables. All of which under a good state of cultivation.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer. 2w Jan. 11, 1843.

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLE.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

SPLENDID BULBOS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbos Roots, among which are the following.

Hycacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing.

Paras, &c. &c.
Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladioli, Lilies, Paeonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: Chint Dwarf, Dwarf Casckul, Horticultural, Early Mahawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 62 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the building and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inventor, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard & rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

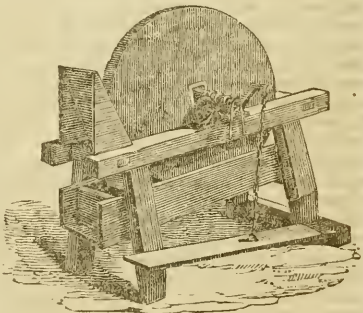
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

In the city of London there is a prison, called Newgate, one part of which is used for the confinement of women, who have been guilty of crime. Formerly these prisoners were much neglected—left, without instruction, to grow worse instead of better, and to fight and quarrel amongst themselves. There were none to care for them, or try to reform them. Some forty years ago, a benevolent Quaker lady, named Elizabeth Fry, was moved with compassion for these poor wretches of her own sex, and determined to make an effort for their recovery from vice. She was told it would be of no use; that the convicts were so bad that it would be dangerous for her to go amongst them. But she was not to be deterred by such representations. She had faith in the power of Christian kindness, and insisted on making her benevolent experiment. One day "she entered fearlessly the room where a hundred and sixty women and children surrounded her, in the wildest disorder. But her noble air and her pious expression created respect from these abandoned creatures. She offered them her assistance: she spoke to them words of peace, of hope, of consolation." She told them she came to them, sent by the commands of the Bible: and she read to them parts of that sacred book adapted to their condition. With the assistance of friends she founded a school for the children, made certain rules for the government of the prisoners, and had them regularly visited and taught. She won upon the hearts of the miserable women, and by her patient exertions, continued through several years, "she succeeded in changing the prison of Newgate from a receptacle of vice, into an asylum of repentance and a school of industry."

So great has been the success of Mrs. Fry, and so extensive the fame of her good work, that even a crowned monarch, has been ready to acknowledge her merit and show an interest in her Christian enterprise. During the past year, the king of Prussia, visited England, to attend the baptism of the baby Prince of Wales. He inquired, among the first persons he wished to see, for Elizabeth Fry. He made an arrangement to visit Newgate with her: and one morning the King and the Quaker lady went in the same carriage to the prison, and entered it arm in arm, together. Mrs. Fry called the prisoners around her—read a passage from the Bible, and then they all knelt in prayer: the King and his attendants, as well as all the rest. Must it not have been a beautiful scene; a beautiful triumph of Christian love. The plainly dressed, and kind hearted Quakeress—the royal ruler of a great nation—a hundred or more poor criminals, whom many would think it impossible to make better, all within the gloomy walls of Newgate, bowing before, and acknowledging their dependance on the mercy and goodness of their Father in Heaven! Do you not think the angels would love to look upon that scene with far more delight than they would have looked upon the King of Prussia at home, seated on his splendid throne, wearing his jewelled crown and his rich robes, and surrounded by all the nobles and officers of his court, in their most gorgeous

dress and sparkling with their golden ornaments and costly diamonds?

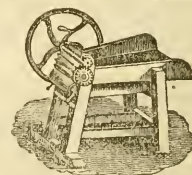
I have already described to you the desolation and misery war produces. Let me now show you how a nation may be conquered, not by the sword, but by truth and love. When the Spaniards gained possession of the southern portions of this continent, they did it by great armies and by forcing the inhabitants to receive their religion. To this, the usual practice, there was, as we are told in Stevens' Travels in Central America, at least one exception.

There was a tract of country, which the Spaniards tried three times to conquer; but they tried in vain, the inhabitants were so warlike. Las Casas, who was a superior in a convent in Guatemala, mourning the bloodshed caused by the attempts to subdue and convert the Indians, wrote and declared from the pulpit that the preaching of the Gospel was the only means God had ordained for making the heathen Christians. He was laughed at and sneeringly advised to put his doctrine into practice. Undisturbed by the ridicule and mockery, with which he was treated, he accepted the proposal made to him. He took for the place of his experiment, the tract of country, I mentioned above, called Tierra de Guerra, or the land of war: and it was agreed that no Spaniard should reside in that country for five years. This settled, the monks composed some hymns in the Quiche language—the language spoken by the people, whom it was intended to convert without the use of the sword. These hymns contained the history of the life, and teachings and death and resurrection of Jesus; and were taught to some Indians who traded with Quiches. One of the principal chiefs having heard them repeated by these Indians, was interested, and asked to have the story they related explained. The Indians replied, this could only be done by those from whom they received them. The chief, therefore, sent one of his brothers with rich presents to intreat the monks that they would come and be his teachers. A single friar went first; and the chief having been made to understand the Gospel, burned his idols and preached Christianity to his own subjects. Las Casas and another friend, followed, and, like the Apostles of old, without scrip or staff, effected what Spanish arms could not, bringing a portion of the Land of war to the Christian faith.

Sometimes the gentle spirit of a Christian woman has done more good than the bravest soldier could ever accomplish. I met, not long since, with a touching story to prove this. About the year 970, Micklaus, a warlike and tyrannical king of Poland, sought in marriage a young princess, the daughter of the neighboring Duke of Bohemia. The noble lady refused to listen to his suit, unless he would be baptized and become a Christian. To gain her for a wife, the haughty monarch consented to this condition, and they were married. But of course he was at first only a Christian in name, not in his heart. Yet day by day the unwearied goodness and kindness of his queen, obtained more and more power over him, and by degrees softened his rude nature. She was patient and long-suffering, and at last had her reward. The king on one of his marauding expeditions, ravaged the lands of an unoffending tribe of herdsmen, de-

stroyed their huts, drove off their cattle and scattered their defenceless families. On his return home, when no one else would have dared to utter a word of censure against this wicked deed, his wife met him with kind, yet plain reproaches and entreaties, and so in part, reached his conscience. He was ashamed of his cruel exploit, of his gross injustice. The flocks were restored or paid for, the ruined cottages were rebuilt, and the scattered people were permitted to return to their old homes. Having done all this, the proud spoiler was satisfied, and said boastingly to his queen, "Cease now your accusations. I have made good every thing to the poor wretches I have wronged; and I trust you will now be content." So the proud man spake. But the Christian woman knew better than this—knew that her husband as yet but very imperfectly understood the disposition Jesus required of him, and how far he was from being a true penitent. "Ah!" she replied, "think you so? But who will repay them for the tears they have shed?" These simple words of truth went to the heart of the monarch—taught him how mistaken was his opinion of his own virtue, humbled him, and made him indeed sorry for his wickedness. From that moment, it is said, he was a changed man; and made it his ambition not to conquer with the sword, but to build churches and establish schools, and bestow on all his people the blessings of knowledge and religion. The words which the true spirit prompted a feeble woman to speak, gave to Poland the divine light of the gospel.

[Rev. T. B. Fox's Sermon to Children.]



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 61 and 62 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1843.

[NO. 30.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

ASHES FOR TOP-DRESSING, &c.

Gov. HILL.—Dear Sir—There has been quite a stir of farming awakened the last year or two in this section of Massachusetts. Some of our people have purchased largely of leached wood ashes, and the results have conquered the doubts of the sceptic, and even astonished the believer.

Capt. Leonard West, of Chilmark, (adjoining w.) upon a small farm for which he paid twenty-five hundred dollars, commenced three years ago the use of ashes as a top-dressing, being withal a most industrious collector of other manures. When I bought this farm, it had been exhausted by bad management—there was one ton of hay taken from the meadows—this year he cut thirty tons. He is about fifty acres of arable and meadow land, chiefly exhausted by close cropping and bad management. It is a pattern of neatness. When he took it, the stock consisted of a cow and horse; he is now—head, and declares his belief that he can bring it to summer and winter fifteen cows and good proportion of other stock. He will do it. He has to haul his ashes eight miles; they cost him thirteen cents per bushel at the place of landing. They repay the first cost and every other expense from the first crop, and leave after crops and general improvement of the land, as the profit.

With us, no manure has the effect of ashes. A few years ago, for an experiment, I plowed up an acre and a half of very dead land, and planted it with corn—the product, though the season was bad, was six bushels per acre. Early next spring, I plowed up the hills, and sowed oats with ten pounds of clover seed to the acre, and thirty-five bushels of unleached ashes over the whole piece. The oats were good, but the clover was superfluous; at least a ton and a half to the acre upon ground of the very poorest description. The effect of it has been for years. But to test the greatest capacity of ashes to stimulate production, the grounds could be entirely free from weeds when they are sown. And to render the effect permanent and enduring, other manures, having body, should be added. If no other manures accompany the ashes, then the plowing in of the green clover will be regularly beneficial.

Our farmers on the verge of the ponds on the South Shore, experience great benefit from plowing in the *eel grass* that the high winds drive ashore in the autumn. It is plowed under the sward green, and corn is the crop that derives most benefit from it. Forty and fifty bushels is a common crop, and it has never been known to fail. The second crop is little benefited by it. Sea-weed is sold of light account with us.

There is a breed of swine here of great value. cannot learn where it came from, but it is evidently a cross of the Berkshire, with a very thin skin. It grows to a great size, is exceedingly good empered and docile, and fats easily. Bernard

Low, Esq., killed one this year, 18 months old, that weighed 660 lbs. It had a hundred lbs. of leaf lard. Mr N. Mayhew killed another, 15 months old, weighing 590 and odd lbs. They have never gone higher than 660, and seldom fall below 600 at a year and a half old. There has been an instance of 360 at nine months. As they are less inclined to locomotion than any hogs I ever saw, they are poor contributors to the muck heap.

Yours,

J. A. J.

West Tisbury, Mass., Dec. 20, 1842.

BOSTON.

Gov. Hill concludes an article in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor upon the prosperity of Boston, with the following remarks:

"Our object in extending the remarks upon the great and growing capital of New England was, to call the particular attention of our readers to the value of the railroads, to the construction of which the capital of Boston has been extended within the last few years. There can be no mistake about this matter: never has capital been placed where it has done the country more good than it has done here. We were of those who thought that the investment of money on the great western road over and through the mountains of Berkshire, might be injudicious. That enterprise has been carried through; and instantly has it converted Boston from a place not hitherto felt to be feared by the great commercial emporium (New York), into a rival that will control the better part of the most profitable trade and business of the North—a rival, which, tapping the western world, tempts to its bosom the elements of uncounted wealth. How opportunely has this great avenue been opened to the highly favored mart of New England trade! It has continued and kept up to her, prosperous business, while at all the other great commercial towns of the South and West, the trade has fallen away.

We notice the growth and prosperity of Boston, because in this city, communicating and connected with every other part of New England, is involved the prosperity and welfare of every farmer and producer of New England. A great and growing city—a place of extensive trade abroad and extensive production and consumption within itself—must forever furnish the aliment of wealth and increased means to all the country about it. Let Boston continue to grow, and there never can be danger that it will not be a place for the profitable sale or exchange of every article of value that the soil or the skill of the country surrounding it far and near can furnish. Its great population must always be ready to purchase and consume much of the surplus of the farmer at its full value. As trade expands to a greater distance from new facilities to the means of transport, so will increase the means and the disposition to give a fair price for every vendible commodity. Trade is but a series of exchanges—what one produces another man buys; and the ability to purchase is found only in the ability to produce what may be an equivalent

for the purchase. So true as the soil of a country may be made to yield abundance, so true is it that with easy means of transport at the points of exchange, large and flourishing and wealthy cities will grow up. The noering laws of supply and demand, will not have it otherwise. If the men of wealth in the cities would reflect how much that wealth may be increased by increasing the means of production in the country about them, they might and would soon give such an impulse to the agriculture of the country, as would make the business of the farmer among the most profitable, and the most desirable."

Cholic in Horses.—I was told lately by a gentleman of Prince George county, that a tea-cup full of spirits of turpentine would give instant relief to horses laboring under this disorder. He added, that on one occasion, all the oren of two of his carts were *hosen*—that is, as you know, suddenly swollen by the generation of gas in the stomach, from eating green food. The overseer expected all would die, when our informant ordered a tea-cup full of spirits of turpentine, diffused in oil, to be given to each. The relief was in every case *instantaneous* and effectual, almost before he could have thought there was time to swallow. Such facts should always be communicated for wide diffusion and preservation, in agricultural journals.—*Amer. Fur.*

To Cook Dun-fish—or Cod-fish salted.—A correspondent of the American Farmer, gives the following recipe for cooking salted fish, which he says was communicated to him by an accomplished lady of Boston:

"Salt fish (meaning cod-fish,) should be put in a deep plate, with just water enough to cover it, the night before you intend to cook it: take it from that water before cooking and wipe it clean.

It should not be boiled an instant; boiling renders it hard. It should be in scalding hot water two or three hours. The less water is used, and the more fish is cooked at once, the better.

It may then be served up on a napkin and each one may take his portion and mix for himself with eggs and butter, or it may be picked fine from the bones and mixed with Irish potato and butter. No dish is lighter or more digestible—not even tripe."

To Eradicate Corns.—Take a small piece of flannel which has not been washed, wrap or sew it round the corn and toe. One thickness will be sufficient. Wet the flannel where the corn is, night and morning, with fine sweet oil. Renew the flannel weekly, and at the same time pare the corn, which will very soon disappear.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

He that sympathizes in all the happiness of others, perhaps himself enjoys the safest happiness, and he that profits by all the folly of others, has perhaps attained the soundest wisdom.—*Lacon.*

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Before the Monroe County N. Y. Agricultural Society, by its President, HENRY COLMAN, ESQ.

"Go Ahead."—"By the beneficent constitution of Divine Providence, the earth, while it contributes to the support of man and beast, is designed to become more productive, or to keep up its richness, from its own activity. It is like the fountain of true charity, and beautifully emblematical of the Divine beneficence; the more it expends, the more its abundance increases. It is like the human mind; the more active it is rendered, the more its powers are invigorated; the more it does, the more it can do; and the more its treasures are poured forth, the more its fullness is enlarged. The great object of the art of agriculture is therefore yet to be achieved. What has been done once, can be done again. There is no monopoly of power in this case. Nature is uniform in her laws and operations. It is an old saying that "fortune favors the brave;" that is, men find their power increase with their activity; according to the Latin proverb, "they are able because they believe themselves able." In many respects they command fortune. Taking advantage of the simplest of nature's laws, and using her forces as she designed they should be used, she is never wanting on her part, but seconds every effort for improvement; and the more readily and cheerfully as these efforts are the more spirited, energetic and determined. If any man has raised one hundred bushels of corn, or sixty bushels of wheat on an acre, who will pretend that it cannot be done again? No farmer, who deserves to be called a farmer in the highest sense, and to take rank among the noblest of this nature's nobility—the lords of the soil—ought to remain content until he has done it. When he has accomplished this, then he should not be satisfied until he has done even much more than this. There is undoubtedly a limit beyond which we cannot advance. All human attainments are necessarily finite. But who knows where this limit is? Who ever went so far as to be certain that he could go no farther? The difference between that which cultivation has produced already in some hands, and that which is ordinarily produced, is very great, and sufficient to occupy the enterprise and ambition of most farmers for a long time to come. But let them make the attempt to do all they can do, or rather all that can be done. They may not succeed at once. Few men succeed at once in any great enterprise. But let them try again, and again, and again. If, after doing their best they fall short of the goal of their hopes and expectations, yet there is a great satisfaction to a generous mind in the mere pursuit of a good and useful object. An immense benefit comes to the community from an example of intelligent and persevering exertion. Let there be a generous ambition and a constant stimulus to enterprise in all the departments of human industry and activity. When the heart beats, the impulse is felt throughout the frame; and you cannot quicken the stream of life in any one part, without accelerating the circulations through the whole body. Go on, then, trying always to do better and better. While every other art is advancing in the career of improvement, almost with the speed of a locomotive engine, the farmers should whip up their team, and not be distanced in the competition. There is a beautiful circumstance connected with agricultural emulation. In many of the pursuits of life, one man gets

rich by making another man poor. He climbs the ladder by potting his foot on another man's shoulder; or, he builds his own dwelling out of the fragments of his neighbor's, which he has undermined. This is often a crying injustice, and inflicts many bitter mortifications, or arouses vindictive and tiger passions. Emulation in agricultural improvement enkindles no such baleful fires. A man can make no improvements in husbandry, without at once extending the knowledge and advantages of them to others. The enlargement of the capacities of the soil, and every increase of its productions, confers an immediate benefit upon the whole community."

Appearance.—"I would have the windows of the farm-house adorned with flowers, not in rusty tin measures, and old black glazed tea-pots, and glass bottles with the necks broken off, but in whole and handsome flower-pots, or neatly painted wooden boxes, for they really cost nothing. I would have the piazzas or porches trellised with vines, even with scarlet runners, if nothing better can be had. I would have the door-yard filled with flowers and shrubbery, and the road-side lined with trees—here a clump and there a single line, mingling the varieties as nature mingles them—cultivating them for fruit, and cultivating them for mere ornament and beauty. But this is all, you will tell me, for appearance sake. Well, is appearance nothing? Did you think nothing of appearance when you chose your wives? and nothing of your own appearance when you wished them to confirm the election? But why should the pleasures of sight be so lightly esteemed? Why should they be spoken of in the language of disdain or indifference? Are they not as rational, as respectable, as valuable, as abundant, as innocent, as the pleasures of the other senses? Are they not, indeed, the very elements of some of the most refined pleasures of the mind and heart? Has God given us the sense of sight, so wonderful, so capacious, so infinitely varied in its resources and objects, for no purpose? Is appearance nothing? What is more studied throughout the Creator's works? What object is there in nature, from the highest to the lowest, animate or inanimate, swimming in the sea or in the air, on the surface, or buried in the earth, which is not, upon examination, found to be as beautiful as if it were finished for no other purpose than to be looked at?" * * *

Order and Neatness.—"Habits of order and neatness, mere personal cleanliness, still more the cultivation of a taste for beauty in ourselves and in every thing which surrounds us and comes under our control, are in themselves promoters and securities of virtue. They become so by inspiring self-respect, and exalting our sense of character. The man who is known to respect himself, is always, in a measure, for that reason alone, secure of the respect of others. He finds in that fact a protection from incitements within to wrong and unworthy actions, or against degrading and dishonorable propositions from without. There is likewise a natural sympathy and connexion between the love of natural beauty and the love of moral beauty. Respecting that in the physical world which is neat, useful, symmetrical and elegant, we come naturally to love and venerate in the moral world that which is of a corresponding type and character. Whatever tends in the best sense to inspire or strengthen a sentiment of the dignity of our nature, serves to secure us from that which is degrading and dishonorable. Personal appearance and per-

sonal manners are of vastly more importance in moral point of view, than men in general are willing to admit. Vulgarly and slovenliness lead low tastes and pursuits. I am not anxious to see the race of gentlemen farmers, technically so called, increased, though I have no prejudice against them; but I am very anxious that all farmers should be gentlemen. I have no partiality for the kid-glove style of farming; but on the other hand I cannot see why the farmer should go with his hands unwashed. I have not a little contempt for a farmer, who would consider himself above performing any labor which the business of the farm might render necessary—whether it be standing the ditch or treading down the manure heap;—I cannot think it necessary to his proper character as a farmer, that he should carry about him, while his services are finished, the badges of his employment, to the discredit of his own appearance or the offence and discomfort of others." * * * I detest all false pride; I perfectly nauseate that affectation of sensibility or superior delicacy, which considers any of the honest labors of the farm degrading, or any of the operations of nature improper for their inquiry or unworthy of their observation; but the pride of neatness, and order and decency, and modesty is to be respected as an essential element in good breeding and in virtue. I mean, then, simply to say, that there is not, in the part either of men or women, the slightest incompatibility between any household or out-door care, any domestic service, any farm labor whatever, and the highest intellectual cultivation, the utmost delicacy and refinement of taste and manners, and the most genuine courtesy and politeness, which are to be found in any condition of life, and which in their true character constitute the charm of social intercourse."

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

MR PUTNAM—If you think the following worth a place in your paper, you will please to insert it.

In a late excursion to a small town, in the county of Norfolk, containing by the last census but 8 inhabitants, it was stated to the writer, that there were, in that town, seventy persons of 70 years age and upwards; of that number, there were thirty who were 80 and upwards, and three 90 and upwards.

Yours,

L. P.

Worcester County, Jan. 17.

The Clock Struck First.—George III. was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one who had business with him. The late Lord H. was the most punctual person who attended on his majesty: he never was a second behind the time. He had an appointment one day with the king at Windsor, at twelve o'clock: on passing the hall, the clock struck twelve, on which his lordship, in a rage at being half a minute too late, raised his cane and broke the face of the clock. Upon entering the king's apartment, his majesty reminded him that he was a little behind his time, which he excused as well as he could. At the next audience, the king, as he entered the room, exclaimed, "Why, Lord H.! how came you to strike the clock?"

"The clock struck first! your majesty."

The king laughed heartily at the grave manner in which Lord H. justified himself—the mock solemnity of the answer adding zest to the *bon mo-*

POUDRETTE.

Messrs. Breck & Co.—Gentlemen:—I notice that I advertise Poudrette for sale, made in Brookline. Will you oblige me by informing me where I can learn some particulars in regard to its application to grass lands—pasture and mowing—the mode of application, time, and cost.

If any publication has been made by the manufacturers, giving results, I should be pleased to receive one.

I am, very respectfully,

I insert this business letter, omitting date and writer's name, for the purpose of giving a general answer to many similar inquiries which are made of the publishers and editor.

The Poudrette advertised in our columns, comes from a new manufactory in Brookline, Mass., (near Boston.) The operations there were commenced late last season, that there has been no opportunity to determine by experiment the value of the excellence furnished. The men concerned are among the most skillful and flourishing farmers of the vicinity. They are well acquainted with the properties and action of the raw material from which they manufacture, and know well what is to be done in the way of making soil productive. They are good material to work with, are men of much practical skill in the compounding of manures generally, and we are satisfied that it is their endeavor to furnish Poudrette of a very good quality.

In answer to the specific questions, we take the following from the accounts published in New York, by D. K. Minor.

For wheat, 40 bushels per acre; for corn, half a bushel in the hill at the time of planting, and as much more after the corn is up.

On account of the use on grass has been given, for as we remember. The price of Poudrette is \$1 75 per bbl.—Ed. N. E. F.

CULTIVATING CORN.

Isaac Slingluff communicates to the editor of the American Farmer the following particulars of his method of cultivating corn. His last crop yielded 87 1-2 bushels to the acre. The answers and statements are in reply to some inquiries to him:

My ground was stirred with the *barshare plow*. I run the harrow literally over the corn. By doing so, I raise a row of the centre teeth, or them out, allowing that part of the harrow which the teeth have been taken, to pass over the hills; this process fills the furrows and leaves the ground level; and the absence of the teeth prevents the corn from being pulled up or broken off. The *shovel plow* penetrates the ground as deep as the first, or October plowing; and if the shovel is properly constructed, it will penetrate deeper, if the ground be mellow. The shovels I use are 12 to 15 inches in length, and are well drawn point. I consider that I am greatly indebted to the depth I work the ground with my shovel, for my large yields of corn, together with the distance I observe in planting, for the extraordinary size of the ear, many of which measure 12 to 14 inches in length."

It is well not to depend altogether upon hired men in the tending of stock in winter. A daily visit to the stable yourself, will tell well for your stock at the end of winter.

SALT AND THE GRUB WORM.

A writer in the South Western Farmer says:—"Through the columns of your valuable paper, I hope to make the public acquainted with the value of the common black grub, as an agent in the cultivation of corn, when their labors are directed by the genius of man. This, sir, is a new position—a position which has for its foundation that there has nothing been made in vain, but that all things were made for the benefit and service of man, and subject to his direction; and that it is only in the ignorance of man that worms and insects become a scourge upon the face of the earth. The grub has been literally cursed for following the instinct of his nature, which teaches him to eat the corn and reject the grass and sorrel, with which our fields are generally filled. Now, sir, if those who have cursed the grub, and have advised the agriculturist to follow him with a sharp knife or a piece of tin to decapitate him, had but applied common salt to the hills of corn in the place of gypsum, then, throughout the land, the merits of the grub would have been duly appreciated, for he would have destroyed the grass and sorrel in place of the corn—thus materially aiding the agriculturist.

In my humble opinion, the introduction of salt as a manure, and to prevent the ravages of the grub, will be an incalculable benefit to the country. Upon our farm we have used salt as a manure and as a protection to the corn from the grub, for seven or eight years. We ought to be capable of judging of the benefits we have received from using it. During this period we have missed the application but one season—the result was the loss of our crop: from a field of about twenty acres, we harvested but one cartload of corn, where, had not the grub injured it, we should in all probability have harvested fifty bushels to the acre.

Last season, 1841, we planted about twenty acres; the grubs were so plenty that we despaired of protecting it from them; indeed, upon an average, I should think there were twenty to every hill of corn. We applied one bushel of salt to the acre: the protection was ample; scarcely a single blade was touched, but every spear of grass and sorrel was destroyed by them, and in this way they assisted in the cultivation. The application should be made just as the corn is peeping out of the ground. The salt should be put exactly upon the hills, and at the rate of one bushel to the acre; this is sufficient if properly applied.

THOS. N. ALLEN.

Rule for Ascertaining the Weight of Cattle by Measurement.—A correspondent communicates to the Albany Cultivator, the following from an English paper:—"Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21: the quotient will be the weight of the four quarters in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. Example:—If the girth be 6 1-2 feet, and the length 5 1-4 feet, we shall have 6 1-2 multiplied by 6 1-2 = 42 1-4, and 5 1-4 multiplied by 5 = 26 1-4; then 42 1-4 multiplied by 26 1-4 = 1109 1-16; and this divided by 21, gives 52 4-5 stones, nearly; or 52 stones 11 pounds. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle, the fore quarters will be about 1-20 more, and those very lean 1-20 less than the weight got by rule."

Sowing Corn Broadcast.—We find in the reports of the Washington Co. Agricultural Society, the following account of an experiment made by Mr. Holmes, in sowing corn broadcast:

"On the 5th of May, I sowed broadcast and harrowed in, 12 quarts of corn on half an acre and eleven rods of ground, without manuring, and it was not touched again until the 22d of Sept., when I cut it up, and set it up on the ground, in the same way that I did the corn which I planted in hills; and on the 5th of Oct. I husked from it 46 bushels of ears, (i. e. nearly 91 per acre.) I have got a much larger amount of fodder than from any piece of the size which I have planted, and I have no hesitation in saying that the stalks will more than pay all the labor of raising it."

Farmers will doubtless another year, many of them at least, try the experiment of sowing corn broadcast, as a resource for winter fodder, as in every instance where it was tried the last, either for soiling or for winter use, it was eminently successful.—*Albany Cult.*

Importation of Wool.—The following is from a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating to Congress a statement of the Commerce of the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1841. All wool, not exceeding 8 cents per pound at the country or port purchased, was admitted into the United States free of duty:

Whence imported.	Pounds.
Danish West Indies,	89,910
Dutch West Indies,	19,099
England,	228,366
Gibraltar,	72,466
British West Indies,	50
British N. American Colonies,	7,160
France on the Mediterranean,	213,820
Spain on the Mediterranean,	7,894
Italy,	194,414
Austrian Adriatic ports,	44,564
Turkey,	2,546,289
Morocco,	435,573
Texas,	310
Mexico,	287,129
New Grenada,	197
Venezuela,	684
Brazil,	665,879
Cisplatine Republic,	118,712
Argentine Republic,	8,870,799
Chili,	458,846
Peru,	21,461
Africa generally,	60,695
Patagonia,	65,747

Value, \$981,381.

14,409,76

Powerful Microscope.—A London paper gives the following description of a new microscope recently exhibited at the Polytechnic Institute, which is said to be the most powerful ever made. "It consists of six powers. The second magnifies the wings of the locust to twentyseven feet in length. The fourth, the sting of the bee to twentyseven feet. By the sixth, each lens in the eye of the fly is so magnified, that it appears to be fourteen inches in diameter; and a human hair four feet in circumference."

He is richest who is contented with least.

From the Central New York Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

Messrs. Editors—As you say "it is the duty of every farmer to contribute something to the general knowledge, and that it is in his power to aid the cause of improvement, by furnishing matter for your columns," I will endeavor to fulfil my part, and commence by giving you my method of growing, harvesting, storing and feeding ruta bagas.

It is now nine years since I commenced farming, and I have never failed of trying to grow ruta bagas, and have always succeeded in procuring good crops, with the exception of the first and fourth. The failure of the first, I attributed to bad management, by putting them on soil too much inclining to clay, which is not congenial to their growth, and leaving the plants too near together: the fourth, by using long manure on a sod, and burying it too deep, and by omitting to plow until just before the seed was sown, thereby not preparing the soil properly for the reception of the seed. The manure being beyond the reach of the roots of the young plant, their growth was slow, and the flea swept them clean, and I was obliged to sow a second time, which carried them so late into the season, that they did not attain their full growth. Neither of the crops were a failure; but they were not satisfactory. The greatest crop I ever raised, was 800 bushels to the acre, and I shall not be satisfied until I can grow 1000 bushels to the acre.

The past season, I cultivated 3 1-2 acres in ruta bagas. The land had lain in pasture for a number of years; in the fall of 1840, it was plowed seven inches deep, and carefully turned over by an excellent plowman. In the spring following, it was cross-plowed, harrowed, and then laid out in furrows 2 1-2 feet apart, and potatoes planted. The knolls, which inclined more to sand, were manured with horn-shavings, and hogs' bristles, one handful to each set. Twelve rows through the middle, were manured with salt mackerel, which were spoiled, putting half a fish to every set. It was an unfavorable season for potatoes; a severe drought in the summer injured their growth. The rows manured with the salt fish, I noticed stood the drought much better than any other part of the field; the vines were long, and of a dark healthy color, while the others were brown and shrivelled, and on harvesting, we found them of a large and even size, of excellent quality, and the yield far better than any other part of the field.

Last winter I purchased 26 two-horse loads of the refuse of a glue factory, consisting of lime, bones, wool, hair, and pieces of pelt, some of which had lain there for two or three years. To 20 loads of this, I added 40 loads yard manure, mixing it thoroughly.

In April last, the piece was plowed deep, and left until the middle of June, when the manure was hauled on and evenly spread, which covered all except 3-4 of an acre, on which was put six loads of the factory refuse, without any yard manure. It was then plowed and harrowed thoroughly, mixing the soil and manure. It was then thrown into ridges, 27 inches apart; the tops flattened with a light roller, the horse walking between the rows, and flattening two rows at every time. The seed was deposited half an inch deep, with a drill, (Bement's,) on the 18th of June.

On that part of the field where the yard manure was applied, the plants made their appearance on the fourth day after sowing, while on that part

where the refuse of the glue-factory was put, they did not show but very few plants until the 10th day, were sickly, and grew so tardily that the flea devoured them about as fast as they made their appearance; in fact we were obliged to transplant the whole of the 3-4 of an acre; showing most conclusively, in my opinion, that the ruta бага requires a quick and active manure, to give them an early start, to get them out of the way of their greatest enemy, the flea.

On the 18th of July, the cultivator was run between the rows, and they were thinned with the hoe, leaving the plants from 8 to 10 inches apart. In August, the cultivator was again run through them, and they were hoed at intervals when convenient. Nothing more was done to them until we commenced pulling them in November. The crop measured 2355 bushels.

I will here remark, that where the salt fish was used the year previous, it was perceptible at some distance, the tops being of a darker hue, more vigorous, and continued so through the season, and on raising, we found them larger and thicker in the neck, and smaller in the hubb, showing that the salt will increase the top at the expense of the bottom.

The greater part of the crop I put in a cellar, the remainder in heaps in the field, for feeding my ewes in lambing time. The heaps are made in the following manner, which I have never known to fail when properly attended to. A trench, 6 feet wide, of any length required, and one foot deep, is dug in a dry situation, generally on a knoll; the roots after having been topped, and divested of the small fibrous roots, are thrown into the trench and laid up in the form of a roof. A coat of straight dry straw, from eight to ten inches in thickness, is put on in such a position as to conduct the water off, if any should reach it. Earth is then thrown on by digging a trench, beginning at the bottom, and going around the heap until the whole is covered. The earth will press the straw and prevent water running through to the roots. A coat of 10 to 12 inches is sufficient for our common winters. The trench will prevent the water from getting into the heap. There is more danger of getting the covering too thick than too thin. They are more liable to suffer from heat than from frost. After the earth is all put on, it should be carefully clapped down with the spade, to make it the more effectually shed the rains. After a few days, I take a crow-bar and thrust it in the top, along the ridge, down into the heap, no matter if it breaks some of the roots, and open holes three feet apart, to let off the gas or vapor which is generated by a partial fermentation. A flat stone, one edge set up an inch or two, or a wisp of straw may be put into the holes to prevent the rain from getting in, which completes the work for the winter.

With me, the ruta бага is a valuable crop. They afford the greatest quantity of food per acre, for my stock, while they seem to exhaust the soil less, and leave it in the best possible condition for a succeeding crop. It is too rich for oats, but well calculated for barley, and clover-seed always takes well sown with it. I feed them to my cattle, sheep, hogs, (boiled,) and occasionally to my horses, with apparent advantage.

C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, Albany, Jan. 1843.

Good butter is selling at Troy, N. Y., for ten cents a pound.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In addition to the premiums awarded by the Essex Agricultural Society at the annual exhibition amounting to four hundred sixty-eight dollars a fifty cents, the following premiums have been awarded by vote of the Trustees:

To Joseph How, Methuen, for experiments in fattening swine, the 1st premium of	\$15
" Daniel P. King, Danvers, for experiments in reclaiming meadow land, 1st premium,	20
" Moody Ordway, W. Newbury, for Nursery, 1st premium,	15
" Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, do. 2d premium,	10
" Ralph H. Chandler, Andover, best plow, 1st premium,	10
" Charles B. Lander, market wagon, gratuity,	3
" Sylvester Stevens, Stoneham, Straw-cutter, gratuity,	6
" Joshua Toppan, Newbury, Mulberry trees, 1st premium,	10
" Enoch Bradley, Haverhill, Indian corn, 1st premium,	10
" Allen Putnam, Hamilton, for do. do. a gratuity of	5
" Joseph How, Methuen, quantity compost manure, 2d premium,	20
" John Chase, Andover, quantity compost manure, 3d premium,	10
" Justin Carter, Andover, do. do. manure, a gratuity of	10
" Allen Putnam, Hamilton, experiments on manures, 1st premium,	20
" Joseph How, Methuen, do. on manures, 2d premium,	10
" John Peaseley, Danvers, crop of Carrots, 1st premium,	10
" Allen Putnam, Hamilton, crop of ruta бага, premium,	10

\$194

Attest, DANIEL P. KING, Secy
Danvers, Jan. 2d, 1843.

LARGE OX.

There was slaughtered here on the 14th inst. an uncommon ox, fattened by Messrs. Israel Billings Esq. & Son, of Hatfield, Mass., and sold by Ebenezer Sumner, 37 and 39 Faneuil Hall market. Its weight was as follows:

Hide,	142 lbs.
Tallow,	241 "
Fore quarter,	506 "
Do. do.	515 "
Hind quarter,	405 "
Do. do.	414 "

Total, 2223 "

This is the largest ox, with one exception, was ever cut up in the Boston market. The quarters of this Billings ox were heavier than were exhibited here before. The Fiske ox, from Waltham, slaughtered in 1820, weighed—

Hide,	150 lbs.
Tallow,	305 "
Fore quarter,	482 "
" "	477 "
Hind quarter,	407 "
" "	407 "

Total, 2237 "

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

WEARING FLANNEL.

Health to the farmer, as to all others, is a consideration of the first importance. But we find him more careless on this point than almost any other class, probably because his habits and pursuits, best entitle him, by the immutable laws of nature, to the largest share of its blessings. Active exercise in the open air, frugal regimen, and the absence of many causes of mental disquietude, are all favorable to the maintenance of health. Still there are many errors unwittingly committed, which if corrected upon true philosophical principles, would tend to the lessening of human ill. With a view to correct one or two errors which I conceive to exist, I beg leave to suggest a few hints respecting the necessity and proper mode of wearing flannel.

Flannel, I consider, should be worn at all times; and that wearing it promotes individual comfort. In this latitude, it is probable, that to the majority of persons, its use the year round, would be more agreeable than otherwise, if the texture of the material be changed to correspond with the season. Many, however, will prefer discarding it in summer, and this may at any time be done with impunity, by others than invalids.

The idea of flannel rendering its wearer effeminate, has been prejudicial to its free use, and to health. The covering of all animals, excepting our own species, is adapted to their necessities, sufficient to afford them protection from the ordinary vicissitudes of the weather. That we require clothing, all agree; let us, therefore, imitate nature, by using a sufficiency to gratify our feelings of comfort, and the opposite of effeminacy will be the consequence.

Another false impression exists as to the danger of leaving off flannel, when it becomes desirable to do so. When the weather is such that the wearer would feel better without it, no fear need be apprehended in relinquishing its use at any moment. So far indeed from such being the case, I cannot too strongly recommend the practice of laying it aside at night, and sleeping in a cotton night shirt. The primary object of wearing flannel under clothing, is to preserve the body at a comfortable and uniform temperature. Wool being of light weight and an imperfect conductor of heat, is the best material to convert into such garments, but at night it is not required for the sake of warmth.

One of the benefits of flannel, is the friction it excites on the skin, determining the blood to the surface and promoting a general circulation of the vital fluids to the extreme parts of the system. Now by wearing it constantly, night and day, the cutaneous surface becomes familiarized with its effect, until finally its influence as a counter-irritant is gone. If laid aside, however, for the night, such is not the case, as all can bear witness who are in the habit of doing so. Another argument in favor of the practice, may be derived from its cleanliness. The garment being suspended in the air during the night, becomes ventilated, and in a measure purified, and in warm weather, when moist from the perspirable matter, is dried.

No fear of "catching cold" need be entertained in adopting this plan. The timid may be confidently assured that those who wear flannel during the day, and during the day only, are much less obnoxious to all diseases of the chest.

Many good and sufficient proofs of the general

benefits of woollen next the surface, might be adduced, but they are such as have been frequently presented to the public. My object in this brief essay, has been to draw the attention of my agricultural brethren, to one or two points which I regard as of considerable importance, and which though well established among the intelligent of the medical profession, are not so well known as they should be, to the people at large.

MEDICUS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

BRINE YOUR HAY—OLD WHIMS.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker.—It may be well to remind some of your readers of the advantage of salting their poor fodder, at intervals through the winter, both for cattle and sheep.

Lay by all your hay, stalks, straw, &c. that are coarse or damaged, then once or twice a week, in warm days, or moderate weather, brine this refuse hay and other feed: to one pail of water add one pint of salt; sprinkle this brine on one large fork-full of dry food, and you will find that all or most of it will be consumed, though some locks may not be impregnated with salt.

Several important advantages may be gained by this treatment.

First, you will dispose of all your poor fodder: second, the stock will eat it with avidity and look full in warm days, when tolerably good feed may lay before them rejected, or eaten with reluctance; third, it answers every purpose of otherwise salting the stock, as they should be; fourth, you will not lose one-half the number of animals, especially sheep, as you would to manage any other way.

Disadvantages of Agricultural Papers.—It is very common to hear the farmer say "I will not subscribe for this or that agricultural paper, because it is published one hundred miles or more abroad from me, and our farming requires a very different process where we live from the neighborhood where the paper is issued."

Now, I would like to have some of these numerous objectors answer through your paper—

Why salting stock, as above directed, except near the sea-shore, would not be beneficial in any other State?

And also inform us what difference there should be of soil, in Maine, or Ohio, or any other State, to produce corn, from that which is required in the vicinity of your paper?

And whether the same manures, when applied in the same manner, on the same kind of soil, will not produce the same effect on the same grain, in any country?

What different effects would draining have in the Western or Southern States over the Northern, when executed in the same kinds of soil, similarly located?

A plow that succeeds well in one State, why not in another, if the soil and sod be the same, where the same kind of work is required?

Why will not a probang or any other instrument that may be described in your paper, that will in all cases succeed in extracting a potato from the throat of an unfortunate animal in Wisconsin, answer as well in the same capacity in Vermont.

I will wait on such objectors, Messrs. Editors, with patience, and not propose any more questions,

if they will either answer the above queries or subscribe for your paper.

We hear much said about hard times, but it is an encouraging thought that we shall not live under a cloud always.

With respect, yours,

S. W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, Vt., Dec. 1842.

From the same.

SICK HOGS.

The diseases and treatment of domestic animals must necessarily claim the attention of the farmer. Sick hogs, I have been informed, could not be cured, and when they would not eat, there was no hope. In consulting London, similar opinions were expressed, and last autumn, when one of my neighbors lost three hogs by sickness, I began to think the general opinion was correct. But in Oct. 1842, I was led to draw a different conclusion, the following case being the first in which I had acted as hog doctor. The circumstances were minutely at the time, and you have them as entered in my memorandum book:

Oct. 5th, 1842. This morning, a young half-breed Berkshire sow, with a litter of seven pigs, five days old, was discovered to be sick, and refused to eat. No cause for her sickness is known, unless she may have eaten something among the sea-weed, half a cartload of which was thrown into the pen yesterday. Had been fed upon swill made with bran, cr-ground corn and barley, and buttermilk.

About ten o'clock, A. M., let her out of the pen, when she appeared to be blind, would turn around in a circle, or run against the fence, or any obstruction before her.

Turned her into a field of grass, where she kept moving round in a circle, with her nose to the ground, without eating the grass. Offered some buttermilk, which she would not take.

Conceiving the disease to be in her head, I cut off the end of her tail, and slit her ears, to bleed her, to which she made no resistance and no outcry.

After wandering about the lot until noon, the tail still trickling with blood, caught and threw her down to administer some medicine. Drawing her mouth open with a rope, the following dose was given, mixed with molasses, and made thin enough with water to be easily poured down:

Recipe.—Calomel, a teaspoonfull;
Powdered jalap, two teaspoonfulls;
Sulphur, one teaspoonfull;
Ginger, one teaspoonfull.

In the afternoon, had spasms, drawing her mouth and neck to the right side. Now thought we should lose the sow and her litter, as they were too young to feed. In the evening the animal was no better, and the medicine had not operated. Caught her again, and poured down her throat a quarter of a pound of Rochelle salts, dissolved in warm water.

Oct. 6th. The medicine has operated, and this morning the animal has improved—taking some swill, and during the day, some soft, nubbins of corn. In the evening, rather languid.

Oct. 7th. In the morning, much better. In the afternoon, well and lively as ever, eating her allowance, and taking care of her pigs.

Nov. 10th. The sow and her pigs all alive and doing well.

RICHMOND.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1843.

WINTER WORK.

The energetic farmer can always find enough to do. His stock claims in winter his special attention. The cattle should be well and regularly tended. Good tenders of the barn place only a small quantity of hay before the animals at a time; this they shake up well before putting it into the crib. They also mix up well the hay of different kinds and qualities, and thus work off the coarser and less palatable fodder, while they keep the stock in good heart.

The same laws of appetite which rule in men, operate also to some extent in cattle. They as well as we, like variety. And where one has corn-fodder, salt hay, and good English hay, it is not well to confine the cattle to the use of one kind only until that is gone, and then to take another and go through with that. But rather give one foddering of each kind daily, and let the additional fodderings be of the kind which is the most abundant.

The cattle should be kept from all uncomfortable exposure to cold—should be kept clean and well carded, and plentifully supplied with good water. Their comfort should be promoted as much as possible.

Carting out Manure.

Occasionally, this work may be attended to in winter, though it may not be well as the general rule. If the manure heap is in a cellar, where the frost does not harden it too much, one will often find it well to take out some of his manure, while the ground is firmly frozen, and leave it on those low and soft lands, where it is difficult carting it in the spring. There is some waste to the manure thus taken out and exposed; and yet the cases are not rare in which the loss is more than counterbalanced by the greater ease of carting, and especially by the fact that the winter is a much less hurried time for both men and team, than the spring. Possibly many farmers, especially those whose hands are nearly as numerous in winter as in summer—we mean where the father and boys do most of the work, may find it advantageous to take the manure out, even on to the firm uplands in winter. The greater convenience of doing it then, may more than outweigh the loss from waste. Where, too, the team is light for the work of the farm, it will be let to as much of the work as possible be done while the wheels move easily and when the work does not drive.

Cutting Bushes and Bogs, or Hassocks.

There are times in winter when the smoothing of the surfaces of wet meadows can be accomplished much more expeditiously than in summer. While the surface is frozen, the laborer has a firm and dry footing—also, the frost holds the bush firmly in place while it meets the blow of the axe. The hassocks or bogs can be cut much faster when the centre of them is frozen, and the outside free from frost, than at any other time.

Gravel may be wheeled or carted on to meadow lands better in winter than in summer.

The Wood pile must be abundantly replenished before the spring opens.

LIEBIG'S ANIMAL CHEMISTRY.

Our thanks are due to John Owen, Esq., the publisher, for a copy of this work.

MR NEWHALL'S FARM.

On one of the mild and beautiful days of last week, we had the pleasure of a ride from the city with Mr Cheever Newhall, to his farm in Dorchester. We know not precisely the size of this farm—it may contain eighty acres or more. Its intelligent owner is spending a part of the profits of his mercantile labors in enriching and smoothing his grounds. As far as we can judge, he is one of the wisest in the class of gentlemen farmers. His plans seem judicious, and his expenditures prudent.

The barn on his place is the best we have ever seen. It is 110 feet long, 44 wide and with 16 feet posts. The whole is shingled or clapboarded. Within are scantlings to keep the hay from pressing so firmly upon the sides, as to prevent a circulation of air. Under the whole is a fine, deep, well-stained cellar. About one-third of this, running the whole length, is a vegetable cellar; one-third of the remainder at one end, is intended for the reception of muck or meadow mud, and other matters for compost, which are tipped in through the floor. Here, such part as is wanted, is always to be had for mixing in with the droppings of the cattle in winter or summer; and the remainder is where it is wanted as a bed for salt ley, urine, or any other liquid which may be carted into the barn floor and let down upon the heap below. There the work of composting can go on in all weather, summer or winter. Mr N. has, within a mile of him, and of his own, meadow mud, salt marsh sods and mud, river or creek-mud and sand—and these he draws upon freely. His farm now furnishes many tons of hay for the market, though his stock is about twenty cows, four oxen, and four horses. In a few years, apparently, he will want more barn room.

The soil of this place is preeminently a strong clayey loam, well suited to grass. But we intended to speak of the farm buildings and stock, rather than of the farm, at this time.

Every part of the barn is convenient and substantial. A small watering trough runs along before his cows, at the foot of the stanchions, at one end of which stands a pump, and here water is always put within their reach while they are in the barn. Mr N. has about twenty cows, mostly of native or the common breed, and we have never heard that he has paid great prices for any of them. They are in good condition, and look every way well. The milk from them is sold at the barn, and an exact account of the yield is kept.

We think this gentleman informed us, about a year since, that his cows for the twelve months of 1841, averaged about four qts. of milk per day; including of course all the time that they went dry. The calves were killed at two days old.

We have never known another instance, in this vicinity, in which the produce in milk, of a definite number of native or mostly native cows, has been so accurately ascertained. These were good cows, and well kept, and yet the produce was only one gallon from a cow per day. We say only one gallon, but we do not mean by that to hint that we deem the quantity small, for we do not. Take any considerable number of cows that will give their 12 or 13 quarts per day, in the height of June feed, and within a month or two after calving, and they will generally fail to come up to four quarts per day for the whole 365. We doubt whether the cows of Massachusetts will average 2 1-2 qts. per day from the time they are three years old, until they are dried off to be fattened.

There is a difference between a debt of revenge and every other debt. By paying our other debts, we are equal with all mankind; but in refusing to pay a debt of revenge, we are superior to him—Lacan.

I CAN'T AFFORD IT.

Many common farmers when asked to adopt new processes, and try experiments, answer, "It will do well enough for rich men and book farmers, but I can't afford it." When Mr Coke, the great Norfolk farmer of England, had learned that two horses abreast would do nearly as much work at plowing as three when harnessed one before the other, he not only changed his own course, and harnessed abreast, but induced many others to do the same. In one instance, when riding, he saw a poor man at work in the old way. Stopping his carriage, he went into the field, induced the man to change his mode of harnessing for a few rounds, and forced him to confess that his two horses abreast seemed to work as easy as the three had done. "Well now, good sir, said Coke, 'get your harnesses properly fixed for working abreast hereafter.'" "I think not," said the other. "Why not?" "Ah, this working with two horses will do well enough for you rich men, but I can't afford it." He is not the only man who has thought himself too poor to afford to save labor in the cultivation of his land.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On Monday evening, the friends of agriculture met at the State House. Hon. Jonathan Gardiner, of Seconk, was chosen Chairman pro tem.; S. W. Cole, Ed. of the Farmers' Journal, Secretary.

H. C. Merriam, Esq., Hon. Dr. Brown, of Medway, Hon. B. V. French, of Braintree, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the meetings of the winter.

This committee reported for President—Hon. DANIEL P. KING, of Danvers. Vice Presidents—Hon. Jonathan Gardiner, of Seconk, Hon. B. V. French, of Braintree, and Edmund Badger, Esq., of North Adams.

Secretaries, Reporters and Business Committee—Allen Putnam, Ed. N. E. Farmer; H. C. Merriam, Esq., ex-Ed. Bost. Cultivator; S. W. Cole, Esq., Ed. Farmers' Journal; Wm. Buckminster, Esq., Ed. Mass. Plowman.

There was much discussion, or rather there were many remarks upon agricultural education, a report of which we are obliged to defer until next week.

Subject for discussion at next meeting—The Breeding of Stock.

THE WEATHER.

Last Wednesday we spoke of remarkable warmth, with fogs and rains, for several days preceding that time. The week since then has been still more remarkable. The weather has been prevaillingly fair, and yet so mild that on several nights there has been little if any frost. The sun has taken out early in the day all the frost of the coldest of the nights. There can be no frost, we should judge, in the ground generally, and the plow would probably run very well this day (Jan. 23.)

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 21, 1843.

Pears—var. Ambrette, by Cheever Newhall, Esq., of Dorchester. Easter Beurre, Monsieur le Cure, and a new pear from Van Mons, from the Pomological Garden of the late Robert Manning, Esq., Salem.

Apples—var. Yellow Bellflower, and Danvers Winter Sweet—from the Pomological Garden, Salem.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North westerly exposure, for the week ending Jan. 22.

Jan. 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	21	26	27 N. W.
Tuesday,	17	16	24	22 N. W.
Wednesday,	18	22	40	42 S.
Thursday,	19	33	50	46 S.
Friday,	20	39	60	46 E.
Saturday,	21	33	51	43 S.
Sunday,	22	33	38	43 N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 23, 1843.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 800 Sheep, and 100 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. An advance was effected and we advance our quotations, viz: a few extra \$4 75. First quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Second quality, \$3 50 a 4 00. Third quality, \$3 25 a 3 50.

Sheep—Salts from \$1 00 to 1 50. Wethers, from \$2 50, to 3 75.

Swine.—A small lot at 3 1-2. A lot to close at 2 3-4. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$3 25 to 2 75 per bushel. Red Top, 0 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 0 to 12c.—Southern, 0 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 20 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

Nearly all the late arrivals of Corn having been disposed of or stored by first hands, the article at the close seemed to meet a more ready sale at our present quotations.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round, old, 00 to 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 43 a 49—0 do. white 45 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 9 a —Rye, Northern, 63 a 65—do Southern, 60 a 00—do Southern, 28 a 30—Northern do, 31 to 32—Beans, per bushel 1 23 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. —a—Eran,—

FLOUR. The market remains without any material alteration on prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 62 a 0 00—do, half, 80-00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 4 62—Philadelphia do, 4 mos. \$4 50 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low M 4 00, \$4 50 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountaint, 450 a 0 00—Cincinnati, \$4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4 50 a 0 00—do, City, \$0 00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do, Country \$0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 62 a 0 00—do fancy brands \$4 75 a 4 81—Ohio via Canal, 0 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$0 00 a 0 00. Rye, 0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions of the past week are of much importance.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl. \$7 75 a \$25—Navy—\$7 00 a 25—No. 1, 5 75 a 16 00—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—city clear 4 00. hbl. \$11 50 a 00 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 11 00—Mess, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$3 50 a 6 00—do Mess of other States, a —do—do Prime do \$0 00 a 0 00—do Cargo do 0 00—do—Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unsalted, 8 a 10—do, 12 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 63 a 7—do South and Western, 0 a 0—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, a 5 00—a new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and cts. per pound.

The sales of fleece and pulled have been made during the week in a considerable extent.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—do 3 4 do 32 a 30—do 1 2 do 3 29—1 4 do 30—do 2 5 do 27—Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—do unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengali do 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26—No.—No. 1, do, do, 23 a 25—No. 2, do do 15 a 20—3, do do do a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture, having had twenty years' experience in one of the most flourishing and principal Nurseries and Gardens in Massachusetts, would now engage himself to take charge of any public or private establishment in New England. The most satisfactory references given.

A line addressed to W. W. G., post paid, to the care of Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston, will command immediate attention. 3w* Jan. 24, 1843.

A SITUATION.

Wanted a man and his wife to take charge of an Island farm and stock of cows and sheep in Tuttenborough, N. H. A compensation of \$200 a year, and house rent and board, or a share of the produce will be given. Apply *post paid*, to DERBY & FULLER, 4 Exchange st., Boston. None need apply without the strongest recommendations for honesty and ability. 3w Jan. 11, 1843.

FARMER AND GARDNER WANTED.

A Farm about 16 miles from Boston, containing 100 acres of land, would be let on shares to an experienced man. Terms liberal. Also, a Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and every convenience for raising early vegetables. All of which is under a good state of cultivation.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer. 2w Jan. 11, 1843.

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

SPLENDID BULBO'S FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:

Tigridis—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, five double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Peonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into shreds, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Casckne, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand and One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

POUDRETTE (POUDRETTE):

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely open, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

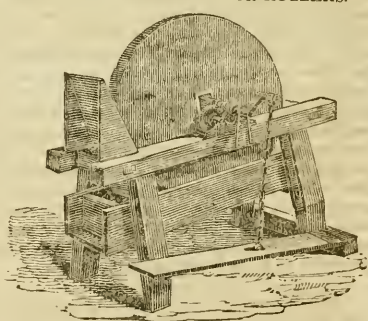
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$8 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of using grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM LINES ON CHARITY,

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The Christian loves his own. But is his God
Content with this, who, full of bonny, pours
His Sun ray on the evil and the good,
And, like a parent, gathereth round his board
The thankless with the just?
Speak, servants of that Blessed one who gave
The glorious precept, "Love your enemies;—
Is it enough that ye should love your friends,
Even as the heathen do?"

God of strength!

Be watchful; and when we daily kneel
Beside our pillow of repose, and say,
"Forgive us, Father, even as we forgive,"
Grant that the oft-repeated prayer seal not
Our condemnation.

The Punster.—Of all the grievances in society, the professed punster is to me the most intolerable. You cannot be safe in his company a minute. If you venture an observation, he seizes on it with the voracity of a mastiff. The silence of a punster is portentous as the calm before a storm. He sits "hushed in grim repose," till the expected word comes; and then it is his cue. His ambition is to set the circle in a roar—to perpetrate the most execrable pun.

He comes into your room with half-a-dozen famous extempore puns, which have cost him a morning's labor to concoct. As long as he can clinch a word, or raise a laugh, he does not care how old or how bad the pun is. He will call a servant singing in a garret, "an attic warbler." He calls a friend of mine an *unit-harian*, because he has but one lock of hair on his head. He addresses a shoemaker as the sovereign of the soul. He calls a toper a *spiritual* being; and if you are a lawyer, he supposes you raise your steam from *Coke*. He is indefatigable in chasing down his pun; he reads only to find out resemblances, and listens only to bring in his pun. He is fond of no play save a play upon words, and he makes game of every thing—

"A wit with dunces and a dunce with wits."

His favorite poet is Crabbe, and his light reading, Joe Miller and "Flowers of Wit." His brain is full of the "eggs of bon-mots and specks of repartees." If you are in a dilemma, and ask him what steps you should take, he recommends the Court steps. Dancing he calls the "essence of hops"—and if you ask him to ring the bell, with great solemnity he puts a ring on the finger of some pretty girl. A loafer in tatters he calls an *open* man—and blacksmiths he proves to be rogues, because they are in the *forging* business. If you tell him his coat is too short, he tells you it will be *long* before he gets another. In short he seems to like a good thing in proportion to its age, and wishes to shine not so much as the inventor as the transmitter of a jest. He lives upon a pun, and finishes his career of a bad *di-gest-ion*.—*The Pledge.*

"**Day after the Fair.**"—The Vermont Statesman announces that its editor, Mr Day, has gone to get married.—*Bost. Trans.*

An Irishman inquired at the Post Office if there was a letter for him. "Your name, sir," said the clerk. "An" is 'nt it on the letter surely," said Pat.

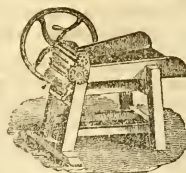
The Arab Horse.—A most moving incident, illustrative of the extraordinary strength, as well as attachment of the Arab horse, is given by De La Martine, in his beautiful *Travels in the East*:

"An Arab chief, with his tribe, had attacked in the night a caravan of Damascus, and plundered it. When loaded with their spoil, however, the robbers were overtaken in their return by some horsemen of the Pacha of Acre, who killed several, and bound the remainder with cords. In this state of bondage they brought one of the prisoners, named Abou el Marock, to Acre, and laid him, bound hand and foot, wounded as he was, at the entrance of their tent, where they slept during the night. Kept awake by his wounds, the Arab heard his horse's neigh at a little distance, and being desirous to stroke, for the last time, the companion of his life, he dragged himself, bound as he was, to his horse, which was picketed at a little distance. 'Poor friend,' said he, 'what will you do among the Turks? You will be shut up under the roof of a khan, with the horses of a pacha or an aga; no longer will the women and the children of the tent bring you barley, camel's milk, or *dawra* in the hollow of their hands; no longer will you gallop free as the wind of Egypt in the desert; no longer will you cleave with your bosom the waters of the Jordan. If I am to be a slave, at least, may you go free. Go, return to your tent, which you know so well; let my wife that Abou el Marock will return no more; but put your head still in the folds of the tent, and lick the hands of my beloved children.' With these words, as his hands were tied, he undid with his teeth the fetters which held the courser bound, and set him at liberty; but the noble animal, on receiving its freedom, instead of bounding away to the desert, bent his head over his master, and seeing him in fetters and on the ground, took him up gently by his clothes in his teeth, and set off at full speed towards home. Without ever resting, he made straight for the distant but well known tent in the mountains of Arabia. He arrived there in safety, and laid his master safe down at the feet of his wife and children, and immediately dropped down dead with fatigue. The whole tribe mourned him; the poets celebrated his fidelity; and his name is still constantly in the mouths of the Arabs of Jericho."

Sharp Shooting.—They tell some tough stories of the western hunters. The following is a specimen. The reader of course will not believe it—unless he chooses to. We copy as we find it.

"At a late hunt at the West, one of the sportsmen in firing at a squirrel, sent a rifle ball through a bee-tree. He did n't wish to partake of the honey, which was issuing pretty fast from the bullet-hole, until his return from the hunt; but how to stop it, was a question for immediate decision. Well, taking a bit of pine, he made a plug of the proper size, put it in the muzzle of his rifle and shot it into the hole as snug as could be—thus preventing any further waste!"

The editor of the New Orleans Tropic was determined to keep Thanksgiving as nearly in the New England mode as the climate would admit. He announced his intention as follows: "We shall luxuriate over our dinner till about four o'clock; we shall then go out and slide on a smooth plank for half an hour; 'teter' for another half hour, and then pitch cents until dark. In the evening we shall go *a-courting*."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequences peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
500 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	300 " Patent Snails.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
250 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Drift do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Hauler do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers

March 17.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1843.

[NO. 31.]

N. E. FARMER.

FARMERS' MEETINGS AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Report of Remarks at the First Meeting, Jan. 22.

Mr Buckminster, Ed. Mass. Plowman, explained a course of proceeding at the meetings in past years, and expressed his gratification at seeing so many persons present at this time. Then he remarked that there is something peculiar in the conjunction of agriculturists as well as others, at the present time. There is much suffering, and yet produce is abundant and prices are low. What shall we do? Many of us in this vicinity must enter our courses. The markets have been changed. Fruits are becoming comparatively more important. Our fruits are gaining favor, especially apples. Massachusetts apples are preferred to others. Europe cannot furnish so good; and ours are better, especially for shipping, than those that grow south of us. Our attention, therefore, should be given more to apples—and in the south-part of the Commonwealth, we can grow as good peaches as they do in New Jersey.

Other States will furnish grain so cheap, that we cannot afford to grow it for market. Hay, wheat, the dairy, we can still do something with. Mr Merriam, ex-Ed. Boston Cultivator, thought an influence had gone out from our meetings that had been good.

Agricultural Education, he named as the subject of his remarks. Agriculture, he said, wants the spade, aid, and talents of educated men. How shall we infuse a favorable regard for agriculture into literature and legislation? How, but by giving more agricultural education? This matter is worth to explain and impress. Our educated men are but little about agriculture. They can talk of Berkshires and improved breeds, but they are ignorant of many of the simple things in common bandry. And in the way of legislation they are but little for the farming interests. This is not our fault, for as they know nothing about agriculture, they know not how to aid it. Something should be done to give the educated more acquaintance with farming. Our college has a course of lectures on anatomy and on architecture, and our graduate can talk with the physician about bones, and with the carpenter about the parts of work—while of the farmer's operations he knows nothing, and with the farmer he can make no talk. He can hardly tell a bull from a heifer, or a man of eminence has said he did not know a pumpkin from a squash. This was not the man's fault, but the fault of his education. He, and others of learning and eminence, have no sympathy with farmers. How can we create such a sympathy? We must have a college professor of agriculture. Had the college an experimental farm, and those students who had a taste for agriculture, should gratify it, and would fit themselves for the cultivation of the soil. Many educated men, especially ministers, regret much that they know nothing about farming.

Of all the pursuits of life, farming is the most important. Remove all theologians, and yet a knowledge of God would be obtained from his works. Remove the lawyers, and we might be quite as well off as now. Remove the physicians, and in the opinion of some, we might live as long and be as well as now:—But without farmers we cannot get along.

If the farmers ever wish talent to bear on Agriculture, they must educate men for the purpose of acting in its behalf. But they cannot do this by means of an agricultural school—even such an one as may at sometime be established under Mr Buzzy's will, cannot do enough—it can influence only a few. We want some of this education given to all our graduates, so that they may look upon agriculture as a reputable science—as much so as the other pursuits of life, and so that the young of both sexes shall not turn away from it. "If we would have Agriculture as prominent as the sister arts," we must make the young look upon it with favor.

In our country now, the prospects for moral and religious growth are bright, because of the abundance of our productions. We have none of the starvation which in England is stirring up the people, and scattering "fire-brands, arrows and death." Our agriculturists make the greater part of our population, and pay three-quarters of the duties; and yet the President said nothing of agriculture in his message. So little is this great interest regarded.

Sons take their notions from the father; and where the parents disdain agriculture and labor, the children will do so too. All our young men at college learn what they ought not, and what it takes them a long time to unlearn, viz: a disdain for the laboring classes.

In common schools there is no instruction upon agriculture, and yet there ought to be, and might be.

That the education of farmers is defective, has been said by Mr Rives, of Virginia, and by Gov. Seward, of New York. But that it is so, is not their fault. At our colleges farming is not properly regarded. Mr M. said, I am not envious of, or hostile to, our colleges, but I would tax them if they will not do something for farming.

Mr Brown, of Medway, thought that the gentleman who preceded him had been too general in his remarks relating to the disesteem of agriculture, and that the evil, so far as it exists, is not to be charged so much to defects in the college course, as in the common schools, and especially in the family. The evil lies in this, viz: an idea that those who acquire some considerable learning cannot work, or are not expected to work, with their hands. Here lies the evil; and this evil should be corrected.

It is not true that the educated men in the country are uninterested in farming. Many of these men are in fact deeply interested, and are allowed by all to be among the very best farmers. Young men, in many instances, who have spent a boyhood in farming, afterwards get an education, and then carry on farms in connection with professional labors. A professorship of agriculture might do

good, but its great influence would be to promote a sort of genteel farming. We want something that will work more early and more widely, and that can be applied in the school and the family.

Mr Merriam. If you dignify agriculture at the college, the science comes up in the public estimation.

Mr Cole, Ed. Farmers' Journal, asked whether, if ministers, lawyers and doctors are of little use, it is because they have been to college?

Mr Merriam. "I did not say they are of no use. The gentleman misunderstood me."

Mr Cole. "I think not—I have no intention to misrepresent."

Mr C. further said, that as far as he had observed, there was no profession more respectable than farming. Why is it that candidates for political offices are spoken of as farmers, emphatically, by their partisans? Why do men claim for their candidates the title of farmers, if it be not honorable?

Mr Putnam, Ed. N. E. Farmer, was sorry that any statements should be made which represented that the farmer's calling is not as respectable as that of others; for even if such is the fact, the proclamation of it here, and the sending it out to be read by the youth of the land, will tend to increase the very evil we wish to remedy. If we say it is disreputable, the young will believe that it is so, and will hold their notions and govern their course accordingly. His own observations did not tell him that farmers and farming are held in disesteem by men of other pursuits; so far as he knew, it is the farmers themselves who speak unfavorably of their calling, and not the professional men, or the merchants and mechanics. Many in trade look to the farm as the place where they hope to pass the evening of their days: candidates for office are put forward as farmers. These are indications of the estimate in which the calling is held. He would be glad to see a professorship of agriculture at college, and instruction relating to farming given in the common schools and in the family. He would rejoice at the adoption of any means which should make the farmers a more intelligent and scientific class of men. But he was sorry that a representation should go out from here, that the calling is not now respectable and respected.

Mr Merriam protested against the misrepresentation which had been put upon his remarks by two of the official reporters. He had not said that farming was not respectable; but he wanted to have the pursuit brought up to be regarded as favorably as other callings.

[NOTE.—We have tried in this report to make Mr Merriam's remarks bear as slightly as his language possibly could, against the common (and just) estimation in which farming is held, excepting in one sentence, where we have quoted his own language and marked it as a quotation. We are unable to see how a man can plead strenuously to have agriculture raised up to equally favorable regard as other arts and sciences, without leaving it as a necessary inference, that agriculture now is comparatively low and in disrepute.—Ed.]

Mr Buckminster had worked at farming in his

young, and often also in his riper years, and he had never felt ashamed of it. He had always thought it a good calling.

A gentleman from New Hampshire, (name not known,) called himself a *farmer*—one of the working farmers—and he thought farming the best of all pursuits. And how and where would he teach it? He would do it at home. As soon as the child could, he should be made to do some work. And he should go on *working*. He should cut up bushes, and make all his grounds smooth, and neat and productive by his *work*. We complain of hard times;—why? Because the young must wear a ruffle shirt, and cannot touch a hoe without his gloves on. Let the young men—gloves off—go to *work*—and then times will be well enough. He did not wish the *farmer* to have much *learning*. These learned men make good farmers, because they spend much money in their farming operations.

PLOWING MATCH OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the autumn we gave some account of the trial of plows at Andover. We find in the last No. of the *Genesee Farmer*, a more full account in the form of a Report, from the intelligent and accurate Chairman of the Committee, J. W. Proctor, Esq. This is the best report we have ever seen from any of our Societies on plowing and plows. It enters into minute details, and is, therefore, valuable to most readers.—Ed. N. E. F.

The Committee on Plowing with double teams, REPORT:

That sixteen teams were entered, thirteen of which were present and engaged in the work. The field selected for the purpose was directly in front of the buildings of the Theological Institution at Andover. Lots Nos. 1 to 10 were 18 rods long and 24 1-2 feet wide. Nos. 11 to 13 were 17 rods long and 26 1-2 feet wide; each containing about one-sixth of an acre. The soil may be described as a heavy granite soil, with a very hard gravelly or stony subsoil. Most of the fast rocks near the surface had been removed. The soil itself appears never to have been plowed more than five inches deep, and the subsoil was so hard that it was difficult to attain the requisite depth of seven inches. Of consequence, the appearance of the furrows was rougher and more broken than it would otherwise have been, and the power required to move the plow was necessarily much increased. The lots were drawn and the work was done as follows, viz:

No. 1. Jesse Curtis, of Marblehead, owner; George W. Winslow, plowman; Andrew Curtis, driver. Plow made by Ruggles & Co., 2d size; work done in 58 minutes, with 21 furrows. The furrows were well laid, smooth, and rather shallow.

No. 2. Charles Foster, of Andover, owner; Charles W. Foster, plowman; John P. Foster, driver. Plow made by Ruggles & Co., 2d size; work done in 64 minutes, with 21 furrows. The furrows were lapped a little, not quite seven inches deep, well laid.

No. 3. Ralph H. Chandler, of Andover, owner; himself plowman; Joseph Chandler, jr., driver. Plow made by Ruggles & Co., Eagle size; work done in 62 minutes, with 19 furrows, quite deep, and appeared more broken than most of the others; the work was faithfully done.

No. 4. Geo. P. Wilkins, of Middleton, owner; James Wilkins, 2d, plowman; Andrew F. Curtis,

driver. Plow made by Ruggles & Co., with a circular cutter, from one of Pike's plows: work done in 44 minutes, with 19 furrows. In going the second round, the point of the share was broken by striking against a fast rock; but this inconvenience was counterbalanced by the extra skill and exertion of the plowman. For this work the second premium was awarded.

No. 5. Joseph Kittridge, of Andover, owner; Nathan Foster 3d, plowman; Israel Foster, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., size A. Work done in 45 minutes, with 19 furrows, of proper depth; not so regularly laid as some of the others, probably through inattention to this point on the part of the plowman.

No. 6. Samuel Jenkins, of Bradford, owner; Joshua Day, plowman; Samuel Jenkins, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., size A.; work done in 41 minutes with 18 furrows. These furrows were wide, of full depth and well turned; somewhat broken, favorable for the land. For this work the third premium was awarded.

No. 7. Jacob S. Phelps, of Andover, owner; himself plowman; Chandler Phelps, driver. Plow made by Ruggles & Co., 3d size; work done in 63 minutes with 20 furrows; not so even as some, and rather shallow. The plow was not large enough for the work.

No. 8. Wm. Peters, of Andover, owner; himself plowman; George Jewett, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., 2d size; work done in 41 minutes with 19 furrows; irregularly laid as compared with others.

No. 9. James Stevens 2d, of Hanover, owner; Franklin Kimball, plowman; John Martin, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., size A.; work done in 40 minutes with 17 furrows. This team was a pair of oxen and a horse; they worked remarkably well and quick, and with little fatigue. Their work was done as well as any on the field, but in the opinion of a majority of the committee, the team was not such a double team as was contemplated when the premiums were offered; of consequence, not a regular competitor for the premiums.

NOTE.—Since this decision was made, the board of Trustees have determined that a team like this may properly be admitted as a competitor for these premiums.

A gratuity equal to half the first premium, is recommended for this performance.

No. 10. Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover, owner; Otis M. Clarke, plowman; J. H. Barker, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., size B.; work done in 52 minutes with 19 furrows; not cut so true as some—wide and flat. This team was well trained, as Mr Barker's cattle always are.

No. 11. Samuel F. Barker, of Andover, owner; Timothy Faulkner, plowman; Samuel M. Barker, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., Sod. C.; work done in 58 minutes with 20 furrows. This land was less favorable for plowing than most of the others; it was considered well plowed and laid, but not the depth required.

No. 12. John F. Carleton, of Andover, owner; Simeon Foster, plowman; J. F. Carleton, driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., size A.; work done in 60 minutes with 21 furrows. This was laid very smooth indeed, and in all respects well done. For this work was awarded the fourth premium.

No. 13. Samuel Jenkins jr., of Andover, owner; John F. Foster, plowman; Samuel Jenkins jr., driver. Plow made by Prouty & Co., size A.; work done in 51 minutes with 20 furrows; very perfect.

ly done indeed, and quick, without hurry or fatigue—evinced skill in plowman and driver, and perfect discipline in the team. For this work was awarded the first premium.

Recapitulation of Premiums.

Samuel Jenkins jr., Andover, 1st,	\$12
George P. Wilkins, Middleton, 2d,	10
Samuel Jenkins, Bradford, 3d,	8
John F. Carleton, Andover, 4th,	6
James Stevens, 2d, Andover, a gratuity,	6

In attempting to discriminate among the performances of so many, so nearly equal, it would naturally follow that there would be differences of opinion in the minds of the committee, and probably their opinions may in some instances differ from others who examined the work. Several of the committee have had much practical experience both in *holding* and *driving*, and their opinions were particularly regarded in the decisions made. Where all did so well, it is not easy to say with certainty which did the best.

Much credit is due to all concerned, for their promptness in being ready for the work—starting precisely at the time appointed, and for the want of noise, and hurry and bustle in their movements, and for the general propriety of the performance.

Considering the hardness of the soil and difficulties of the work, we think it was as well done as any match we have ever witnessed. The plows used were designed to lay the furrows flat. In a light soil this is unquestionably the preferable mode of laying them; but it was the opinion of some of the committee, that on a heavy soil this, on land naturally moist and cold, it is better to leave the furrows somewhat broken, or a lip on the edge, so that the atmospherical agency may aid in pulverizing them, especially if the plowing is in autumn, when the furrows will be exposed to the frosts of the ensuing winter.

This Society has appropriated from \$60 to \$100 a year for 20 years last past, to encourage improvements in plowing. Not less than \$1500 has been paid for this purpose. It is fair to inquire what benefits have resulted from this expenditure. It is not sufficient that it affords an interesting and exciting spectacle for the time, like any other great hazard, but to justify the continuance of such appropriations, there should result some practical benefits.

Having witnessed all the exhibitions in this county, and many of those in other counties, may be permitted to testify as to their practical influence, and do say without hesitation, that the premiums offered for the improvement in the construction and use of plows, next to those for the management of farms, have been among the most beneficial appropriations of the funds of the Society.

Who that remembers the structure of the plow in common use thirty years since, and compares them with the best approved structures of the present time, will doubt on this subject? It is perfectly easy to demonstrate that a saving of one-half the labor may be made by proper attention to the form and finish of the plow used.

The prominent points to be considered in the structure of the plow, are the power required to draw it, the ease or difficulty of directing it, the manner in which it turns the furrow. The power of draft can be ascertained with great precision, by means of an instrument constructed

the purpose, placed between the end of the beam and the chain by which the plow is drawn. Actual observation shows that some plows will do the same work with about half the power required by others. Suppose this to be so, then one pair of cattle on a plow of best construction, will effect as much as two pair on a plow of bad construction; and at the same time will probably leave the ground in better condition for cultivation.

Take into view, also, that the plowman himself in manage the team of one pair of cattle without driver, and that a driver will always be needed with two pair of cattle, and it is not extravagant to say that in the ordinary plowing of our fields, one pair of labor may be saved by a proper attention to the structure of the plow and the discipline of the cattle.

Let any of our farmers who have not been attentive to these improvements heretofore, apply the principles on their own farms, and we will warrant that they will save more than the whole amount of all their taxes, (excepting the grocer's tax for that which is not bread,) in the first year of their application.

In the selection of plows from the numerous approved patterns before the public, it will not do to rely entirely upon certificates. If you do, like to medicines in use, perfection will be found in every shop. Some plows may be admirably adapted to turn a proper furrow where the land is level and free of stones and other obstructions, that would not answer at all in rough and hard soil. Others are specially designed to set the furrows on edge, turning it but half over. Which of these is best, will depend upon the character of the soil, and the use for which it is intended.

The Scotch farmers, who are not a whit behind in the shrewdest Yankees in their agricultural improvements, prefer the plow that cuts a narrow row and sets it on edge. The cast iron plows were introduced a few years since from the north part of the State of New York, broke the land in pieces and left the furrow in a most irregular condition; performing the double operation of a plow and harrow.

The peculiarities of the plows now most popular, that they cut wide furrows and lay them flat, leaving the surface when passed over with a roller, as smooth as before it was turned. Among the valuable plows that have been offered to the public within a few years, those constructed by Mr. E. of Danvers, are entitled to a respectful notice. Rarely, if ever, have we seen better work from these plows turned out when directed by the skillful hand of Mr Tapley.

If our recollection is right, the mould board and roller upon these plows were particularly adapted for the purpose. We have the testimony of Mr. Man, whose authority in matters connected with agriculture, is second to that of no man among us, at the best working plow he ever saw was made Mr Pike, of Danvers." It is to be hoped that man who succeeded so well in his first attempt in construction of this useful implement, will persevere in this application of his labor.

If we would realize the full benefits to be derived from our plowing matches, perhaps it would well to follow them with the offer of suitable premiums for the cultivation of the field plowed. The distinguishing characteristics of each land plow, be distinctly stated in the report of the committee. Let the cultivation be similar on all, and the quantities of produce be noted on each.

Then would the result show which work was best. That plowing must be best which has a tendency to produce the best crops, whatever the form of the furrow or the beauty of its appearance.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

J. W. PROCTOR.

Andover, Sept. 28, 1842.

WINTER PLOWING.

Farmers! the greatest enemy with whom you have to contend in your pursuit, now lies in ambush in the soil, more numerous than the army of Xerxes, ready to rise up in numerous shapes quick as the winter's frost will let them, and thick as Rhoderic Dhu's men behind every bush. Their attacks are made by night and by day; some by open warfare, while others choose the lurking Indian mode, and immediately retreat to their camps. Like the coney they are all a feeble folk, and easily conquered, if, as the Romans used to say, you carry the war into Africa; or, to drop the style *militaire*, if you neglected to plow your planting grounds in the fall, improve the time to break them up during the winter, if the frost will admit. It will do much towards destroying the numerous insects which are so injurious to summer crops, particularly corn and potatoes. In addition, you derive also great benefit from the operation of the frost and the atmosphere in pulverizing and enriching the soil. Your teams are now strong and vigorous. Plow deep.—*Conn. Far. Gaz.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

CARROT CROP.

MR. EDITOR—I am induced to give an account of my carrot crop, from having seen in your paper of the 11th instant, a statement of two crops of the same kind, presented to the Worcester County Agricultural Society for premiums. The products are nearly equal—both say nearly 600 bushels to the acre. Mr Taft Foster (one of the applicants), calls the land on which he raised 143 bushels, 40 square rods; but by his dimensions, I make 48.34 rods, which will reduce the yield to a fraction less than 470 bushels to the acre. Mr Foster says that he has endeavored to obtain the largest crop on the smallest piece of land, with the least expense in manure, labor or cultivation, which could with reasonable economy be accomplished." But his crop, with a large expense of labor and manure falls short of mine. Besides, he selected an old garden, highly manured the preceding year, and also previous to planting. Mine was a piece of sward land, remote from any building, and without any manure for two years previous.

The land on which my carrots grew, is a little eminence on a marsh, and at high water becomes an island. It was measured a few years since, by a surveyor, and contained just a quarter of an acre; and if any thing, it is growing less every year. The soil is a sandy loam, resting on a yellow sub-soil. It was mowed the preceding years, and had no manure. The fore part of last April it was plowed, and 10 one-horse loads of hog-pen manure spread and harrowed lengthwise the furrow, and then 20 bushels unleached ashes put on and raked in. On the 14th of April it was planted with onion seed—rows 24 inches apart, for the purpose of putting carrots between, after the onions had been hoed once. May 28th, planted half a pound of Orange carrot seed, with Willis's seed sower, which

was performed in two hours. The carrots were hoed twice, which took 2 1-2 days each time, and 2 in thinning; 4 days harvesting, and 1 for a horse to bring in and deliver to purchasers. Sold 143 bushels at one shilling a bushel, all weighed by hay scales; and put 43 bushels in my cellar; making 186 bushels, equal to 734 bushels an acre. The onions were very light; the seed being old, but a small part came up; had only 20 bushels. But from the same piece of ground, I took a horse-cart with side boards, full of winter squashes. Sold 438 lbs. of the squashes for one cent a pound—the remainder were used in my family and fed out. The onions and squashes paid for the manure and all the labor before the carrots were planted. The manure was purchased at 50 cts. a horse load, and paid 12 1-2 cts. per bushel for ashes—both making \$7 50 cost of manure.

The carrot crop will stand thus:

186 bushels, at 1s.	\$31 00
Expense—1 1/2 lb. seed at 75 cts.	\$0 37 1/2
Planting,	25
7 days hoeing and thinning, at 75 cts.	5 25
4 days harvesting at do.	3 00
1 do. horse to carry in crop,	75
Whole expense of cultivation,	\$9 62

Net profit on 1-4 of an acre, \$21 37

Equal to \$85 50 an acre. But instead of selling my carrots at one shilling a bushel, had I charged them to my stock at \$10 a ton, as Mr Foster did, the result would have been nearly double.

One thing I think is worth mentioning in harvesting the carrots. I hired a man by the name of A. W. Congdon, and set him to digging the roots with an iron shovel, and after he had finished and thrown them into heaps ready for topping, the time employed did not exceed 12 hours, which made an average of 15 1-2 bushels an hour, or less than 4 minutes to every bushel. He had no help, and said that he had never dug any before. No request was made for extra exertion, and indeed I had no right to, as his wages were only 50 cents a day.

I do not approve of sward land for carrots; they grow large at top, but the roots are short; when they come in contact with the sward, it prevents their shooting down, but it requires less time in hoeing than old ground, as there are not so many weeds to contend with.

The tops were thrown into heaps and covered with soil, to remain till spring, when they are to be spread over the same ground and plowed in for another crop of carrots. I was prompted to this method from having seen it stated in your paper, not long since, that if the tops of roots are left on the ground where they grow, that the same kind of crop might be continued from year to year without a resort to rotation. I intend to try the experiment and give you the result.

Wickford, R. I., Jan. 25, 1843.

¶ We are happy to receive statements like the above, showing the actual products from definite quantities of land. In this case the crop was profitable. We, however, should have charged the carrots with their proportion of the expense of the manure. This would not vary the profit on the land, but would have shifted some of it from the carrots to the onions and squashes. We should be pleased to hear from our correspondent often.—E. N. E. F.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The following "Notes" we copy from the Magazine of Horticulture, but with additions and emendations by the author.

Notes on England and France, during two several visits to those Countries, in the years 1840, 1841 and 1842; with some remarks on their Buildings and Horticulture, and on Rural Affairs, &c. By WILLIAM KENBICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Liverpool, which I visited for the first time in December last, is in lat. 53° 27' north; and, being near the northwestern coast, is deemed a very cold part of England. The sun rose at that time and place at half-past 8 o'clock, and remained above the horizon only seven hours, its greatest elevation being but thirteen degrees at noon. From these causes, vegetation is neither so rapid, nor is its growth so prolonged, at that place, as in the more southern and inland counties, and in the vicinity of London. The gardens and nursery grounds of some of the most distinguished cultivators, are protected from cold winds by numerous sub-divisions of hedges, which screen them from the cold, thus essentially promoting the growth of various tender plants. These hedges being trained very close and flat, occupy but little space. They consist sometimes of the beech, which retains its leaves and protecting power for a long time when dry, and till late in winter; or the *Sorbus hybridus*, or silver-leaved mountain ash, being very handsome and well furnished with branches, is also sometimes used; evergreen privet being at times combined with this, or with the beech, to render the bottom more impervious and secure.

The country of England, through which I passed, was generally sub-divided by hedges: it seemed a rolling country, with but few stones; and in the highest state of cultivation. These hedges being planted on the edge of a dry ditch, are seldom pruned; thus managed, they occupy much ground; yet though they have frequent breaches, or weak parts, they seem to answer as an effectual fence to the well-trained English cattle; but I doubt whether they would answer for ours, accustomed as ours usually are, at an early age, to roam in the under-bush and woods. The only perfect and properly trained hedges which I have ever seen, are those pruned in pyramidal form; thus pruned, and thus only, they retain their branches to the ground, becoming impervious to their base.

Between London and Portsmouth are immense tracts of low, barren lands, black and boggy, or wet, producing only the heath, or other useless herbage, and extending in some places, as far as the eye can reach. From Wimbledon Common to Salisbury Plain, and for many miles further south, I think I must have seen full 50,000 acres of barren or deserted lands, which I am persuaded might with skill be reclaimed. In some parts, the soil appeared shallow, resting on chalk, or calcareous rocks. These chalky rocks abound with flint stones, which are here so abundant, that they are used in forming roads—roads thus formed, being nearly as hard and as compact as iron.

In that country, and also in the north of France, and especially in the vicinity or suburbs of the cities of London and Paris, vegetation commences earlier than with us; and it appeared to me that their fruits, their trees, and most other vegetable productions, generally made much greater growth during the whole season than is usual with us. This I ascribe, not to any natural superiority of

soil, or of climate—but to the general system of higher cultivation, and of deep tillage, which they pursue. By this system, the roots strike downwards deep into the soil, from whence alone they are able to draw continual sources of nourishment in times of drought. Yet from the comparative obscurity of their atmosphere, and other causes, these droughts are, as I understand, not near so frequent or so scorching as with us.

Throughout those fertile districts of England and of France, through which I traversed, oxen were never used; at least I never saw but one working ox, and that ox in harness, toiling with horses. About the cities of London and Paris, donkeys are much used; a hardy, patient, and eminently useful race, inasmuch as they are long-lived and will subsist on very ordinary fare. The heavy dray horses of London, which are employed almost exclusively in the transportation of porter, are of Flemish origin and of prodigious size. It is stated that the best-trained farm and cart-horses of the English, are never allowed to run, but are taught only to walk at the quick step. These horses are generally large and fine, and infinitely more useful than the English race-horse. Whether the team consists of two or more horses, the plowman manages both his plow and his well-trained horses alone—two horses working abreast.

The horses of Normandy, or those which carry the diligence between Havre and Paris, are stout and strong, and compactly built, and evidently of that same hardy breed which we here call *French* or *Canadian* horses, and which, without doubt, were originally brought from this same country into Canada, by the original emigrants from Normandy. These horses are large and handsome: owing to a colder climate, those of Canada being evidently of diminished size.

The lands in the vicinity of Paris, and, as I believe, throughout most of that country, are seldom enclosed. In that country, and in the suburbs of that city, flocks of sheep are occasionally seen feeding in the open fields, guarded and attended only by the shepherd-dog, who marches around the flock in a circle continually, and the sheep that attempts to stray is quickly arrested and brought back to the fold.

At the great railroad depots or stations in England, the car-houses are never built of wood, but of iron incombustible, with roofs of sheet-iron or of slate. Walls of stone or brick, or pillars of hollow cast iron support the superstructure, the plates, purlines and rafters being of the precise form of the *edge rail*, which is used on our railroads;—round rods of iron serve as ties or stays; similar rods also serve as cross-beams to connect the plates on which the rafters rest. These connecting rods are elevated in the centre, to allow greater head-room and space above—the slates being secured, resting on narrow strips of iron, which are laid horizontally at intervals across the rafters.

The houses and public buildings are almost universally built of stone, or of brick, and covered with slate or tile; except only the cottages and out-buildings, in some particular sections of the country, are sometimes covered with thatch, to the thickness of a foot; this thatch being composed of straw, and an otherwise useless wild grass, called *ling*. Timber, in those countries, being comparatively scarce, shingles of wood seem never to be used, or to be quite unknown. The straw-thatched roof seldom or never takes fire in that moist climate. A new article for roofs has been lately in-

troduced, consisting of large sheets of felt, formed of the coarsest wool or of woollen rags; these being saturated or dipped in asphaltum, are said to be both durable and cheap. The walls of large public buildings are strengthened at frequent intervals, and at all outward angles, by strong projecting abutments, or upheld by other effectual modes many of the churches being built in form of a cross the walls of large churches or cathedrals being strengthened by ranges of massive columns within these being strongly connected with the side-wall at top, serve not only to support the roof, but to keep also the walls in place. Still more durable structures are the large and ancient abbeys. These, so far as I have seen, are built of extraordinary strength, with compound or double side walls these parallel or double walls being firmly united by numerous transverse and massive partitions, or strong sub-dividing walls, a range of numerous small compartments, or cells, or cloisters, being thus formed within the walls. Such were the sanctuaries or abodes of the monks of former days.

The stone which is principally used in London is a species of sandstone, soft at first, and easy to extract from the quarry, and to work; and on these accounts even far more extensively used than hard granite. The high chalky cliffs which bound the British channel on both sides, appear to be but variety of this same sandstone. From Havre to Paris, and on both sides of the river Seine, a good portion of the country appears to be underlaid with this same stone—a considerable portion of Paris being built up from stones obtained from vast quarries or subterranean caverns, which have been formed beneath the city itself; the openings of these caverns being now principally closed, by order of government. In the suburbs, and particularly on the side of Vitry and Vincennes, numerous and new openings are to be seen in the midst of the fertile fields, through which the stones are drawn upwards by a great wheel, thirty feet in diameter, from the vast caverns beneath, pillars being left at intervals to sustain the superincumbent weight. At some other places, as at the hill of St. Cloud, on the road to Versailles, these caverns entered horizontally, and near the base of the hill the streets of these two great cities are paved generally with stones of a cubical, but never of round form. In the latter city, especially, asphalt being cheap, is already much used for side-walls.

The new and splendid mansions and other buildings at the west end of London, are generally formed of brick, and covered with a composition which in appearance perfectly resembles stone. Stone being at that place comparatively scarce, I use is principally confined to the public building. But at Paris, where the stone is abundant, and the cheapest material, many splendid mansions are formed of the rough, unheun sandstone and covered with the composition, which while soft as plastic, may be moulded in any desirable or ornamental form.

The Londoners, of the best informed class, are notorious for their republicanism. In their fierce independence and manner, I recognized only the peculiar traits of character which belong so exclusively to the citizens of our own republican country and free States. Of their government and countenance of ours also, and of those peculiar institutions they speak boldly and freely. * * [We omit the writer's opinions which follow here, being improper for our columns.—Ed.]

[To be continued.]

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

We have had several inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation is very simple. Nothing more seems necessary to success than bog or peat earth; if the bogs are sandy, so much the better, but too much wet is fatal to the hopes of an abundant crop. On the sandy coasts of Massachusetts, where wet bogs or meadows abound, the cultivation of the cranberry is increasing, and pieces of ground hitherto of no value, now yield handsome incomes. It is found they grow well on these sandy bogs after draining, and the following is stated to be the method pursued by Mr Hall, of Barnstable, who has for some time produced them in large quantities:

"If the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon over-power them. It would be well, if previous to planting, the ground could be plowed; but Capt. Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet asunder each way, the same as for corn; the holes are, however, deeper. Into these holes sods of cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered."

Mr Kenrick remarks, that "although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with a suitable mixture of bog earth, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in any dry soil."

London asserts that Sir J. Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, three and a half bushels, equal to 460 bushels per acre. Any man who has a bog swamp, may raise cranberries, by draining it so that the surface at least shall be dry, either inverting the surface, if hard enough, with a plow, or covering it with sand, and planting as above directed. When well set, the yield of an acre will not be much, if any, short of 200 bushels.—*Albany Cult.*

Plaster.—Speaking of plaster, a correspondent of the British American Cultivator says:—"A great deal has been written by scientific men, intending to show the chemical agency of plaster, but without controverting any of those ingenious theories, there are certain practical facts which afford amusing criteria, and in which any one may in the proper season satisfy himself by going over a field in the morning or evening, which has been partly plastered and partly not; when vegetation is in full vigor, he may observe large dew-drops in the grass or grain, where plaster has been sown, but the grass or grain on other parts of the field will be quite destitute of dew or moisture. This fact seems to be a convincing proof that affinity for moisture is one cause of its fertilizing power. I find that repeated dressings of plaster will have the effect of destroying the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*."

Soaplocks Protected.—By the new tariff, a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, is put upon "human hair cleansed and prepared for use." Our bucks will therefore be relieved from the rivalry of foreign "soap-locks."—*Gen. Far.*

The last No. of the New Genesee Farmer came to us enlarged and improved. Mr Colman will continue to be its editor until the 1st of March.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

ON WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

Mr COLMAN—I think, so far as I have observed, with regard to the management of sheep during the winter season by many farmers, that there is room for some little improvement as to the manner in which they are protected from storms, and also the manner in which they are fed. Perhaps I cannot better give my views of the treatment of sheep in winter, than by sending you a short statement of my own practice upon this subject for a number of years past. My custom has been to provide comfortable shelter for them, where they can be well protected from storms, separating the lambs and weaker sheep from the older and stronger ones, and putting them into a yard by themselves, provided with feeding troughs, in which they are fed half a gill of corn or peas per sheep daily, and with hay once a day, but no more than they will eat up clean; and then they are fed on straw through the day. The old sheep are fed one gill of corn or peas each, daily, without any hay, giving what straw they can eat. I have generally commenced feeding grain by the middle of December, and continued to feed until about the first of April. I am satisfied by comparing my sheep with other flocks of about equal number, in the spring, that it is not only better for the sheep than to winter on hay without grain, but much cheaper. It will be perceived that the amount of grain consumed by each sheep, if fed one hundred and twenty days, would be less than half a bushel; the cost of which would be all that the farmer would feel, and in fact, all the expense there is, save the time of feeding; for straw when brought into the shape of manure by sheep, I consider worth more than in any other state, as there is no other animal that mixes it so fine and evenly with animal manure, to be applied to land in a long and unfermented state.

Salt should be given regularly once a week, which conduces much to the health of sheep. I seldom lose a sheep from my flock during the winter, which I attribute to good sheltering and regular feeding. If some farmers should not like to be at the trouble of feeding thrashed grain to their sheep, I would recommend feeding peas in the vine, as I have seen it practiced with good success.

It would appear that there is very little diversity of opinion in most parts of the country, with regard to sheltering sheep in winter, as they are seldom provided with any, except what they can find by shifting from one part to another of a stock-pen, placed upon the most bleak and windy place on a farm, or changing their quarters from one side to another of a barn without either shed or hovel attached to it, to protect them from the peltings of a storm, as pitiless as their owner. The merciful man will be merciful unto his beasts.

Yours, &c.

M. N.

Genesee Co., Dec. 1842.

Cure for Warts in Horses and Cattle.—A valued friend, of great experience in horses and cattle, and who has imported and bred many of the best in the United States, says that a strong wash made of pearlsh and water, applied thrice a day, will remove tumors and warts.—*British Amer. Cult.*

A large quantity of American provisions has been imported into G. Britain, under the new tariff.

LEACHED ASHES.

We have long since been thoroughly acquainted with the extraordinary effect of leached ashes, and are of the opinion that their fertilizing qualities chiefly consist in imparting to the soil a capacity to appropriate and disseminate more abundantly the fertilizing constituents of the atmosphere.

In the spring of 1839, we applied three wagon loads of leached ashes to five rods of old meadow land, that had been mowed, and occasionally pastured for 35 years. The crop which was cut from this meadow the year previous to the top-dressing of ashes, did not yield more than one ton of hay, and that of an inferior quality; whereas the one which succeeded the dressing, yielded upwards of two and a half tons of the best quality of hay, and the following crop produced nearly a like quantity. The influence of the single dressing was visible the two last years. We confidently state that the additional quantity of hay realized from the three loads of leached ashes, equal to 80 bushels, was not less than three tons. The most extraordinary effect produced from this experiment, was the action of the ashes on the common white clover, indigenous to the country, which grew to the height of twelve inches, and apparently as thick as it could stand on the ground.

We made another experiment with leached ashes which may be worthy of notice, on a crop of rutabaga, which proved not only of great importance to the plants, but was a great preventive of injury from the little tormenting fly, which has been the great bane to successful turnip culture in Canada.

It has been a practice in England for many years to pare and burn certain lands that had been unoccupied for many years previous, the sole object of this process being to give a dressing of ashes to the land.

By adopting proper means to renovate soils which have been exhausted by unskillful cultivation, they may be brought back to their virgin qualities, and be made the most profitable lands in cultivation. The two most powerful agents that are abundantly accessible in Canada, are gypsum and ashes. The important and various uses of these agents will be subjects of our most constant care and interest to communicate to our readers.

In the meantime we beg to enforce the importance of the subject upon our friends, and solicit them to procure a few loads of ashes, which they may obtain from any soap-chandler in British America, and spread them broad-cast on their meadow or pasture grounds, at the rate of 70 bushels per acre. The effect produced will remunerate them ten-fold for their trouble, and act to stimulate them to renewed exertions in making other interesting experiments.

Leached ashes will be found particularly efficacious to oats, peas, buckwheat, turnips, potatoes, and the broad-leaved grasses, and in no case will be found injurious to other crops.—*British Amer. Cult.*

In the obscurity of the cottage, far from the seductions of rank and affluence, is nursed the virtue which counteracts the decay of human institutions; the courage which defends the national independence; the industry which maintains all the classes of the State.—*Alison.*

Every advance of science increases the amount of social happiness.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1843.

SECOND AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr Merriam, committee to inform Mr King of his election as President, announced that that gentleman accepted the office. Mr Merriam was gratified that at these farmers' meetings we had gentlemen to preside over us, of so much eminence and respectability. He paid a compliment to each.

Mr King, upon taking the chair, thanked the gentlemen for the honor they had done him. His ordinary duties in that chair [he is Speaker of the House.—*Reporter*.] placed him, in the language of one of his most distinguished predecessors, upon "a thorny eminence." But when there surrounded by farmers, his duties would be pleasant. The profession of agriculture needs no eulogy: if it did, this was not the time to pronounce it. Our object is to confer together for promoting the interests of agriculture. We have come to compare notes. The wisdom of the world is the experience of the world. The farmers here had started the plow in a wide field—(he wished they had a better driver.) He would say, "Speed the Plow."

Mr Merriam said, that we as a body of farmers, here hold an exalted position, and it is very desirable that the "reports" of our doings which are sent abroad through the press, should be of a grave practical character. But the reports of the last meeting, as given in some of the papers, were calculated to bring us into disrepute or expose us to ridicule. In the Boston Cultivator, the report holds us up as any thing but respectable. The report in the Boston Traveller, (and these two are all that he had seen,) is tolerably good. He did not bring any charge against the official reporters. But he thought it might be well to have some one experienced reporter, and named Mr Porter, Editor of the Traveller, as a good man for the purpose. He made no motion.

Mr Buckminster said that his chief business at the meetings is to report;—he does not come to talk. If his main object were to talk, he might like to have some one else to report what he said. He hoped he should not be debarred the privilege of reporting in his own paper.

Then the regular subject for the evening—"The Raising of Farm Stock"—was taken up.

Col. Jaques was invited by the chair to speak. He came, he said, to hear and not to talk, and was unwilling to commence the discussion.

Mr Buckminster did not mean to say much, for he was talking every week through his paper, and his thoughts would be but a repetition of what he was constantly giving elsewhere. He would, however, give some of his wild, odd notions, thinking they might bring on debate. He is in favor of *native stock* for the dairy. They are better than the Durhams. He does not think it well for common farmers to pay high prices for foreign breeds. The Durhams may do for beef, and for the West, but for the dairy here in Massachusetts, they are not good.

Mr Merriam would comply with a request from the committee that he should say something. Every farmer should have some one distinct breed. This is important with him who raises stock for market—especially for him who raises oxen for sale. In this way only can he expect to have his animals well mated—and a well mated pair of oxen will bring 25 per cent. more

than ill-matched ones. This is an important consideration.

We can at 'pleasure breed animals that are alike in most or all points of form, color, temper, &c., if we will only faithfully try. But to succeed, we must *know* the blood of the animals that we breed from; we must have that blood pure. As the painter wants that paint should be pure, before he is ready to mix them for the forming of some given color, so the breeder requires that bloods should be 'pure,' before he can mix or cross them so as to obtain foreseen results. If your breeding animals have different bloods mixed up in them, you cannot calculate with any correctness as to the results. In blood, like produce like—not in external appearance always—but in blood.

The breeder of stock should have a *distinct breed*—but which breed, may depend upon the use to which the stock is destined, or upon the quality of his feed. If he wishes to raise *working oxen*, let him take a breed that has good horns, good form, and that are good walkers, with high tempers, or high-spirited. If his feed is short, he should take a small breed. If his pastures are rich, a larger one. But in either case he should have a *distinct breed*, in order to get with any certainty those that will be well mated.

The sheep have been altered at will, by crossing, and so it may be with cattle. The creeper sheep, with its short, crooked legs—has by crossing with the long, straight legged, been made to wear the straight leg. And in other points it has been altered and suited to the wishes of the breeder.

If one wishes to get a race of short horns, let him, as others have done, breed from a long horn and no horn. Perseverance in this will fix a short horn upon the breed.

Is color within the breeder's control? It has been changed again and again in the human family. The Indian and the negro blood have been run out of some of our families in which it was found in past generations. Is the temper or disposition under his control? The Durhams are very much alike in disposition—and so are the pure Devons. In the human race, dispositions and tendencies to particular diseases, are hereditary. So in the animal races.

Hon. J. Welles (continued Mr M.) began his operations in breeding long ago. He obtained from Bakewell's stock, but soon found that his stock was getting to be nearly white. This is not a favorite color here, and therefore Mr W. used two bulls of good blood, but of a more fashionable color, and by this means brought his stock to nearly a mahogany color.

The great point is *purity of blood*. You want a pair of red steers, and you have a red bull of pure blood and two red cows of the common mixed up race. Is there any certainty, even if you get male calves, that they will be red? No. To get this certainty you must have the cows too of pure blood.

There is in the State of Maine a farm on which the no horned cattle were kept many years ago. By crossing, that blood was so far run out, that for 40 years no hornless animal appeared; but at the end of 40 years, a no horned heifer came from that stock. This shows how long the blood may have its influence. Similar action of blood is often seen in pigs; for the young are frequently unlike either parent, and yet closely resemble some ancestor of several generations' remove. If the blood is not pure, you cannot anticipate results.

Mr M. has some of Mr Welles' stock. They are all remarkable as walkers; their limbs and legs are straight—they are high spirited. He has also another race, very docile, that can hardly be stirred up to vigorous action.

In England, a farmer would not go out of his own county to purchase stock—that is, he wishes for stock that has been used to feed similar to what his own farm produces. When taken from richer to poorer pastures, animals seldom do as well as those that are subjected to no such change. This is one reason why cows that have done remarkably well and gained a great reputation in some favored spot in the country, so often fail to answer the expectations of those who purchase and bring them near to the city.

Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, spoke upon the subject, and answered the questions of various gentlemen. Col. Sheldon, of Wilmington, also spoke. The remarks of these gentlemen we have no space for this week, but shall give them in our next.

Subject for discussion next Monday evening—*Root Culture*.

HARRIS ON INSECTS.

We are glad that Dr. Harris has put out an edition of his work for sale. The extracts we made from his report soon after its appearance, have already shown our subscribers the nature and worth of his labors in this important department of science. All farmers are interested in knowing the habits of insects injurious to vegetation, and from Dr. Harris's work they can get more knowledge on this subject than from any other work. We hope that it will meet with a ready sale, not for the author's sake alone, but because we think that every cultivator who shall use it, will thence derive highly valuable instruction.

CARROTS.

On another page will be found the statement of a crop of carrots raised by a Rhode Island farmer, at the rate of 734 bushels an acre. When we copied the reports of the Worcester Agricultural Society, a week or two ago, we thought the crops small for *premium* crops in that rich county, and hoped to draw out statements like the one furnished us by our Rhode Island correspondent. In Essex county, we call 500 bushels of carrots per acre, only a fair crop. Why is it that in Plymouth they offer a premium for 300 or 400 only?

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received complaints from subscribers south of Providence, of irregularity in the time of arrival of their papers. The fault is not with us. Our paper is mailed at the same hour each week.

For the purpose of giving an early report of the discussions at the farmers' meetings at the State House, we have concluded to delay the mailing of the Farmer about one day beyond the usual time. The meetings being held on Monday evenings, renders this course necessary in order that the report may appear in the paper of the same week.

THE PIONEER.

We have received the 2d number of this new literary periodical. It is edited by J. R. Lowell and R. Carter. Its execution is good, and the literary finish of its articles is better than we often see in the periodicals of the day.

Plowing in Maine.—The Bangor Whig says that Ezra Hutchings, Esq., of that place, who is in the 76th year of his age, held a plow all day on the 14th ult., in plowing his field with a span of horses; and that a large amount of plowing was done last week in Hermon and other towns in that vicinity.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. **EBENEZER WIGHT,**
Recording Secretary.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded North-easterly exposure, for the week ending Jan. 29.

	Jan. 1843.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	23	35	36	34	N.
Tuesday,	24	34	42	37	N. E.
Wednesday,	25	22	30	29	N. W.
Thursday,	26	17	24	23	W.
Friday,	27	15	32	32	E.
Saturday,	28	20	30	30	N. E.
Sunday,	29	14	32	26	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

At Market 620 Beef Cattle, 1200 Sheep, and 70 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations, viz: a few extra \$4 50. First quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, \$3 50 a 3 75. Third quality, \$3 25 a 3 50.

Sheep—\$3 from \$1 00 to 1 50. Wethers, from \$2 50, to 3 50.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. A few were retained from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 10 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The arrivals of the past week have been few, and prices at the close were a shade firmer.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 43 a 49—do. do. white 45 a 48—do New Orleans, 00—43 a 49—do —Rye, Northern, 63 a 65—do. Southern, 60 a 00—Oats, Southern, 23 a 29—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 25 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush.—a —Eran,—a —.

FLOUR. There has been a fair demand for Genesee, and prices more steady for that description.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 62 a 0 00—do. half, \$4 37 a 0 00. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 50 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/2 a 00. \$4 37 a 0 00—Alexandria, wheat mountain, 4 37 a 0 00—Georgetown, \$4 50 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, \$4 50 a 0 00—do. City, \$2 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do. Country \$0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 62 a 0 00—do fancy brands \$4 75 a 0 00—Ohio via Canal, 00 a 0 00—do 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 37 a 0 00. Rye, 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in blis. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions of the past week are moderate, and prices the same as before reported.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl. \$7 75 a 8 25—Navy—\$7 00 a 25.—No. 1, 5 75 a 6 00—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—2 extra clear 4 mo. hbl. \$11 50 a 0 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 1 00—do Mess, 3 00 a 5 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 5 00—do Mess from other States,—a —do Prime do \$0 00 a 0 00—do Cargo do 0 a 00—Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00—Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, unspectured, 8 a 10—do Lard, 12 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 1/2 a 7—do South and Western, 0 a 0—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, a 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 1 cts. per pound.

The sales of the week have been confined to such lots as have been wanted to supply the immediate necessities of manufacturers.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do

23 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Lengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 20 a 30—No. 1, do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do —a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1542, lb. 9 a 9 1/2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1/2. HAY, per ton, \$14 50 to 15 00—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13 CIEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 13 a 20.

SULK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.
Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multiculis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. Feb. 1.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture, having had twenty years' experience in one of the most flourishing and principal Nurseries and Gardens in Massachusetts, would now engage himself to take charge of any public or private establishment in New England. The most satisfactory references given.

A line addressed to W. W. G., post paid, to the care of Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston, will command immediate attention. 3w* Jan. 23, 1843.

A SITUATION.

Wanted a man and his wife to take charge of an Island farm and stock of cows and sheep in Tiptonborough, N. H. A compensation of \$2 00 a year, and house rent and board, or a share of the produce will be given. Apply post paid, to DERBY & FULLER, 4 Exchange st. Boston. None need apply without the strongest recommendations for honesty and ability. 3w Jan. 11, 1843.

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Moscow, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

POUDRETTE'S POUDETTETTES

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Ma. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. Not only turned more than twenty acres and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

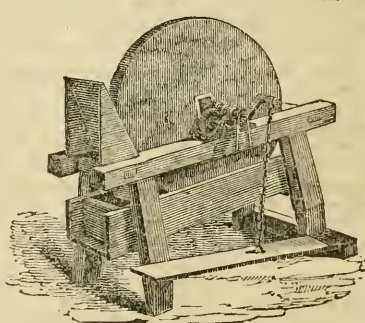
There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of banging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are grinding daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD COW.

The following song, descriptive of the points of a celebrated Durham cow, was chanted amidst great applause at the Dartington Agricultural Society's meeting.—*English paper.*

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without oil-cake or corn.
Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!

She's clear in her jaws, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin;
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
Has a straight and flat back, with never a hump—
Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!

She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs.
Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!

She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the tail;
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin—
She's a grazer's without, and a butcher's within.
Hurrah! hurrah for the beautiful cow!

LAW.

An upper and a lower mill
Fell out about their water:
To war they went, that is to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.

The heavy costs remaining still,
Were settled without pother—
One lawyer took the upper mill,
The lower mill the other.

Evidence of Greatness.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Aurora, (Michael Walsh, by name,) says in one of his letters—

"Half the well-dressed humbug who come here from other places, expect to see the leading men of Congress sit like so many statues, and to hear them speak like so many departed spirit spirits, warning the nation from the deep recesses of a tomb; but when they see the master-minds of the capitol sit, laugh, joke and quiz each other, like other men, they are entirely disappointed. Now all this, to me, is the strongest evidence of greatness. I know what it is to be great, gloomy, playful and philosophical myself! Yes, and all in the space of an hour sometimes. But then all the rest of the world are not philosophers. The fact of the business is, the greatest men are only great in their happy moments. If a man was continually brilliant, he'd set fire to himself—and if his thoughts were continually expanding, his head would burst."

The Washington correspondent of the Albany Advertiser, gives a pretty good anecdote of Walsh, the author of the above. Dining recently with the occupant of the White House, in the course of conversation the President remarked to him that his (W.'s) party seemed to have "repudiated" him, and asked the cause. "They bring a specific charge against me, sir, that I can't get over," replied Walsh. "What's that?" inquired the President. "They charge me with keeping low company!"

Gentility.—"I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my uncle was a bannister of the law!" "A fig for your bannister," cried Mrs. Scraggs, turning up her nose, and putting her arms akimbo, "havin't I a cousin as is a corridor in the navy?"

Speaking of a heavy wind, Prof. H. remarked, that it was literally a mathematical wind, as it had extruded several roots.

Ghosts.—Speaking of ghosts, Tom Hood, the humorist, in the New Monthly, says:

"Ghosts be hanged! No such things in nature. All laid long ago, before the wood pavement. What should they come for? The colliers may rise for higher wages, and the chartists may rise for reform, and Joseph Sturge may rise, and the rising generation may rise—but that the dead should rise only to make one's hair rise, is more than I can credit. Suppose yourself a ghost. Well, if you come out of your grave to serve a friend, how are you to help him? And if it's an enemy, what's the use of appearing to him if you can't pitch into him?"

Substance and Shadow.—A fellow went to the parish priest, and told him that the night before he saw a ghost. "In what shape did it appear?" inquired the priest. "It appeared in the shape of a great ass." "Go home, and hold your tongue about it," rejoined the pastor, "you have been frightened by your own shadow."

Psalm Singing.—In olden times, when it was a custom in many parts of New England to sing the psalms and hymns at church by "deaconing" them, as it was called, that was, by the deacon's reading each line previous to its being sung, one of these church dignitaries rose, and after looking at his book some time, and making several attempts to spell the words, apologized for the difficulty he experienced in reading, by observing,

"My eyes indeed are very blind."

The choir, who had been impatiently waiting for a whole line, thinking this to be the first of a common metre hymn, immediately sang it. The good deacon exclaimed with emphasis,

"I cannot see at all."

This, of course, they also sung, when the astonished pillar of the church cried out,

"I really b'lieve you are bewitched!"

Response by the choir: "I really b'lieve you are bewitched."—Deacon:

"The deuce is in you all!"

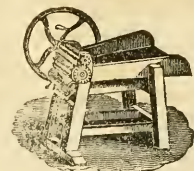
The choir finished the verse by echoing the last line, and the deacon sat down in despair.—*The Humorist.*

The trite joke of nine tailors making a man, is said to have originated from the following anecdote:—A very worthy tailor having failed, nine of his neighbors, of the same trade, subscribed to set him up again, and thus made a man of him.

New Way to Pay Old Debts.—A fire happening at a public house, a man present entreated one of the firemen to play the engine upon a particular door. The firemen complied—upon which the arch rogue, offering his friend a shilling, exclaimed, "Thank you, sir: you've done what I never could do; for, egad, you've liquidated my score!"

Legal Advice.—"Sir," said a barber to an attorney who was passing his door, "will you tell me if this is a good dollar." The lawyer, pronouncing the piece good, deposited it in his pocket, adding with great gravity, "If you'll send your lad to my office, I'll return the fifty cents."

Honest.—A dentist advertises that he "will spare no pains in his operations, to please patrons."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
Iron Ploughs.	150 " Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Smiths.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	300 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn	200 " Garden do.
Shellers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 " Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Draft do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 " Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. Haler do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1500 Doz. Scythes Stones.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	

March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEASY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

[NO. 32.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

PIGEON MANURE.

The manure of the common dove, house pigeon, like that of the guano, has of late been extensively used in England, and with great success. Guano was selling, I believe, last year at the rate of £22 sterling per ton—and at this high price, is said to have amply repaid the farmer. I am not aware that pigeon manure has ever been brought into market; though from its effects upon land, I question if it is not almost as valuable as guano.

Farmers in England very generally breed these birds: there are few or no farms on which you do not see one or more flocks, and some large proprietors number several thousands of them—for the most part of the blue-feather kind, as it is termed.

Some short time ago, whilst travelling in the midland counties, (of England,) which boast of the most beautiful farms in creation, I met with a gentleman farmer, who told me that from his youth upwards he had cultivated and increased his stock of pigeons—using their manure on his barley land; and that no man in the county could grow better barley than he could. Barley grown without this manure, he said, bore no comparison in quantity or quality with that grown with it. He was from Shropshire—the great barley county—a very intelligent and scientific farmer. He kept his pigeons in the loft of his barn, upon a floor made from end to end, for the purpose, upon which were built proper pigeon (or square wooden) boxes. In this floor he had a trap door, through which, once a year, he had the manure swept out into a wagon placed beneath, and so conveyed to the field. It was a lad's work, and required but little trouble. The manure should be spread thinly, and applied every year. The pigeon is the farmer's friend.

This communication "is from the pen of a gentleman who is a native of Old England, with all which country he is intimately acquainted, and where he has constantly resided during the last twenty-five years." So writes the friend who sent the communication. To him and to the writer we wish to express our thanks.—Ed. N. E. F.

Water Running up Hill.—Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, in a recent lecture on geology, at New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source—a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius; and the river in 2000 miles has to rise one third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the rivers would flow back and the ocean would overflow the land.—*Selected.*

Dr. Spencer, of Petersburg, Va., has manufactured good paper from *Morus Multicaulis* leaves.

BREEDING OF STOCK.

Continuation of the Discussion at the Second Agricultural Meeting at the State House.

Col. Jaques remarked, that if he could talk out all his thoughts, they might amount to something—but he is not a good talker.

In 1841, said he, I stated here, to the surprise of many gentlemen, that I could breed animals to order, of any size, form, or color that was wanted: I now find the gentleman who preceded me taking nearly the same ground. He had never seen this position taken by any one who had written upon the subject. The great English breeders never disclosed the principles upon which they proceeded. But he had no secrets. From the time when he first read the account of the peeled sticks in the good book, he thought there was something more there that did not appear.

By experiments with rabbits and dogs, he found that in 7 to 9 generations he could get them of whatever color he chose.

The blood is what he regards, and what he wants to know. The strongest strains of blood prevail.

Our native cattle are mixed up of every thing, and it would take 30 years to purify them, so as to know what the blood in a particular animal is.

When he began with cattle, he found good points in the Durham race, some of which he wished to fix upon an American breed. He took the Durham bull Cobeles and put him to a good native cow:—obtained a heifer calf that was superior. This was the mother of his "Cream Pot" stock. She gave 21 qts. of milk per day, which made 3 lbs. of butter.

Upon the subject of breeding in-and-in, he hardly knew what to say. [If we understood him, he thinks there may be degrees of consanguinity within which it is injurious to come—but that those limits are not very wide.] On Breed's Island there is a race of cattle all descended from one bull and one cow, and have had no cross for 30 years—and this stock, so far from deteriorating, has improved.

It is easy for us, if we will faithfully record the blood of our animals, to get a breed of cows that will make 10 or 12 lbs. of butter per week. We may as well have yellow, as to go on breeding those that will not make more than 4 or 5 lbs. The improved ones would require no better feed than the ordinary.

As to the influence of the male and female upon the offspring, there is no difference.

Col. J. gave the points of a good cow: this we hope to give soon from his own pen.

The handling of the animal is of very great importance: a soft, silky, elastic skin is desirable. Take an ox with a hard, wiry touch, and raw-boned, and there is no use in trying to *beef* him: you might as well stick down two stakes, throw a buffalo hide over them, and put your roots and grain down before that.

The skin should be yellow; and there should be yellow dandruff in the ears; but color is a mere matter of fancy.

Mr. Buckminster asked Col. J. whether in 20

years he had accomplished his object; whether he can give us cows that without fail will make 10 lbs. of butter per week.

Col. J. "I have had but twenty years yet, and beginning with two animals, and it taking about four years to get from one generation to another, I am not ready to furnish the whole Commonwealth with a supply of such cows. But I can show some."

A gentleman asked whether the thickness of the hide gave any indications as to fattening propensities.

Col. J. "Not the thickness, but the elasticity."

Mr. Merriam to Col. J. Did you ever attempt to take any one particular quality of the Durham, and fix it upon your stock?

Ans. "Yes—the fullness of the chest particularly."

Mr. Buckminster to Col. J. How was your stock kept?

Ans. "Upon hay and grass, excepting one or two years, when I used ruta bagas."

Indian meal (he continued,) is destructive to a cow, if long continued in large quantities. This keeping does much for a time, but a cow that is forced upon it soon fails. The milkmen in this vicinity do not generally keep their cows more than two or three years. Ruta bagas are good for dry stock—but mangel wurtzel is better for the quality of the milk, and equally good for quantity. But potatoes are better than either.

Mr. Gray, of Boston, wished to learn whether milk cows would do as well on grass and hay alone as with roots. He kept a few cows and was obliged to soil and to give roots. If he could save the expence of the roots, he should be glad to know it. Carrots he found the best.

Col. Jaques said he had been obliged to economise, and had therefore fed on grass and hay. Carrots are good. He would rather have two bushels of meal and one of wheat bran, than three bushels of meal for a cow.

Col. Sheldon, of Wilmington, knows, he said, something of the Durham stock. He thinks them better for work and beef, than for the dairy. They are as hearty and rugged as any cattle we have, and will thrive on as poor feed. The Durham oxen are generally better footed than our natives.

The breeder should be particular about his bull, especially when he wishes for good heifers. The male parent has the greatest influence upon the female offspring. So it is in the human family. He cited an instance in proof of this, of a family in which there was a propensity to bleed to death from very slight wounds. This peculiarity went down from father to daughter, from mother to son.

But after all that may be said about blood, were he at Brighton market for the purpose of purchasing animals, he would be influenced more by the looks, than by any stories about the breed and parentage.

The points of a good working ox were then given by Col. S. These were substantially the same as those we published in our report of the discussion on stock at one of the agricultural meetings two years ago.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LINSEED OIL FOR FATTENING CATTLE.

MR. PUTNAM—Dear Sir—I observed in your paper of the 11th inst., some extracts from a Scotch work on farming,—among others, an article on *linseed oil* as a fattening food for cattle—giving it the preference to other articles. I have since referred to some of my early memoranda of farming, in 1816. In Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, it states that 5 galls. of linseed oil (raw) will fat a beast sooner than *five pounds sterling* in any other way. Having about that period been greatly taken in in the purchase of an expensive, large-sized cow, I dried her up at pasture, and early in autumn determined she should be fatted on oil. I ordered 1 pint to be well mixed in half a bushel of wheat bran, to be for one day's food, with such hay as she would eat. She refused absolutely to eat of it, until the *third day*, after which she came to and became fond of it, and in one week we could perceive she was gaining finely. After using 5 galls. I purchased 2 more. I then for a fortnight gave Indian meal in lieu of the oil. I then offered her for sale to the butchers in my vicinity: they all examined and declared her uncommonly well fatted, but as she had been fatted on oil, they were afraid the meat would not be good. Finally, one young man gave \$9 per 100 lbs.; (she weighed 798 lbs.) I never saw finer looking meat, and the purchaser several times afterwards told me his customers often spoke of the superiority of that beef, not knowing it had been oil fed.

One or two years after that, I fatted a yoke of oxen. One I fed on oil, the other on meal and vegetables. They were very fat, and I fully thought the oil-fed one did not cost half as much to fatten as the one on meal and vegetables. I sold them to an English butcher to carry to Halifax, from whence for one or two years afterwards, I heard of the superiority of the meat of those animals. The purchaser told me that in England they fed much on oil cake, and said he should, before slaughtering the oil-fed one, for a week or ten days, bleed once or twice, as is customary here with calves.

I have not fattened any beef animal since, or I should have adopted the oil plan. I have frequently spoken of it, but have never heard of its being tried since. The oil appeared to frighten the folks, for which I am confident there is no cause.

Very truly, yours,

J. PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, 30th Jan. 1843.

WE are pleased to receive and insert this communication from Mr. Prince, who has long been one of the most liberal and generous promoters of all matters pertaining to agriculture that the commonwealth has contained. The real value of oil as an article for fattening cattle, we cannot know without more trials than have yet been made here. The fact that it is ranked high in "The Book of the Farm," a work that is now coming to us in numbers, from Henry Stephens, Secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society, and this statement from Mr. Prince, we hope will induce some of our farmers who can afford "an experiment," to give it further trial. The usual price of wheat bran per double bushel, is about 30 cents. Two double bushels nearly and one gallon of oil nearly per week, besides hay, would be required probably to feed a good sized ox. The cost would be such as to require great gain in the animal to remunerate

the feeder; but it may be that the gain would render this article a profitable one. To feed out a bushel and an half of ruta bagas, or a bushel of potatoes daily, will cost a dollar per week, or more, and if one gives three or four quarts of meal in addition, this will cost near 50 cts. weekly. How much more or less hay the ox might consume, when fed with roots and meal, than when kept on oil and bran, we know not.

The cost of proper stall-feeding is great in the vicinity of the city, let us use what we may. That oil would be cheaper than meal, we are not yet prepared to say; but we are ready to ask those who conveniently can, to ascertain by trial, whether it is so or not.—Ed. N. E. F.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The doings of this Society in 1842, will make a larger volume than in any previous year. How soon it will be ready for distribution we are not informed. Nearly 100 pages of its proof sheets have been submitted to our inspection.

The good, sensible, practical Address by Allen W. Dodge, Esq., of Hamilton, before the Society at its annual Exhibition, occupies the first 20 pages. From this we shall make liberal extracts. Then follow 15 pages upon plows and plowing, much of which has already appeared in our columns. The reports of the committees on these matters, enter into minute details, and are of uncommon excellence. The reports on stock generally contain only the names of those entered and of the successful competitors. No information is given by which the reader can get any instruction upon the science of breeding, feeding, or training. The report upon cows, makes one ask why the committee awarded the premiums as they did. We know nothing of the facts, excepting what the report and accompanying statements disclose, and are not all disposed to question the *correctness* of the decision; for we know well enough that there are often many facts which come to the knowledge of a committee, that do not appear in the statements of competitors. The account shows that from the 1st of June to Sept. 24, Dr. Joseph Kittredge's cow gave an average of 32 lbs. of milk per day, on pasture feed: 1st premium awarded. Jeremiah Stickney's, from March to Sept. 27, averaged 35 lbs. per day, "on hay and grass only": 2d premium. George Hood's, for 138 days from May 12th, averaged 43 lbs. per day, on good pasture, with oats and corn fodder, cut green at morning and evening, and also 5 bags of wheat bran in 4 months: 3d premium.

The committee "assume the position that the farmers of Essex do not consider it good policy to feed cows with grain during the summer season." Granting this, Mr. Stickney's cow would seem to stand much above Dr. Kittredge's. But if we were to speak for the farmers of Essex, we should say that they will approve of giving grain to cows in either summer or winter, if results shall show that this is profitable. And where a cow gives, as Mr. Hood's did, 11 lbs. (or more than 1 gall.) per day more than Dr. K.'s, we should expect to find this excess, in four months, paying well for the 5 bags of wheat bran, and the expense of the oat and corn fodder.

We are not fault-finding, but asking for information.

The statements relating to the dairy contain

nothing new in regard to processes of making and preserving butter and cheese. The committee (no doubt with abundant reason,) think that "some of the claimants were not acquainted with good butter."

The report of the committee on Reclaiming Meadow Lands, and the statement of Hon. Daniel P. King, of Danvers, we copy entire.

The committee on Fattening Cattle and Swine, favors the heretical position, that uncoked is more profitable than cooked food for swine. A trial by Joseph How, of Methuen, strengthens their position. An account of this we shall soon give to our readers in an authentic form—though we gave the substance of it from memory in December last.

On grain crops, it is stated that Mr. Enoch Bradley, of Haverhill, on interval land, sowed to oats in 1841, stubble plowed in autumn, in '42 dressed with 13 cords of barn manure, also on half the land put a bushel of lime, do. of ashes, do. of plaster, plowed twice, ground one acre and eight rods—produced nearly ninetyseven bushels of corn per acre. Mr. James Stevens, of Andover, by common cultivation, obtained seventy bushels corn per acre. Allen Putnam, of Hamilton, on exhausted sward land, with a peculiar compost, 32 loads, or from 10 to 11 cords per acre, (which cost about the same as 5 1-3 cords of stable manure,) obtained 67 3-4 bushels of corn per acre.

Overseers of the Poor of Danvers, upon the town farm, obtained 27 bushels of summer rye per acre.

John P. Webber, of Beverly, obtained 24 bushels of wheat per acre.

To Mr. Bradley was awarded the only premium on corn.

To Allen Putnam, a gratuity for his "full detail of the mode of applying his compost to his corn crop."

Remarks upon the remainder of the Transactions, we must defer to some future number.—Ed. N. E. F.

The following is the report of the committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on

IMPROVING MEADOW & SWAMP LANDS.

The Committee on Improving Meadow and Swamp Lands, REPORT:

That the attention of your committee has been called to one claim only for improving these lands—that of Daniel P. King, of Danvers. Mr. King has made experiments on several pieces of meadow lands, with good success, the crops of hay, the first season after sowing, with the parings of the meadow for manure, having more than paid the expense of reclaiming. His statement, herewith submitted, will explain his mode of reclaiming and cultivating said land.

Your committee regret that more claims for premiums have not been made the present year, so that by the statements of claimants, the process of draining and cultivating, and of the different kinds of crops produced with the greatest success, might have been made more generally known; but notwithstanding there has been but one claim presented, they have the pleasure to know that there are many pieces of these lands now in the process of reclamation within the county; that many pieces that have been worked but a few years are very productive in grain, grass and vegetables, and that the result of the experiments already made, has raised the value of these lands very much within two or three years past. Our meadow and swamp

lands, where they can be drained at a reasonable expense, are now worth from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and all doubts as to the utility of redeeming these lands from the mortgages of water, bushes, &c., under which they have so long been lying, have passed away, as the whole expense of rendering them productive, exclusive of draining, according to statements made by several gentlemen who have kept accurate accounts of the cost for labor, manure, &c., has been reimbursed by the crops of one or two years at most, and in some instances including the cost of the land and draining. See Mr Osborn's statements in the Reports of the Society in 1838 and 1839. The time seems to have passed by when prejudice and want of confidence in the success of the undertaking shall, as heretofore, prevent reclaiming and cultivating these lands; and hearing farmers speak up on this subject at the present time, it will hardly be credited that some thirty or forty years ago, a man who should have undertaken to drain a piece of meadow land, and to have carried on sand, loam or gravel, for the purpose of rendering it productive in grain or the best of grasses, would have been laughed and sneered at, as was Noah of old when he built the ark.

The committee, having viewed Mr King's meadow and examined his statements, recommend the Society's first premium of twenty dollars be awarded to him.

ASA T. NEWHALL,
ALLEN PUTNAM,
RICHARD PHILLIPS, Jr.

DANIEL P. KING'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Reclaiming Meadow Lands:

GENTLEMEN—I have made several experiments in improving wet meadow and peat lands which I will, as briefly as possible, state to you.

On land which admits of plowing, I have planted potatoes on coarse stable manure; after removing the crop, I have sowed winter rye and herds and red-top seed as late as November, and they have always grown well and given good crops. After a few years the grass will degenerate, and I have found unleached wood ashes the best application to invigorate the soil.

I have spread gravel and the accumulations under an old barn floor, on a wet meadow, and sown grass seed, and the crop has been very heavy.

In 1839, I plowed forty poles of peat meadow, and planted potatoes on coarse stable manure. I harvested in the fall sixty bushels of excellent potatoes. The next spring I again plowed, and applied a compost of fifteen bushels of bone manure and three cartloads of loam: on this I raised a large crop of sugar beets and ruta bage; one of the former, weighing with the tops, seventeen pounds, and one of the latter, twenty-five pounds. The ground appeared like a rich bed of compost, and I carted from it ten cords, which I spread upon upland grass. In the fall, one cord of horse manure was plowed in, and winter rye and grass seed sown. In July, 1841, eight bushels of rye were reaped, and soon after, a good crop of grass. In August, of the same year, a second crop of grass was cut on this piece. This year, the first crop of hay was fifty hundred to the acre, and the second twenty.

I have drained four other pieces which were so miry that oxen could not travel over them. The peat for fuel fully pays the expense of ditching.

The annual crop before my improvement, was not worth a shilling per acre: it was buck-thorn and low bushes. This meadow has been pared with a topping knife to the depth of three and four inches, according to the depth of the wild grass and roots, then cut into squares of fifteen inches and inverted. Coarse stable manure has been wheeled on, potatoes dropped and covered with the loosest sods. Little labor is required in hoeing. The crops of potatoes have been good in quantity, and excellent in quality. Till this year, when a part of the meadow was flooded by the heavy rains in June, the crop has been two hundred bushels to the acre. Cabbages and beets have also done well. After securing the crop of potatoes, I have taken off the loose topplings and used them for compost. The quantity removed is not far from sixty cords to the acre. The toughest and most rooty sods I have burned on the meadow, and spread the ashes, but the ashes so applied have not equalled my expectations. After removing the sods, the surface was levelled with rakes, and winter rye and grass seed sown. This was on the sixteenth of November. Early in the spring, I spread on the meadow woollen waste from a carpet factory, and on a part of it, a compost of hen manure and loam. The latter produced a most luxuriant growth. The rye was partly winter-killed, but what survived was rank and heavy. After reaping the rye, more than thirty hundred to the acre of grass and stubble was mowed, and another crop might have been made, but I preferred to feed it off.

The present season I have treated two parcels in the same manner, except that I have sown foul meadow with the herds grass and red-top, and I have not sown rye, for I find that ordinarily the grass will be forward enough to mow the summer after sowing in the fall. I had doubts of the expediency of sowing so late as November, but my success has encouraged me to repeat the experiment. I have a compost of loam and stable manure, which I intend to spread on my reclaimed meadows. I consider them the most profitable land for grass, and the topplings removed, afford a rich contribution to the barn-yard, pig pen, and compost heap.

The quantity of land on which I have made experiments, exceeds three acres.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL P. KING.

Danvers, Nov. 1, 1842.

For Husbands.—A man's house should be his earthly paradise. It should be, of all other spots, that which he leaves with most regret, and to which he returns with most delight. And in order that it may be so, it should be his aim to provide every thing convenient and comfortable for his wife. With every provision he can possibly make, her's will be a life of care and toil. She is the sentinel who can seldom, if ever, be relieved. Others may sleep, but if there be one who must watch, it is she. She ought, therefore, to be furnished with every comfort within the means of her husband.

Bad News for the Tailors.—Some of the British manufacturers are endeavoring to bring out coats and trousers woven in the frame, and it is said they are quite sanguine of ultimately accomplishing their purpose. They will, perhaps, next attempt to manufacture persons to wear them, which may be necessary in order to get their wares to "fit."—*Selected.*

The Dry Rot.—This disease (so called) in timber, says a writer in London's Architectural Magazine, ought to be designated a *decomposition of wood by its own internal juices*, which have become vitiated for want of a free circulation of air. If you rear a piece of timber in an upright position in the open air, it will last for ages. Put another piece of the same tree into a ship or house, where there is no access to the fresh air, and ere long it will be decomposed. But should you have painted the piece of wood which you placed in an upright position, it will not last long, because the paint having stopped up its pores, the imprisoned juices have become vitiated, and caused the wood to rot. Nine times in ten, wood is painted too soon.

To Cure Sheepskins with the Wool on.—Take a table spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well together; sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, (that is, with the wool outside.) Then fold up the skin as tight as you can, and hang it in a dry place; in two or three days, or as soon as it is dry, take it down, and scrape it with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. If when you kill sheep you treat the skins this way, you can get more for them from the saddler than for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise.

Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on, may be treated the same way.—*Selected.*

Warmth in Feeding Cattle.—A late English paper states, that at the Clithero agricultural meeting, a communication was read from Professor Playfair, which contained the following facts worthy the attention of every farmer in a cold climate:

"Heat is an equivalent for food, and by knowledge of this fact we may economize the latter very considerably. We know that cattle fatten much more slowly in winter than in summer, the reason being that part of the food is expended in the production of the necessary heat. Lord Ducie was kind enough to communicate to me an experiment of his, in which 100 sheep in the open air, and another 100 in the same space, with sheds to retire into at pleasure. The first lot ate 25 lbs. of Swedes (turnips) per day, the latter only 20 lbs.; although this lot, with 5 lb. a day less, had gained on an average 2 lbs. per sheep more than the other, at the conclusion of the experiment."

Insane.—An article in the January number of the North American Review, written, it is understood, by Dr. S. G. Howe, gives the following table of the proportion of insane in various countries:

In Holland, the insane are in proportion to the whole population, about as	1 to 1223
France, .	1 to 1000
England,	1 to 793
Scotland,	1 to 563
New Hampshire,	1 to 466
Connecticut,	1 to 425
Massachusetts,	1 to 421

Euclid, having offended a brother, the latter, in his rage, said, "Let me die, if I am not avenged on you some time or other." Euclid replied, "And let me die, if I do not soften you by my kindnesses, and make you love me as well as ever."

NOTES ON ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Notes on England and France, during two several visits to those Countries, in the years 1840, 1841 and 1842; with some remarks on their Buildings and Horticulture, and on Rural Affairs, &c. By WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton.

(Concluded.)

In a former communication I have stated that the fruit-bearing specimen trees in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, were generally planted in close order, or but six or eight feet asunder in the row, and encouraged to branch low. A portion of the pear trees having been trained in the quenouille or pyramidal form, by bending downwards the young shoots at midsummer, and thus confined for a season, they retain their position forever after unchanged. In some instances, their lower limbs, being loaded with fruit, were found lying on the ground. Such was the case, as particularly witnessed with those new kinds, the Dunmore and Rouselench, of Mr Knight, both of which have so lately proved in that garden, to be among the number of the most productive and valuable of all fruits.

At the Garden of Plants, at Paris, the trees of the pear being preserved in perfect quenouille or pyramidal form, by the most scientific operations of spur-pruning during mid-summer, are thus rendered abundantly productive, to the ground. The same system is perfectly understood and practiced by some of the most distinguished cultivators of Vitry.

In several parts of England, and particularly at Vitry and other parts of France, the business of the nurseryman descends from father to son, and from generation to generation; and, by careful and long-continued observation, the intelligent nurseryman is enabled to know and to identify with accuracy his fruit trees of many species, in most of their kinds and varieties, by sight, and by inspection of the tree and its leaf, or even in many cases by the tree alone and its wood during winter. By certain features and indications they are known, and by signs even more invariable and infallible than by the mere inspection and examination of the fruit, liable as is the fruit to vary in quality and appearance, in different expositions and soils. Or, as the pastor, or good shepherd knows, and is fully able to recognize, by their varied features, each and every individual of his own flock. 1st, they are distinguished by the general form of the tree, some growing tall and handsome, the shoots rising vertically or upright; in others, horizontal or straggling, or pendulous. 2d, by the growth of the young wood, which in some is very strong or stout, in others slender and feeble;—by the form and position of the eyes; by the color of the young wood, which varies from dark brown or black, to yellow or deep red; by the color of the blossoms, which vary from dark red to white; or by the color of the leaf, and also by its peculiar character and form.

Of the fruits the most approved, and of the more recent introduction, the following kinds appear, from the best information I was enabled to obtain, to stand pre-eminent:

Of Grapes, the *Canon-Hall Muscat*, *New Sweet Water*, *Wilmot's New Early Muscat*, *Wilmot's New Black Hamburg*; this last being remarkably distinct in its appearance, and larger than the Black Hamburg, more singular and beautiful, yet not indeed deemed superior in regard to flavor to that

celebrated variety. From Mr Ronald, who from his position and opportunities, ought certainly to know, I have understood distinctly, that this kind is identical with the new and celebrated "*Victoria*." *Black Champion* is another kind, recommended by Mr Gray the younger, who so very lately deceased, as new and much superior to Black Hamburg, being both a larger berry and of higher flavor, and an excellent bearer.

Of Pears, very lately proved by Mr Thompson at the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, the *Van Mons Leon Clerc*, as he stated to me very recently, is believed to be the best pear in the world, uncommon size, beauty, flavor, and all things considered. The *Beurre Bosc* and the *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, as there lately proved, have more than rivalled the Marie Louise, as most valuable and productive and profitable kinds. The last named, particularly, has proved with us a prodigious bearer, and is in very high repute at Paris; it is there called the *Louise Bonne d'Avranches*, as it is stated by them to have originated either at Avranches or at Cherbourg.

The *Duchesse d'Orléans* is another new kind, of a beautiful golden russet color, which is very highly spoken of in Normandy. Of the later trials, or of 1841, as Mr Thompson informed me, the following other kinds have been there approved, as being of very distinguished merit, and as highly deserving of extensive circulation:—*Thompson Pear*, a new Flemish fruit; *Althorpe Crassure*, of Knight; *Hacón's Incomparable*, and the *Dunmore*, also of Mr Knight. This last is large, and of most excellent quality, a prodigious bearer, and ripens between those two main and most profitable and established varieties, the *Williams Bon Chretien* and Marie Louise; or it ripens a little before the last named. From this cause, the genuine trees of the Dunmore, as I am informed, are now sold by some as high as half a guinea each. *Rouselench* is another new kind, originated by Mr Knight, and lately proved to be eminently valuable. All Mr Knight's new kinds prove great bearers generally, according to Mr Thompson. The *Angora Pear* is described from undoubted testimony, lately received from France, as new and splendid, and lately sent to that country by the French ambassador at Constantinople, brought thither from Angora. It is of enormous size, some having weighed near 5 lbs; fine red next the sun, yellow in the shade. A dessert fruit, as understood, which keeps till May. Foliage distinct. New and not to be confounded with any other known.

Of new ornamental or useful productions, I will here speak particularly only of two distinct species of trees, namely, the *Deodara* and the *Paulownia*. The *Paulownia imperialis* is yet exceeding rare. It is of a growth so rapid, that, in a highly fertile soil, it is stated to have grown to the height of 12 feet in a single season. The leaves are of unusual size. The tree—the parent tree of all in France—which bloomed for the first time in the Garden of Plants at Paris, in open culture, in the beginning of May last, is stated to have produced blossoms of a blue color, and in clusters, each individual flower like the splendid *Gloxinia cerulea*.

The *Deodara*, *Cedrus Deodara*, or *Pinus Deodara*, or Holy Cedar of the Mountains, is a new tree from the elevated mountains of India, otherwise termed the *God Tree*, so called because certain nations of those countries worship beneath its shade.

The *Deodara* is an evergreen tree with leaves

like the larch. The trunk grows tall and upright, the branches horizontal or pendulous. At Liverpool I first saw the tree, in December 1841, and perfectly hardy in that cold but moist climate. By topping, it was there made to assume the form of the weeping willow. Altogether, it is a most rare, useful and splendid tree. In a late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a most valuable journal, which is edited in London by Dr. Lindley, he there states that the *Deodara* "is as hardy and fast growing as the larch, more valuable in its timber, and with the evergreen beauty of the cedar of Lebanon. Of all the trees of British India, this is incomparably the most important to England. It has every good quality and no bad one." Thus speaks Dr. Lindley; and from his pre-eminent botanical knowledge, and from the position which he occupies, no one in that country ought to be a better judge.

Other new hardy and beautiful trees are the *Aratia japonica*, the *Sorbus hybridus*, or silver-leaved mountain Ash; the *Garrya elliptica*, and some others which I might name; but none comparatively appear to be so worthy of distinguished notice as those which are above described. W. K.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 1842.

From the Maine Farmer.

QUERIES RESPECTING ROOTS.

Mr Holmes—Having read your valuable paper for 9 years past, and your having promised to trim off the knots from any communication that may come from any of your inferior subscribers, is the condition on which I trouble you now.

Having seen it recommended in your paper that roots were good to feed out to cattle as a substitute for hay, I should like to know the experience of some of your knowing farmers in this business. Suppose a man has got two cows and two tons of hay, (which should be four,) and wants the value of two tons of hay in roots; how many pounds or bushels of potatoes, turnips or carrots must he get to supply the deficiency?

I think if this subject was properly investigated and generally understood, people would do better with their potatoes than to sell them for 12 or 16 cents per bushel when hay is worth \$15 per ton, as it is down east at this time—(I mean in Hancock county, and further east.)

I have asked a number of people what they knew of feeding potatoes to stock, and they think that a ton of potatoes is as good with a ton of hay, as two tons of hay: this is nearly 50 cents per bushel, which I think is raising taters a little too fast—but I can't say 'tain't right.

I should like to know if raw potatoes fed to milch cows the same as you would to cattle that are fatting, (provided they have as much hay as they will eat,) whether it will sap the flesh to disadvantage as a dairy loan.

I should like to know how much more nutriment there is in a bushel of boiled vegetables than in a bushel of raw ones.

I have asked questions enough now, and must stop: you see what I want.

I should like for some of your subscribers to tell something more of the good effects of muscle-bed mud or a clayey loam for growing wheat and grass, for perhaps I might help them some.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Jan. 15, 1843.

From the same.

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

Holmes—I attended the Legislature at its session, and talked with a number of the s, whose conversation was on the subject of smut, and their great complaint was that oat smutted, and nearly destroyed the value crop. I had thought that the prevention from smutting was so well understood that no farmer was willing to acknowledge raised smut, any more than dairy-women (ling to own that their milk vessels were that their milk soured in cold weather. It been my opinion that the farmer who smut was a sloven—so much so that he ot to complain if he had a wife who was a the first degree. I find that your readers e upon line, and those who get what little know by borrowing your paper of their rs, need it still more.

is a disease in wheat, as much as the itch human race, or the scab in sheep. The neatness in farming, and a free use of alkalis been variously used but with the same ect, and it has never failed where it has hfully used, unless the manure has been mut which was used on the land sowed to The Winthrop mill hardly knows what but from history. I will mention a few at have been effectual.

Make a strong ley of wood ashes, and a wheat well in cold water; then take a more and dip it into the ley while scalding let it be in about one minute or less, then it immediately on a floor or some convence for it to cool. A basket or a cloth may to dip it with, then mix plaster sufficient , after which it may be sowed.

id. Wash clean as before, in cold water, ead it on a floor, and put in slacked lime, but cold; stir it well with a shovel until it of the lime, after which mix with plaster it. The plaster is put in that it may be bly sowed without injuring the hands of r. Others have well washed their wheat it into a ley made of lime, a day or two owing. Others have washed as above and wheat into a steep of blue vitriol; others ed a strong brine of salt, as strong as it can e with hot water and salt, and after washing n cold water have put it into that, which is t effectual way if well rinsed, to clear it of light and sickly wheat; then limed, plasid sowed, all of which are pretty sure re- for rust.

, brother farmers, do not complain if you mutty wheat, but acknowledge it the just ent of Providence for the unfaithful and y preparation of your seed.

AN OLD WHEAT RAISER.

12, 1843.

If the writer of the above has discovered the edy for "smut" in wheat, his *assumption* aps, pardonable;—but it seems to us that question in regard to which there has been, exists, a contrariety of opinion, he speaks too authoritatively. Not a very dissimilar to that which he recommends, has been without beneficial effect, in preventing the in wheat—and this too by farmers who from being "slovens" in their husbandry.

However, as, from his signature, the writer may be presumed to speak from the wisdom which experience is supposed to give to age, it may be well to prove his remedy by strictly following his prescriptions.—*Com.*

Blinds on Horses.—A writer in the Albany Cultivator says: "Let me say to all who have skittish horses, cut off your blinds, and if your horses scare at a leaf, let them see that it is only a leaf. A horse is a reasonable (?) animal—and if he has a chance to look around him, he is not going to run unless something shows a disposition to hurt him. If drivers would take the precaution to turn a horse's head quick towards the danger from which he cannot be reined, and let the animal see his danger, he would be as ready to shun the danger as his driver. Two years since, I had a pair of horses that would run away at every unnatural touch or noise, until I cut off the blinds of the bridles, and they have never run away since. To test the truth of this, put a blind bridle on a skittish ox, and he will be almost unmanageable."

Relief of Choked Cattle.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says: "Some two or three years ago, I began to feed potatoes to my cows, and the first time I fed them, one of them got choked, and bloated like a bladder. I took my knife and stuck it into her, just forward of the hip bone on the left side; the wind poured out; the bloat went immediately down; I turned her out of the stable, and she went to the field. After some two or three hours, I went to see her; she was lying down, and the potato was lying on the ground before her. Some two or three days after, I had another cow choked. She went through the same process, and with the same result. Sometime after that, one of my neighbors called on me, and said one of his best cows was choked with a potato. I went with him and tapped her as before described. I found the hole inclined to stop up by the moving of her skin. I took a goose quill, cut off both ends, and put it into the hole; the bloat went down, and I left her. Two or three days after, I saw him, and he told me she threw out the potato after two or three hours, and was well. I have since fed a good many potatoes, and no accident has happened. I am of the opinion that this is the surest and most expeditious way of relieving dumb beasts, as well as the safest; at least it is the best way that I know of. Try it."

P. OTIS."

For Bad Breath.—Mrs. Child recommends chewing a bit of charcoal after every meal, as a sovereign remedy for an offensive breath. "The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums, and it is this acid which destroys the teeth." She adds: "A friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled, and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was sound as before. Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent. It thus tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath."

A number of the trees in Penn Square, Philadelphia, are already in bud.

From the Maine Farmer.

THE ROLLER.

Mr Holmes—I am aware that it is much easier to ask questions than to answer them correctly; or at least, I have ever found it to be so. Yet I am induced to ask one, hoping that you, or some of the "knowing ones" among your correspondents, will give the readers of the Farmer some light upon the subject.

Maj. Conant, of this town, planted a piece of corn containing some two or three acres, in the spring of 1839. In the spring of 1840, he sowed the same piece of ground to wheat and grass seed. After harrowing in the seed, he applied the roller to about one-half of the piece, leaving the other half without rolling. I was in the field in July, 1841, and could tell to a foot what part of the piece had been rolled; there being twice as much grass on that part which was not rolled the previous year, as there was on the other part. And Maj. Conant informed me that the wheat grew much better on that part where the roller was not used, than on the other. The weather was dry for some days immediately after sowing. The land is a deep loamy soil and there was no difference in the seed, nor in the preparation or cultivation, except rolling, both parts having been manured, plowed and harvested equally alike and at the same time.

Now, sir, I wish to know why the rolling should injure the crop of wheat and grass in this case. Is the use of the roller detrimental in all cases, or only in particular ones? Please let us know the whys and wherefores, and oblige

Turner, Jan. 1843.

JOB PRINCE."

NOTE.—The whys and wherefores are not so easily explained in this case. We once had a case somewhat similar to the above, and we never knew the cause of it, for the roller was clearly serviceable in all other instances. If any of our readers can solve the difficulty, we should be pleased to have them.—*Ed. Me. Far.*

Potatoes.—M. Aubert, of France, states, as the result of experiments continued through three seasons, that abundant crops of potatoes may be grown in poor clayey soils, by simply strewing the sets plentifully with rye chaff previous to covering them with earth at planting.

Professor Voelker, of Germany, covers his potato sets with a layer of tanner's spent bark, two or three inches thick, before turning a furrow over them. He says he thus provides a loose, spongy bed for the young tubers; prevents weeds from springing up and growing in immediate contact with the plants, and secures an abundant supply of moisture during the season, if but one soaking rain occur after planting, as the spent bark, covered by the surface soil, will retain water during the most protracted drought.—*Selected.*

Big Pig.—We are informed that Mr Azel Perkins, of East Winthrop, killed a pig a few days since, which was 275 days old, and which weighed 353 lbs. That was an *industrious* pig. He must have gained more than a pound of pork a day, from the day of his birth to the day of his death, and very nearly 40 lbs. per month.—*Maine Far.*

Curious.—There will be no new moon this month, (February), but two next.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The President, Mr King, in the Chair.

After some discussion relating to the reports that had been published of the former meetings—discussion which we hope may be of service in making us all careful not to pervert the intentions and ideas of those who are willing to do something to instruct the assembly—the regular subject for the evening—*Root Culture*—was taken up.

Mr Putnam, Ed. N. E. Farmer, remarked, that he should class potatoes among roots, for the time being, although they be not, *strictly*, roots. These are good for stock—they are the best of the roots—but the question comes, whether they do not cost, compared with their worth, more than other roots. Some will say, yes; others, no; and both will answer correctly. This turns upon the qualities of the soil. In some parts of the Commonwealth, potatoes are probably the cheapest and most profitable. But he must tell his experience, and others must tell theirs. There will be differences, and it is only by stating them, that we can arrive at correct general conclusions.

Where he has tilled, and generally in the eastern part of the State, on our common loamy fields that have for a century and more, been alternately in grass and under the plow, it is difficult for us to get good crops of potatoes with any regularity. Here, by putting on five or six cords of manure, which will cost when on the field, five or six dollars per cord, or thirty dollars per acre, and by the addition of twenty dollars more in seed and labor, we may get 150 bushels per acre—including all the small ones. Sometimes we get more—200—even 250 occasionally—but generally they will cost us from 30 to 40 cts. per bushel on such lands. When we can get a piece of reclaimed meadow land to work on, or when we take up pasture grounds or any new lands, we can do better—we can get larger crops and at less expense. On our common fields, we can do better than to raise potatoes for stock.

Carrots are next to potatoes in worth. By taking a field in good tilth, and one that is well pulverized, we can, by applying about the same sum for manure as was allowed for the potato crop, and adding some more labor, so as to carry the expenses up to 62 1-2 dollars per acre, get near 500 bushels per acre; and when we do that, the carrots cost us about 12 1-2 cts. per bushel. He did not know from experience the comparative worth of potatoes and carrots, but he would certainly rather have three bushels of carrots than one of potatoes.

We have among us, lately introduced from Europe, a white carrot, that is found to yield in many instances 50 per cent. more than the most productive varieties of the yellow. This grows partly above ground, and is more easily harvested than the others. Whether its quality is as good, we must learn by further use.

With the sugar beet and mangel wurtzel, he had not been successful. Sometimes the crop will be good, but it is uncertain. The beet is a great water drinker; it requires much moisture, and a good soil. If it once gets checked in growth by the summer drought, it seldom recovers so as to do well.

The ruta baga, on proper soils, can be raised at the least expense of any. When the carrots cost 12 1-2 cts., the ruta baga can be raised for 9 or 10 cts. These are nutritious and good for stock. But an objection is made

to them, that they give an unpleasant taste to milk. They sometimes do. But it is by no means certain that they always and necessarily do. When fed out in the fall and early winter, they often have this effect. But a gentleman in Salem, who keeps a number of cows and sells all his milk, fed, last winter, in Dec., upon sugar beets;—then for several weeks in mid-winter upon ruta bagas, and afterwards upon carrots. His customers never noticed the change, though many of them, and also his wife, were very particular, and much disliked the turnip taste. A gentleman, now in the house, keeps nearly 20 cows, and their milk is brought to this market every day. It is bought at the farm by a milkman. This man offered, in the autumn, to give the owner of the cows 10 dollars, if he would not feed out to them the 5 or 600 bushels of ruta bagas that were in his cellar, saying that his customers would not like the milk. The gentleman, replied, "When your customers complain, let me know it, and the cows shall have no ruta bagas." For the last month, the cows have been fed with them, and the milkman has heard no complaint. These roots are taken from the cellar a day or two before they are used, and laid on the barn floor, where the strong turnip smell passes off. They are fed out in the afternoon.

The English or round turnip may be cultivated, if other things are likely to be short, and it may be well to sow with these some spots from which early vegetables have been taken; but they are not supposed to be very nutritious nor as profitable for extensive cultivation as the other roots. They soon grow corky. The ruta baga, Mr P. thought, was sweeter and better towards spring and through the spring, than in the early part of winter.

The question has been agitated whether the stock does any better for having roots in winter, than it will if kept upon dry hay alone. Many farmers—and they are among the most observing—have said that when they use roots, the stock derive but little if any benefit from them. This he (Mr P.) had heard from so many sources, and from such accurate observers, that his faith in this root had been somewhat shaken;—but his own use of them had led him to regard them with favor; and recently he had been reading a new publication by Henry Stephens, Secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society, of Scotland, in which there is a very minute account of the use and effects of turnips. The stock in Scotland is fed from November to January upon the English or flat turnip and straw. When that variety of turnip is consumed, the ruta baga is used, with straw, during the remainder of the cold season. It is found that this turnip feed does not improve the appearance and condition of the stock at all, until about February. After that, the stock improves very rapidly. Now our farmers generally get through with their roots, or nearly so, in the earlier part of the winter, and if effects are the same here as in Scotland, the stock will not apparently derive benefit from roots as we use them. But it may be that if we have a sufficient supply to last until May, we shall find them highly beneficial.

Mr Parker asked Mr Putnam whether potatoes were not a good crop for rough lands? In what state, if you manure lightly, will they leave the common field soil? And how do you treat them, as to manure, on the reclaimed meadow lands?

Ans. Should take this crop for rough lands, because it can be cultivated, on such, better than most others, and comparatively does well in quantity and quality. If you manure lightly, the potatoes will leave much of the manure for future crops—but if the question be, which exhausts the most, corn or potatoes? he would give it as his opinion that potatoes do—though this is not the

common belief. On meadow lands, he might use barn manure, but if so, the quantity would be small. Sand or soil from the uplands, would perhaps be quite as beneficial, for load, on the peaty barn manure.

Mr Parker asked for the process of cultivating rutabaga.

Ans. In Danvers, where this root is cultivated, it is usual to take land that is in good well pulverized, to put on 5 or 6 cords of good per acre and plow it in early in the spring. At 30th of May, plow the land again, and after three furrows, to rake the stones, straw, &c. into rows last made; and then go on until the whole is leveled and raked. Then with the seed-sower, plant seed, having the rows from 14 to 16 inches apart, surface is flat. The hoeing, weeding and thinning require about 20 days' work per acre. This is all course there. But he (Mr Putnam) thinks it better way. He would ridge the land, and plow wide enough apart to cultivate with the hoe would not sow earlier than the 5th of June would be much less, and the crop nearly as good. The Rev. Jared Eliot, of Conn., a century ago in this way, plowing the earth from the carrots turning it back, and repeating this process several times—and obtained good carrots, where by the common process, he should not have obtained one larger than a thumb.

Mr Gardner, of Seckonk, asked whether in the cultivation described by Mr P., the hoe was used, said that in his vicinity they are covered and tilled with the plow, and they get them at less cost than has been named.

Ans. The hoe is used;—the great item of expense, 50 dollars per acre. The work done by the hoe may cost 3 or 4 dollars.

[Report to be continued.]

Subject for discussion at the next meeting—Fruit Trees.

Winter Butter.—Last week, Col. Farnsworth, tenant of Francis C. Lowell's farm, Waltham, four lumps of fresh butter, beautifully stamped, most excellent quality: we never tasted better butter made in winter, and rarely do we find better at season. We should be happy to learn the process of feeding the cows, preserving the milk and making butter.

New State Register for 1843.—James Lori Washington street, has just published the Massachusetts Register for 1843, containing the Mass. Tariff with the Tariff Law, the State Legislature, Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, Consuls, City Officers of Boston, Salem, and Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, Banks, Insurance Companies, Post Masters, Justices, U. S. Census of Towns in Massachusetts, Meeting the Mass. Medical Society, State Apportionment with China, Boundary Question, Bankruptcy Commissioners, Boston Pilotage, &c. &c.

Winter.—During the warm weather in Jan. New England Farmer announced that some gentleman, about nine days before the thaw came, had seen a peculiar light in the sky, by which it was that "the winter was broken." What did he then say?—*Post, of Tuesday.*

Thought it had been mended.—N. E. F. & R.

Snow.—On Sunday we had a fine fall of snow, about 9 or 10 inches—damp and but little drifted the best for sleighing we have had for some years.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. to a shaded exposure for the week ending Feb. 6.

1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
30	11	22	31	N. E.
31	32	42	42	N. E.
1	33	24	34	N. E.
2	12	12	7	N. W.
3	75	16	18	N. W.
4	16	23	35	N. W.
5	16	34	32	N. E.

* 5 below zero.

TON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

arket 280 Beef Cattle, 700 Sheep, and 20

—**Beef Cattle**—An advance was effected, and to correspond, viz: First quality, \$4 50 a cwt. good quality, \$4 00 a 425. Third quality, 75.

ix Cattle were sold for something more than quotations, probably sold for about \$5 00.

Nearly all at market were stall fed Wethers, old from \$2 50, to 4 75.

No sale.

ations last week, were probably not so high old have been. A large number, however, Cattle were purchased on Saturday, before at Brighton, at prices higher than sales of a w on the succeeding Monday.—*Rep.*]

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

Grass, \$2 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, ats. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 x Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. l, \$2 50 per bushel.

Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 pats per cent.

et remains without any improvement on the of the last weekly report.

thern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round 08 a 00—Southern flat yellow, aw, 43 a 49— to 46 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley y, Northern, 60 a 61—do. Southern, 56 a 58— rna, 28 a 29—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush.—a—Bran,—

There is a moderate demand for Genesee, Howard Street, 4 mus. cr. \$1 37 a 0 00—do. a 4 25 do. free of garlic, \$4 25 a 4 37—Phila- mos. \$4 12; a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low l'd a 4 23—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 4 25 n, \$4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, \$4 25 a 0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side 80 a 0 00 a 0 00—do—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 56 a 55—Ohio brands \$4 69 a 4 75—Ohio via Canal—do New Orleans, cash \$4 12 a 4 37. Rye, —Indian Meal in blis. \$2 87 a 3 00.

ONS.—There is rather more firmness in the ne sales have been very limited.

s 4 10—new blil. \$7 75 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 0 57 a 6 00—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—York— mo. blil. \$1 00 a 0 00—do Clear \$1 00 a 1 05 00 a 8 50—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00—do Mass States.—a—do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$0 00 a 0 00 0 00—ing, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 7—do Western, 6 1 2—do—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1 2—do Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, w milk, 7 a 8.

Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex- ll not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where- exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and and. been a fair demand for domestic wool, and sales

have been made to considerable extent, but not at improved prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb 35 a 40 c.—Amer- can full blood, do 32 a 33—do 3 4 do 32 a 00—do. 1 2 do 23 a 30—1 4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, do a 23—do. unwashed, 00 a 13—Bengal do 3 a 10—Saxony, 1 den 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10— do, do picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 6 30—2c. 1 do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20— No. 3 do do do —a—

HOPS Duty 20 per cent.
1st sort Mass 1642, lb. 9 a 9 1 2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1 2.
HAY, per ton, \$14 50 to 15 00—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS 18 a 20.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea outs, and Salphars, at \$3 50 per ounce.
Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR, Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory testimonial, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture, having had twenty years' experience in one of the most flourishing principal Nurseries and Gardens in Massachusetts, would now engage himself to take charge of any public or private establishment in New England. The most satisfactory references given.
A line addressed to W. W. G., post paid, to the care of Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston, will command immediate attention. 3w* Jan. 23, 1843.

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Cascaufe, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

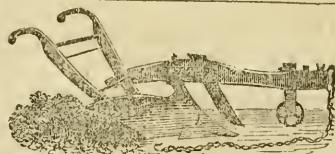
POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *bury the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

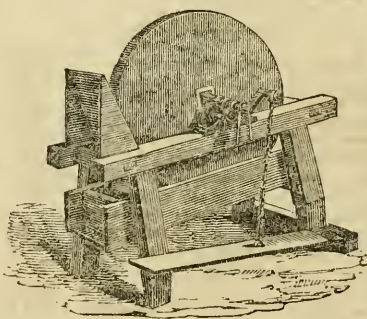
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

April 20

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

The times have indeed sadly changed. One entire portion of human life is struck out. It is now babyhood or manhood. There is no *conservative* state—we do not speak politically.) Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—bare-footed and bean-porridge eating state—a spelling and cyphering period—when there were boys to do the chores and go errands—when apprentice indentures were in fashion, and the line between boyhood and manhood well defined by the “freedom suit.” But there are no such things now. The child steps out of his diaper and frock into a long-tailed coat, and high-heeled boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a real, bona fide “nine-day-old” pot of bean porridge; Noah Webster’s spelling book is crowded out of school by high works on philosophy and metaphysics. There are no apprentices now. Young men take a few lessons in the trade they fancy, and set up for themselves.

But the present generation is as destitute of girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady—clout or “bustle”—nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant, or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father’s shirt, they reel silk for the ladies’ fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trowsers for their brothers, they work lace and make stays for themselves. The mother milks, churns, mends, washes and irons, and their daughters—the “ladies”—read novels, dress, and make and receive calls. They make parties, instead of puddings, and cook by the book, rather than from knowledge.

We should be delighted to see a generation of boys and girls—in looks, actions, and dress—we should then hope for health and strength, industry and sobriety, frugality and economy, prosperity and happiness. We go for protection to this class of our community. Every father should impose a tariff, one that should amount to an entire prohibition, on the introduction of fashionable follies into the family. He should protect and enforce home industry. He and his wife and children should enter into a “Home League” on the subject. This is the tariff that will restore confidence. This is the bank that will freely discount and never suspend.—*Alexandria Index.*

“KICKING FROLIC.”

In some of the new counties in the Western country, they occasionally get up a nice bit of fun, which is there termed a “Kicking Frolic.” Never having attended one of these back-woods “stampedes,” we were entirely at a loss as to their object, or the manner in which they are carried on, until we met with the following description going the round of the papers. It seems that having no *fulling mills* in the new districts, whenever a fine piece of cloth is taken from the loom, a “kicking frolic” is got up, which amounts to the same thing as one of the former machines in the long run, although the *modus operandi* is by hand, or rather by foot. But we will let one who has taken a kick at a piece of cloth, tell his own story:

“The young folks of both sexes congregated from the whole settlement, on a certain evening, for this purpose, and the girls particularly look with as much anxiety for the *fete* as any of the city belles

could possibly feel for the approach of their most magnificent balls. When the guests are all assembled, and the usual preliminaries passed, the host enters with the newly wove cloth, and carefully spreads it over the floor. He then covers it completely with that delectable substance yclept ‘*soft soap*,’ which, saturating it throughout, renders it in order for the commencement of the sport. Then the fun begins. The *ladies* divest their feet of all their covering, and tuck up the skirts of their dress to a convenient height; then the gents, with the utmost *nonchalance*, draw off their boots, pull off their stockings, and roll up their pantaloons to a corresponding height. Thus accoutred, the whole company form a circle upon the outspread cloth, seated upon chairs, each one holding on to a rope passed round the circle, somewhat after the manner that youngsters perform the play of Copenhagen. Then the kicking commences, and the soap-suds fly around, until the faces and clothes of the ‘kickers,’ the chairs, tables, floor, and in short, every thing about, is completely bespattered. Sometimes there will be two or three of the youths sprawling on the floor, having lost their hold on the rope—and such blushing and laughing when one of the ‘gals’ happens to slip down, you never saw. As the work progresses and draws towards a close, the sport increases. All is uproarious mirth—each trying to kick harder than his neighbor—and the shouting and laughing and splashing and uproar, are such as can only be imagined by one who has been present at a kicking frolic. This all over, the *beneficiary* invites the company to a ‘promiscuous grub.’ Having partaken of the ‘fat’ things prepared for the occasion, you ‘pair off’ with one of the lovely fair ones, to join in a dance.”

We have “shaken a foot” at “apple bees,” “quiltings,” “house warmings,” “bran dances,” “corn shuckings,” and other country frolics, but never have we taken part in a “kicking” scrape like the above. Singular that Dickens, Fiddler, nor Trollope did not find them out in their inquisitive and prying wanderings.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Un-fair Jokes.—At a late celebration of the 8th of January (Battle of New Orleans), at Norwich, Ct., the following ungallant toasts were given:

By P. M. Judson. The Ladies—who, reversing Old Hickory’s method of defence, place the cotton bags in the rear. [Great laughter and shouts of applause.]

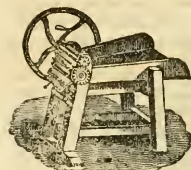
This sally was followed by another about as good:

By Dr. Rogers. Cotton—A material in high repute among ladies and warriors, for the erection of *breast-works*. [Peals of laughter and great cheering.]

The following sentiment was drank in cold water at a late Washingtonian Temperance celebration in Nantucket:

The Whalers of the Pacific Ocean—True Washingtonians—cold water their only beverage; and consequently they are so clear-headed, that with their brains, they enlighten the world.

“Your cheese is made from mixed dairies,” said the customer to the cheese-monger. “You’re mistaken, ma’am—it’s a first rate article, and there’s no two *wheys* about it.”—*Barre Gaz.*



GREEN’S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Rural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green’s Patent Straw, Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle applied to any implement for this purpose. The present effects of this application, and some of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been by any other machine even when worked by horse power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they are cut, require sharpening less often than those of straw cutters.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made together very strongly. It is therefore not so complicated machines in general use to get out of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural House and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard’s Patent Cast	100 doz. Cast Steel
Iron Ploughs	150 “ Common
300 Common do. do.	500 “ Spades
200 Cultivators	500 “ Grass Scy
100 Green’s Straw Cutters	300 “ Patent S
50 Willis’ do. do.	200 “ Common
100 Common do. do.	500 “ Hay Rak
100 Willis’ Patent Corn	200 “ Garden d
Shellers	200 “ Manure F
50 Common do. do.	300 “ Hay
250 Willis’ Seed Sowers	500 Pair Trace Ch
50 “ Vegetable Cutters	100 “ Truck a
50 Common do. do.	100 “ Draft
200 Hand Corn Mills	500 “ Tie up c
200 Grain Cradles	50 doz. Halter c
100 Ox Yokes	1000 yards Fence c
1500 Doz. Scythe Stems	25 Grid Stones
3000 “ Austin’s Ruffs	

March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chain for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. I. CO., No. 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DENAVY, Esq. and Col. J. JACOBSON, for the purpose of securing cattle, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing
200 “ Truck and leading Chains.
200 “ Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to subscribe and remittances for newspaper expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Subject, Root Culture.

[Continued.]

Col. Jaques was invited to speak: he declined speaking, but made the single remark, that labor with us costs so much, that he doubts whether it is profitable to cultivate roots for stock.

Mr French, of Braintree, was asked to speak. He came to learn, not to teach. But the potato crop he had found a poor one: it almost necessarily made slovenly cultivation; the weeds will get up among the tops and escape detection. Potatoes may increase the quantity of milk, but they make its quality poor.

The cattle like the beet in all its varieties. And the beet will often grow well on a field for one year; but after that there is a great falling off: in three or four years they will dwindle to almost nothing. The beet does not exhaust the land so much as the turnip. The turnip is a great exhauster. When feeding cows upon *ruta baga*, he does not find that they affect the flavor of the milk. He feeds in the morning. Thinks better of the carrot than of other roots.

In the year 1841, he subsoiled a field. In 1842, plowed near 10 inches deep, turning up some of the subsoil that was loosened the year before. Plowed in about 8 cords of manure per acre. Ridged, with ridges 20 inches apart; but when the tops of the ridges had been raked, the ground was nearly flat. Sowed the white carrot. Hoed, weeded, and inned twice, leaving the plants 3 or 4 inches apart. Hoed deep between the rows. Obtained a crop over 22 tons, or 800 bushels per acre. His cows have each a half bushel of these per day, and are doing well. In autumn he fed out the tops for considerable time, and the cows did well upon them. This carrot grows partly above ground, and is generally pulled by the hand alone.

Subsoiling, he thinks, prepares the ground well for this crop. We ought not to expect a good crop these long roots on land that we plow only a few inches deep, and where the subsoil is so hard that one cannot force down an iron bar. He had plowed his subsoil to the depth of 16 or 18 inches. Mr Merriam inquired the expense of subsoiling.

Mr French. Two yoke of oxen and a horse, or three yoke of oxen, will carry the subsoil plow at out the rate that a good yoke of oxen will plow a soil:—(cost, any one may calculate.)

Mr Putnam asked what crops Mr F. had put on after turnips, which induced him to call them great exhausters than other roots.

[If Mr French specified any one, I have forgotten what it was. He gave me the impression that he held this opinion, but could not specify the particulars of his observations.—Rep.]

Mr Putnam. I will state the reason of my question. I once saw barley following turnips, and it is better than on adjoining land. But when in corn follows, I have seen that suffer, compara-

tively. The grass, however, in following years, has made up what was lost on the corn.

Mr French. In England, barley follows turnips, usually, and perhaps we here get the reason why no complaint is there made of the turnip as an exhauster. In one instance he had known English turnips and grass seed grown together late in summer, and the grass did well the following season.

Bone manure is excellent for turnips: where he has applied a bushel per row of 16 or 18 rods in length, has found it to do well.

Dr. C. T. Jackson inquired whether salt had been used by any one present as a manure for turnips. From some Shakers in New Hampshire, (the reporter did not hear the town,) he learned that 2-12 bushels of salt per acre had been highly beneficial to this crop, while 4 bushels had done less well.

Mr Putnam said he had made some trials—on one square rod had put 5 qts. of salt, or 25 bushels per acre: this was too much. Nothing did well on this bed. But he had used various composts, several of them containing salt, and would state as a general result, that salt was good for turnips and bad for potatoes.

Mr Merriam said he had long known that salt is good for turnips;—and the roots are valuable on the farm, especially where we have to feed much with cheap, coarse hay. He would give half a peck daily to young animals, and a peck to grown ones.

Mr Cole wished, he said, to bring to the notice of farmers the *cabbage-turnip*. This is much like the *ruta baga*, but will yield 25 per cent. more. He has had roots of this kind that weighed 15 lbs. each. This is white. Its taste is like the pith of the cabbage-stalk. It is not injured by frost; may be left out all winter. Its seed is raised easier than that of the *ruta baga*; it will keep perfectly good until May, and at that time is much like a good English turnip in autumn.

Thinks he can grow two bushels of carrots as easy as one of potatoes and prefers the carrot.

On rich lands the parsnip does well, and in the island of Guernsey, it is much used for stock.

The Yellow Globe mangel wurtzel, he thinks good and productive. Salt is good for the turnips themselves, and is serviceable in destroying insects.

Mr Nash, of Hadley, said he was satisfied of one thing—that the comparative cost of the different crops varied much in different sections of the State. We (on the Connecticut river—heavy, rich lands.—Rep.) can raise potatoes, bushel for bushel, about as cheap as we can carrots. The potato is the best. We (of that section,) have been much disappointed in the value of root crops. Carrots are next in value to potatoes.

We should choose our books as we would our companions, for their sterling and intrinsic merit—not for their accidental advantages. For with books, as with men, it seldom happens that their performances are fully equal to their pretensions, nor their capital to their credit.—Lacon.

For the N. E. Farmer.

CARROTS.

MR EDITOR—You inquire why the Plymouth Agricultural Society offer premiums for 300 and 400 bushels of carrots: the quantity is so much less than many reported crops, some answer seems demanded in the case.

It has been said, if a man will daily lift a calf from the time of its birth, he will be able to do it after the calf has grown into a large ox. This may not be true to the extent of the supposition, yet there can be no reasonable doubt that our skill and powers increase in good measure proportionate to the continuance of efforts. On this idea, the minimum quantity of a premium crop of carrots was fixed.

The carrot was scarcely known in this county, as a field crop, when premiums were first offered. It was judged best to make the conditions sufficiently easy to induce experiments. No inconvenience could arise from the small number of bushels required until the number of claims might grow perplexing—a contingency which has never happened. M. A.

Pembroke, Feb. 4th, 1843.

¶ We put in our query, why a premium for carrots was offered on so small a crop as 3 or 400 bushels, hardly expecting an answer. But we are glad to get one. We have thought it singular that a list of premiums prepared with so much judgment as that of the Plymouth County Society, should, year after year, offer a premium for a quantity of carrots no greater than they require of potatoes. The reason why to us it so appears, is because we and our neighbors usually get twice as many carrots per acre as potatoes. But such results as we are used to, are far from being universal. The reasons given by our esteemed correspondent, show that there is no less wisdom in Plymouth county on this point than on others.

We would take this occasion to say to the government of the Plymouth Society, that we should be pleased to be favored with such of the statements of applicants for their premiums as, in their judgment, are worthy of publication. The MSS. (if the original,) should be carefully preserved and returned to order.—Ed. N. E. F.

Coal.—One of the most important subjects before the Legislature, relates to the coal beds in Mansfield, Mass. The demand for fuel is constantly increasing among us, while our forests are gradually disappearing. It is of interest to every citizen in the Commonwealth that our coal resources should be speedily and fully developed; and we trust that the Legislature will give the subject a candid hearing.—Bost. Trav.

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is five per cent. in England ten per cent., in Holland fourteen per cent.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT.

All darkness upon farming matters must flee away—for from "The Sunny Hollow of Onondaga, near the confines of the old Indian reservation," has sprung forth marvellous light. Some one interested, gave us notice of its coming, which we published on the first page of our paper of the 14th Dec. last, under the head of "A New Book for Farmers." It is well that we did so; for had the rays of this brilliant sun burst upon the world unawares, all eyes must have been blinded. For an understanding of what the work was to be, we request the reader will turn to the prospectus in our paper of the above mentioned date.

We own *The Book—the promised book*:

"PRIME FACTS for the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, and the Public. Furnished by John Forman, Esq., Farmer and Nurseryman, Western, New York. By M. R. Bartlett, New York," &c.

Such is the title. This momentous book contains 64 pages, and costs 25 cts. We paid 18 3/4 cts., silver, for it, and took it to our office, expecting to be able to give our readers a rich treat. But—oh, damper to our exultings! Oh, death to our hopes! We found—yes, at the very threshold of this temple of knowledge—we found, *printed in italics*, these supplanting words:

"NOTE. Publishers of papers, &c. who may feel disposed to notice these 'Prime Facts,' are respectfully requested not to make extracts from the work, and thereby harm the sale.

PROPRIETOR."

We beg pardon of "Proprietor" for extracting so much; but we could n't well help it. These few words show so clearly his disinterested benevolence for "the farmer, the fruit-grower, and the public," that we could n't help quoting them.

Please, "notice these Prime Facts," if you will, Mr Editor, (we shall most cheerfully,) but do "not make extracts" (we do n't wish to make many,) "and thereby harm the sale." We want harm the sale. We seriously say the work is worth its cost. We have laughed more than three fourpences' worth over it already;—we have got our money's worth in that way; and we advise every man who knows any thing about fruit trees and insects, and the milch cow, to buy the book, the very next time he shall feel the want of a good laugh. "Harm the sale!" no, we will do no such thing.

Seriously: Mr Forman, the farmer, whose discoveries and experience are made the groundwork of this publication, may be a very worthy and deserving man, and withal a good farmer, and skillful grower of fruit trees. We should have thought so, without any misgivings, were it not that some forty men, more or less, are made to certify in his favor. But even with this drawback, we are disposed to think he furnished matter that was worth knowing, to the writer of the book. Had he told his own story in his own words, he might have appeared very well. But now, he is made ridiculous in many of his recommendations and opinions. He is no farmer who wrote the book.

But we will come to the contents. The "slobbers" in the horse is here said to be occasioned by a "wild grass," growing from 3 to 30 inches high at maturity, branching much at the root, with many seed-stalks and many seeds. Its common name is not known; but "Prof. Gray, of Boston," says "the botanical name of the plant is *Digitaria sanguinalis*." The work contains a cut representing

this grass. We think it likely to prove the same that has been considered by Lovett Peters, Esq., of Westboro', as the cause of this trouble in the horse, and of which he gave an account in our columns years and years ago: the description of the leaf answers to leaves which he sent to us last autumn. We are by no means disposed to deny that Mr Forman has discovered the cause of the slobbers. Perhaps he is the first discoverer: but perhaps, also, "Squire Peters may contest successfully his claim to that distinction.

What the book says of the extent of the evil effects of the slobbers upon the horse, we receive only in part. But let that pass.

And now, ye dairy-men and dairy-women, we have news for you. Open eyes, ears, mouth and all, to take in the grand discovery. In future, milk and butter are to be as plenty and good in dog-days as in June,—at one time as another. Neither excess of rain or scarcity of it; neither short feed, nor heat; nor the distance from the time of the coming in of the cows, nor any other cause, save one, has any effect in drying up your cows: for—(we must quote one scrap more)—for, says the book,

"We are now prepared to say, and to prove what we say, that the loss of the milk arises entirely and exclusively from the slobber grass."

So says Mr Bartlett, the writer; but we do n't suspect Mr Forman, the farmer, of saying any such thing. But Mr Bartlett's word is doubtless ample proof of his assertion; therefore, farmers, kill the slobber grass, and resign yourselves to the selling of butter at sixpence per pound, next September. But take comfort; for the quantity is to be kept up to the highest notch every week, and the quality is to be uniformly good, let what will come—"slobber grass" alone excepted.

Ye goslings—poor simple inheritors of your mother's folly! ye eat the "slobber grass," and it is to you, says our book, "this poison 'pully wog'!"

But, Mr Grunter, you are wiser; you avoid this wonderful "slobber grass," we are told, as though you knew it "to be a certain death-dose!"

Poor little lambs! your mother's milk is poisoned by this pestiferous "slobber grass," and, as the consequence, the book says you do not get your proper growth, "by something more than thirty per cent." B-a-a-h! Poor lambs!

And now for the "Destruction of the Slobber Grass, &c." The process is all described, and the instrument is exhibited in a diagram.

Take, then, a large cultivator and lengthen out the teeth somewhat, and steel the edges, so that you can keep them sharp; also, put under the frame three little wheels, to keep the instrument from sinking more than about one inch deep; and then you will get something closely resembling the "Patent Slobber-Grass Drag." Mark the word "patent."

And now for the use of this "patent" drag. Plow your land in May; harrow it, and then leave it until the slobber grass has grown some; then go over it with this "patent" drag, having sharp knives, and cut all clean, about one inch below the surface, in dry weather. By leaving your land in fallow, and by repeating the process of plowing and harrowing and dragging, times enough, and sowing herds grass seed, you can kill all kinds of poison grass and weeds. Wonderful! A "patent" drag, with plow and harrow, does all this! Rocks and stones and stumps all cut through, are they,

by these sharp drag-knives? Perhaps not; and perhaps they are;—we can't learn from the book.

We don't like to quote more, but the summing up of the effects of the process described, and the indication as to either the length of time it is to be continued, or as to the duration of its effects, we know not which, are so lucid, that we must do it, notwithstanding our reluctance:—

"This kind of dressing, (?) honestly and judiciously conducted, will secure the field against all kinds of poison grass and weeds, even if heavily charged with the grass or the thistle, or with any other poison vegetable, for four or five years, and all the increase of labor and extra expense, and will be more than counterbalanced in the quantity and quality of the crop even of the first year's produce."

This is the sum of the whole matter. Astonishing discovery! Behold its economy! Leave your land in fallow; but plow, and harrow and drag over and over again, for a summer or summers!—(we can't tell which.) What a saving in this, above that of planting corn or roots, and working the land well! You save planting, and hoeing, and weeding, and what is more than all, you save entirely the laborious and expensive work of harvesting,—and yet you destroy the slobber grass quite as well, no doubt, as you would do by growing a crop which it would cost you many dollars to take off in the autumn.

To whom the credit of this invention belongs, is a matter wrapt in deep mystery. Whether it comes from the writer or the farmer, no intimation is given. We regret that we know not which of them to immortalize. In this uncertainty, we choose to suppose that the writer is the deserving one, and that he has been modestly silent upon his own merits. We do this the more confidently because of the great improbability that any working farmer would ever have had time for the vast intellectual labor which it indicates.

The next chapter of the volume of "Prime Facts," is upon Plum Trees, and opens rich. In the commencement, the writer assumes the very novel and startling position, that "*Trees have lice*!!" The lice destroy the young leaves—those lungs of the tree—so that "the spring shoot is actually stifled. The sap is vitiated—(we must quote)—"and that portion of it which should have gone to feed the decayed leaves and fruit,"—[we learn here for the first time, that sap should go to feed decayed leaves and fruit!—"falls back to the junction of the shoot and the branch from which the shoot put out in the spring, and makes there, in time, the 'Black Rot,' or 'Black Bunch.'"] The louse, by eating the leaf, makes the bunch! Let that pass.

And now, learn a new fact in entomology: "The green louse becomes a winged insect," passes from branch to branch, wounds the fruit, &c. Honor to the discoverer of this metamorphosis! "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?"

We must go on. The plum tree has another enemy—a "black bug, somewhere called the *Carculia*." Where? Where is the *Carculia* called "*Carcula*," excepting in this book of "*Prime Facts*?" "Search and see."

Next comes, "The Remedy for the Plum Tree. Wonder of wonders! Where will be the end of human contrivances? What honor and reward shall be given to him, who has found out the way in which we, throughout all America, can be completely rid of the destroyers of our plums. Y

patrons and officers of the Horticultural Society, come forward—untie the purse-strings, and shower down your gold in profusion upon him who has made the most wonderful of all modern discoveries!

We'll step down from the stilts. Know ye, then, all ye lovers of plums, that "where there are no plum trees, there are no plum tree insects." So says the book. And the book further says, that if all we Americans, will by one united and simultaneous sacrifice upon the altar of public good, burn all our plum trees, root and branch, the insects will all perish in a year or two. And then we may plant anew!!! Give the goose-line a bunch of slobber grass—"poison Pally wog."

A goose is wise enough to stoop when it enters the great barn door, and the author of "Prime Facts" hangs his head in apprehension that his first—his "prime" remedy may not be "strictly feasible." But should it so prove, his fertile invention can supply us with other modes of operating: one is to cut off the affected branches "in the dead of winter." Another is to wet the young leaves two or three times and then sprinkle with lime or ashes. How new! how simple! how satisfactory! Plums will be as plenty as milk and butter.

Next comes the Peach tree—a delicious chapter. Here are developed the *newly discovered* facts that this tree wants a warm and free soil—that it is best to trim it or head it down, and make it bush out—and that a "white grub" does it harm. We presume that all the peach-growers of this vicinity will be astonished at these *new discoveries* made in Sunny Hollow. The rose bug too, as they have heard away up there, does harm.

In the next entertaining chapter upon remedies, here occurs one passage so indicative of experience, practical skill, and sound philosophy, that we propensity to "extract" it, gains the mastery over us, and we must submit:—"Plant the roots of each seedling full eight inches lower in the earth than the depth at which it stood in the nursery." So it is in italics. Then, in his wisdom, he adds: "this distance down places the roots quite out of the reach of the bug and worm, and gives them a fair old upon the earth and the nutriment it furnishes!" Farmers, take a lesson; plant your corn a foot deep, so that the worms can't find it! Nature, change your course, and make the peach root row eight inches lower than it does! All ye cultivators, put seeds and roots below where bugs and worms can find them. What if the upper soil be the richest and best;—what though root, as well as branch, needs some warmth and air;—never mind! the book says, plant them down eight inches deeper than nature made them grow. How wise! We wonder whether the book-maker sells ees.

Business Prospects Brightening!—An able writer in the Daily Advertiser, has lately been showing by statistics and logical reasoning, that the reduction of cotton is too great. But the book before us shows that the demand is to be immense. extended. Sales will become so extensive as give briskness to business in all its branches.

The *Rose Bug* is one of the destroyers of the peach tree. But the destroyer is to be destroyed; and the way is pointed out. We must quote once more, in order to describe faithfully the instrument of destruction:—"This is a great sheet—cheap cotton factory cloth, formed so as to be spread out, all sides beneath the boughs of the fruit tree, and something beyond the limbs; then, if sprinkled moderately with water, and the bugs shaken from

the tree into the sheet, they will remain until they may be gathered up for destruction."

The cotton cloth:—we want to make something of that. We recommend to all the fruit-growers in western New York, to get cotton cloth enough to catch all the rose bugs. Let each man carpet his orchard and nursery with it—let him then wall the sides as high as the tops of the trees with cotton cloth—and get likewise, enough for another covering of the whole surface; let this be fitted to draw over as a cover to his bug-trap. Thus equipped, he can destroy the rose bug, and at the same time do good service to the cotton growers and manufacturers, and through them to "the public." This use for cotton cloth is to the nation a "Prime Fact."

We have done:—the few "extracts" we have made, we trust, will not "harm the sale" of the book. And now, Farmers, Fruit-growers and the Public, if it so please you, buy the "Prime Facts," and read them with gravity if you can.—Ed. N. E. FAN.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PIGEON MANURE.

MR PUTNAM.—Dear Sir:—In the New England Farmer of the 8th inst., was a communication on the value of pigeons to the cultivators of the earth, on account of the manure which they afford; and that it had been very successfully used in England. The facts which were stated, brought to my recollection a passage in the account of Sir George Onseley's Embassy to the Court of Persia, in 1816, by James Morier, Esq. The work was published in London, in 1818, and I subjoin an extract, to show how ancient has been the custom in the East, of establishing dove-cotes for the express and only purpose of giving fertility to the soil.

"In the environs of the city of Ispahan, are many pigeon-houses, erected at a distance from habitations, for the sole purpose of collecting pigeon's dung for manure. They are large round towers, rather broader at the bottom than the top, and crowned by conical spiracles, through which the pigeons descend. Their interior resembles a honeycomb, pierced with a thousand holes, each of which forms a snug retreat for a nest. More care appears to have been bestowed upon their outside than upon that of the generality of dwelling houses, for they are painted and ornamented."

"The extraordinary flights of pigeons which I have seen alight upon one of these buildings, afford a good illustration for the passage in Isaiah: '*Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?*'"—ch. ix. 8. Their great numbers and the compactness of their mass, literally look like a cloud, at a distance, and obscure the sun in their passage."

"The dung of pigeons is the dearest manure that the Persians use; and as they apply it almost entirely for the rearing of melons, it is probably on that account that the melons of Ispahan are so much finer than those of other cities. The revenue of the pigeon house is about 100 temons per annum; and the great value of this dung, which rears a fruit that is indispensable to the existence of the natives, during the great heats of summer, will probably throw some light upon that passage of scripture, when in the famine of Samaria, '*the fourth part of a cup of dove's dung was sold for five pieces of silver.*'"—ii. Kings, vi. 25.

"No regulations are in force against shooting

pigeons on the wing, or in a field; but if they are shot at when perched on a pigeon-house, then complaints are soon made. *The Persians do not eat pigeons.* These pigeons are of a cindery blue color."

Thus it appears that dove-cotes are erected and vast flocks of pigeons reared, *not for food*, but merely to obtain manure.

Tavernier states that "There are three thousand pigeon houses in Ispahan; for every man may build a pigeon-house on his own farm. All the other pigeon-houses belong to the king, who draws a greater revenue from the dung than from the pigeons; which dung, as they prepare it, serves to cultivate their melons."

Several of our naval officers, who have been on the coast of Peru, have informed me that they had visited the islands where the *guano* is deposited, and have seen it used by the farmers. They were of opinion that it was the dung of sea-birds, which build their nests and rear their young on those islands, and after the lapse of many centuries, the accumulation has been so great as to be in some places fifty or sixty feet deep.

I am very glad that Mr Kenrick has commenced publishing in your paper, an account of the manner in which gardening and farming are prosecuted in Great Britain and France. Being a well informed and experienced practical cultivator of nursery trees, shrubs, and the horticultural and agricultural products of this country, he was well qualified to glean useful information abroad; and from the very interesting facts he has communicated in the two articles which you have published, it is evident that he is capable of affording much highly important intelligence. I hope he will be induced to extend his notes through many numbers of the Farmer, and thus enrich his country by the knowledge he has acquired, as well as by the numerous valuable fruit and ornamental trees and plants which he has imported.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hawthorn Cottage, Feb. 9, 1843.

For the New England Farmer.

SALTPETRE FOR MANURE—SLAVERS IN HORSES.

I sowed 75 lbs. crude saltpetre on two acres of ground, immediately after the hay cut thereon on 23d June, had been removed. The grass assumed a deep green color and grew rapidly till the 23d of August: it was then cut, and being cured, was put into the barn in the best order,—weight about 2 1-2 tons.

Horses eat this hay readily, but in half an hour after they commence alavering excessively.

Oxen take hold of it greedily, but after a few minutes, cease to eat, and will take no more of it. *Pomfret, Ct., Feb. 1843.* P.

We are not ready to infer that the saltpetre caused the salivation. We think that this must have been caused by some variety of grass. We have never heard of such an effect being imputed to saltpetre. The slavers is a common affection, and saltpetre is not in very common use as a manure.—Ed. N. E. F.

Swift said he never knew a man to arrive to eminence, who was fond of lying in bed in the morning.

For the New England Farmer.

POUDRETTE.

Messrs. Breck & Co.—Gentlemen—I observe in last number, for Jan. 25th, a request for information in relation to the *mode of using*, and the results of the application, of *poudrette* as a manure. In your reply to the letter of your correspondent, whose name and residence is omitted, you refer to "accounts published by D. K. Minor, in New York," but make no extracts from those publications, with the single exception of the following two lines and a half, viz: "*For wheat, 40 bushels per acre; for corn, half a gill to the hill at the time of planting, and as much more after the corn is up*"—and then you say, "No account of the use on grass has been given, so far as we remember."

Presuming, that your desire is to furnish your correspondent with the information asked for, and believing that I have the means of doing so—(which I would cheerfully have done, by sending him a pamphlet by mail direct, without troubling you, if his name and residence had been given in his letter.)—I take the liberty of requesting you to publish the following extracts from letters written by intelligent practical farmers who have used *poudrette* in considerable quantities for several years past, in connexion with this communication.

Mr Edward Condict, of Morristown, N. J., says: "In 1841, I planted a field of corn, on about one-third of which I used *poudrette*, putting a small handful, say something less than a gill, in each hill. The other part of the field I manured with good barn-yard manure, a shovel full in each hill: the corn was planted about the 10th of May, and by the 20th of June, when the corn was dressed out the second time, that part where the *poudrette* was used, was more than as large again as the corn on the other part of the field; it also ripened a week or ten days earlier: there was, however, no perceptible difference in the yield. I also used it with good effect on buckwheat, potatoes, and turnips—particularly the latter. In order to ascertain its effects on turnips, I sowed a strip in the middle of the piece, mixing the turnip seed and *poudrette* together, and sowing it broad-cast. The effect was very perceptible: the turnips were larger and fairer, and were not disturbed by grasshoppers, or any other insect. The soil on which these crops grew was light and somewhat inclined to sand or gravel. Early in October last, I used the *poudrette* on a loamy soil, somewhat inclining to clay, which I had prepared for wheat. There was no difference in the soil nor in the preparation, except that on about one-fourth part of the field, after the wheat was put in, twenty bushels of *poudrette* to the acre was sown broad-cast. The result is, that on harvesting, that part where the *poudrette* was put, is much the heaviest grain, and but very little injured with rust or mildew, while the other part of the field is considerably injured."

Capt. Coleman, of the Astor House, used 125 bushels of *poudrette* on five acres of wheat, on his farm, near Poughkeepsie, in the fall of 1839. His main object was to ensure a good crop of grass after the wheat. About one-half of the field was well manured with good barn-yard and stable manure, and the other half with *poudrette*, as above. The crop of wheat was best where the *poudrette* was used; and the grass was so much better on that part of the field in June, 1842, that he told me "it could be distinctly marked out by the luxuriant growth of grass on it, being superior to that adjoining."

Mr Wm. F. Blydenburgh, of Smithtown, L. I., who has used over a thousand bushels within five years, says: "On grass lands, in the month of May, it has a *decidedly* beneficial effect as a top-dressing. I should think twenty bushels to the acre would double the crop for one year."

Mr Samuel Fleet, of Westchester county, N. Y., says: "I find it very efficient if applied when seeding down. The seed took much better in the same field where *poudrette* was used at seeding, than where other manure was used, the whole being put down at the same time."

I could give many other facts, communicated by farmers of intelligence, if I had leisure to copy them; but I have not. From the statements (in a pamphlet accompanying this,) and this communication, a good idea may be obtained of the value of *poudrette* as a manure, and of the mode of using it on various crops; but if any of your readers desire more information, or to make inquiries, I shall cheerfully furnish them, on being applied to by letter, or otherwise, any facts which five years' experience may have brought to my knowledge, in relation to its value as a fertilizer.

With respect,

D. K. MINOR.

118 Nassau street, N. Y.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

ON FATTENING CATTLE AND SWINE.

The Committee on Fattening Cattle and Swine, beg leave to make the following Report:

But one claim for the premium was entered, viz: by Mr Joseph How, of Methuen, accompanied by an exact and minute detail of the manner of feeding five swine, for the space of ninety-six days, ending Nov. 28th, 1842. This statement—which, we think, will not fail of arresting the attention of the fatteners of swine—is herewith submitted.

The committee were unanimous in awarding him the first premium of fifteen dollars.

No claims have been entered with the committee, for fattening cattle; and as we have very little experience ourselves upon the subject, we will dismiss this part of our duty.

With respect to the fattening of swine, we have a little more experience: we usually fat one year.

Considerable has been said, of late years, in this country, respecting apples, as food for swine.

For the last three or four years, we have been in the practice of giving all our refuse apples to our swine. The last year, viz. 1841, we gave him nothing else, except the common wash of two cows and a small family, for the space of three months, and he had had but three bushels of meal when he was slaughtered. He was of the China breed, small-boned, and weighed in December, twenty months old, 280 pounds.

The swine that we are fattening this year, has had the same food till the apples were exhausted, when raw potatoes were substituted, and has up to this time, only eaten four bushels of meal; he will probably weigh between 350 and 400 pounds, dressed, being of the common native breed.

We have not been able to discover any essential difference in the progress of his fattening, on the various kinds of food, either on the apples, raw potatoes, or meal. A common sized hog will consume about half a bushel of apples, or a peck of potatoes, or half a peck of meal per day. The feeding with uncooked potatoes was suggested by a good farmer of Topsfield, who has been in the practice of feeding his swine with them for many

years, and is of opinion that they are quite as good as when cooked. We have taken particular notice of his swine for several years, both before and after killing, and they always have been good. All his stock is of the first order of thrift, and his whole farm gives evidence of being managed by a good farmer.

There does not appear any difficulty in making swine eat raw potatoes, if they are accustomed to them when young. As to apples, they are very fond of them, especially sweet; and we think sweet better than sour, inasmuch as swine will eat more of them. If uncooked potatoes are as good as cooked, (of which I have no doubt,) at least one-half of the expense of feeding on potatoes is saved; for the expense of cooking must, at least, be as much as the cost of the potatoes before cooking, in small families. And we think from the few trials we have made with cooked apples, that they are quite as good without cooking.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that after the appetites of swine have been pampered up with cooked food, they will refuse that which is not cooked.

With respect to the quality of the pork which I have made by apples or potatoes, it has been distinctly pronounced good, by experienced raisers of pork, and I have never discovered any deterioration myself.

We have been told by a distinguished pomatist in the county, that he kept half a dozen shoats all winter on the pomace of his cider-mill, without anything else, and that they did well. He enclosed ten or twelve square rods, where he deposited his pomace, with a temporary shelter for them. He makes five hundred or more barrels of cider a year. Another gentleman told me, that for several years, since cider was not in so great demand he had turned his swine into his orchard, and let them pick the apples for themselves, without an other attention, except watering, and that he was satisfied with their growth; that the trees were much benefited as the swine. For the apple tree standing somewhat thickly, the swine kept it grass from growing, and the surface of the ground in a loose and mellow state, which increased the quantity of fruit.

Per order of the Committee,

R. A. MERRIAM.

Topsfield, Nov. 30, 1842.

JOSEPH HOW'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Fattening Cattle and Swine:

GENTLEMEN—I resolved, the present season, try several experiments to ascertain the comparative value of different kinds of food for swine also, scalded and unscalded food. In consequence however, of change of food, some of the swine did not eat well. I found the experiment would not be satisfactory to myself, and I in part discontinued it.

The following is the result of the experiment of scalded and unscalded meal:

On the 24th of August, I weighed five pigs, and put them into four pens, and fed them with the same quantity of meal; each pig was fed with 20 pounds of meal, in fifty-six days, to which was added about three pints of skimmed milk per day.

August 24th, their weight was as follows:

Pig in pen No. 1, 106 lbs.—fed on scalded meal.

" in " " 2, 110 " " raw meal.

" in " " 3, 99 " " " "

" in " " 4, 81 " " scalded meal.

" in " " 5, 73 " " " "

October 19th, I again weighed them: the result was as follows:

Pig in pen No. 1,	170 lbs.—gain in 56 days,	64 lbs.
" " " 2,	180 " " in do.	70 do.
" " " 3,	167 " " in do.	68 do.
" " " 4,	134 " " in do.	61 do.
" " " 148	" " in do.	67 do.

I then changed their food; those that had been fed with scalded meal, I gave raw meal; and those that had been fed with raw meal, I fed with scalded meal. And instead of feeding them three times per day, as I had previously done, I fed them but twice per day; but gave them the same quantity of food—166 pounds, in 40 days.

November 28th, I weighed them again, and the result was as follows:

Pig in pen No. 1,	209 lbs.—gain in 40 days,	39 lbs.
" " " 2,	213 " " in " "	33 do.
" " " 3,	207 " " in " "	40 do.
" " " 4,	183 " " in " "	35 do.
" " " 182	" " in " "	49 do.

Thus it appears that two pigs, fed on raw meal, gained in fifty-six days, 69 pounds each; and three pigs fed on scalded meal during the same time, gained on average 61 pounds each; also, two fed on scalded meal, gained in forty days, 36 1-2 lbs. each; and three fed on raw meal, during the same time, gained 41 pounds each.

After weighing the pig that weighed 183 lbs., I dressed it, and it then weighed 154 pounds.

That there should be no mistake in regard to the above experiments, I have fed them nearly all the time myself, and weighed them myself.

JOSEPH HOW.

Methuen, Sept. 27th, 1842.

EXTRACTS FROM MR DODGE'S ADDRESS

Before the Essex Co. Agricultural Society.

Our Farms too Large.—"It has frequently been said, and I think justly, that the majority of our farms are too large; that more ground is cultivated, or attempted to be cultivated, than there is ability to cultivate profitably or well. The time and labor expended in raising ten acres of corn, would be diminished nearly one-half, if bestowed only on five acres; while, if the same quantity of manure is generally applied to the former, were used on the latter, the crop would be equally as large, and the land would be left in far better heart. The same is true, also, with regard to grass-land. Ten tons of English hay, on five acres of ground, can be cut and cured, with as little delay and expense, as five tons on ten acres. The gain in this respect, to say nothing of other advantages, must be apparent to all. I know of a farm in this county, consisting of but forty acres of tillage and mowing, full one-quarter of which, when I lately saw it, was under root cultivation, and a luxuriant growth of rowen covered the remainder. From this had been taken, the present season, forty-five tons of English hay, all of which was cut, cured and stored by three men; and it was but eleven days from the time the first, till the last load went into the barn.

But suppose that your farm is a dairy farm, consisting of a large range of pasture. There are the fences and the gates to be maintained, and the taxes to be paid, double what they would be, on half the extent of ground. And the larger the pasturage, the less likely will it be to receive any efforts to renovate its fertility. Hence, we see, throughout the county, large tracts of such land,

more-grown and nearly barren, which needs only the plow and a moderate supply of manure and hay seed to bring it into good condition. But the extent of this description of land discourages the attempt. I am almost inclined to the opinion, that could many of our farms be divided into halves, and one moiety lie fallow for five or ten years, and the other moiety only be cultivated and fed, we should, in the end, find our account in the increased fertility of the latter, from the very fact that our resources were better husbanded, and our labor and manure better applied.

The Manure Heap.—"There is another prominent error prevalent among our farmers, which operates powerfully to their injury. I mean the little pains which they take to improve the manure heap, and to preserve it in the best possible condition for use. I say nothing as to the best method of applying manures—whether by plowing in, harrowing in, or using only in the hill—for this is a vexed question, and the practice of good farmers varies in respect of it. But how few the farmers who devote the care they ought to enlarge the manure heap. How seldom are barn-yards contrived in the manner best adapted to save the strength of all that goes into it; and how rarely are they supplied with the material at the proper times and in sufficient amount, to produce the greatest result. What waste, too, is committed by the summer's sun, and the rain and winds of spring and autumn, in dissipating the virtues of that which is to constitute the food of the coming crops. We might borrow a useful lesson from the English farmers, by making manure into what they term "pies," instead of carting it in the fall to the open field, to be strown over a large surface, exposed to the ravages of the weather. This may be done by placing it in alternate layers with meadow mud or with soil, and enveloping the whole with a side and top crust of the same material."

The "Going to do" and the "Doing" Farmer.—"Again, I would ask, if labor is as well directed, if foresight and judgment are as often exercised as they should be, upon our farms, in order to bring them into the best condition? In many places there are yet meadows to be reclaimed; wet lands to be drained; clayey soils to be mellowed by the admixture of sand and sandy soils, or light soils to be strengthened in texture by clay. Are these and similar improvements made as often and as effectually as they might be made, if undertaken in good earnest? Do you say there is not time? There may always be found intervals of time for such work, if resolutely determined upon. But the magnitude of the undertaking appals many a faint-hearted man, simply because he looks at the execution of the whole, instead of setting about it at once, and accomplishing it as he is able. He will commend the improvement, wish it was made, is persuaded of its benefit, and will freely intend one of these years to undertake it, but he never does.

Such an one is a *going-to-do* farmer; and is it any wonder that he makes little or no progress?

Look at his neighbor, who is always *doing*. He spends no time in complaining of hard times, want of means, or the extent of the job he has on hand. Not he. If the times are hard, so much the more reason, he thinks, why he should work the harder; if his means are small, that does not lead him to envy his more wealthy neighbors, but stimulates him according to his means, to rival their husband-

ry: if the job is heavy, the sooner it is begun the sooner it will be completed; so at it he goes, boys and all, from early dawn till dusk—as he finds opportunity—and when it is finished, the whole family of the *going-to-do* begin to wonder how he finds time to do so much. Now here is one reason, almost of itself sufficient to account for the disparity of condition between a good farmer and a poor one. Is it not so? And cannot you call to mind living examples of the two pictures here drawn?"

Parsnips as Food for Pigs.—Whilst staying in the Isle of Guernsey for a couple of months, in the summer of 1841, I was much pleased with the peculiarly fine flavor of the pork, being sweet, juicy, firm, and beautifully white, at a season of the year when that unclean animal is thought not to be in the highest perfection. This superiority in flavor and appearance is attributed to the plentiful supply of raw parsnips with which the animal is fed. In confirmation of a universally admitted fact, I beg to send you the following extract from a lately published history of the island and its products:

"Hogs prefer raw parsnips to all other roots, and make excellent pork when fed upon them; but the boiling of the root renders the bacon flabby. By this food the animal can be fatted in six weeks. Too much can hardly be said in praise of the beef and pork fatted on parsnips. At this time (July 17th, 1840,) there is in the Guernsey market, a porker 22 months old, weighing neat 750 lbs. English, which has never eaten any thing but raw parsnips and sour milk: finer meat never was seen. In the use of parsnips, one caution is absolutely necessary—they are never to be washed, but to be given as they are taken up from the ground. Used in that way, they are found not to surfeit the hogs and cattle, and to fatten them better and quicker than they otherwise would. If washed, they are apt to satiate, and as the farmers say, will never thoroughly fatten them. An ox will eat 120 lbs. per day, exclusive of hay.—*London Gardener's Chron.*

Cockroaches.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says he has found spirits of turpentine effectual in destroying cockroaches. He poured a little into the crevices and holes near the hearth-stone, and sprinkled the remainder of half a pint in places infested by them, and after doing this three times, scarcely a cockroach was left. If the liquid ever comes in contact with one of them, it will give one or two leaps, and then fall on its back and die immediately.

Late intelligence from Egypt states that that country was suffering severely from the morrain among oxen. The loss was estimated at 150,000 head of cattle. Next year's crops are likely to be seriously affected by this loss. The cavalry and artillery had been dismounted, and the horses sent to assist in agriculture.

The *Mark-lane Express* states that the number of sheep exposed for sale in Smithfield market, (near London,) weekly, during the winter, extends from 26,000 to 33,000.

Ice.—The *Charlestown Aurora* states that over 1900 tons of ice have been brought from Fresh Pond, over the railroad, the present winter.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, February 15, 1843.

NEAT CATTLE.—REMARKS OF COL. J. J. JACQUES.

[We are greatly obliged to Col. Jacques for furnishing us his own report of his remarks at the second agricultural meeting at the State House. His theory of breeding is, probably, in its chief points, original with him: and was first publicly divulged by him at one of the agricultural meetings at the State House, in 1841. At that time some of his positions (particularly his assertion that he could breed cattle to order,) created so much astonishment among the audience, that, in his own words, some thought him "crazy," and others began to "feel his head," to discover, by phrenology, "what manner of man he was." Since then, some of these same principles have been advocated by others, and as if original with them. But to Col. J. alone belongs the credit of their conception, and of the first efforts at their proof by practice.—The following is Col. J.'s report.]

Upon the subject of selecting and breeding domestic animals generally, it has been my object to combine as much as possible all the most desirable properties adapted to the soil, climate, and habits of *New England*. I wish, however, it may be distinctly understood, that whatever I may say upon this subject, I do not desire to dictate to others, but hope those who are better informed may make known their practice and experience.

My principles are, that the *blood*—the red fluid, in every living creature, in whose body it flows, is, by the laws of nature, the sole agent and controlling power, in developing the general character; and that by crossing and mixing the blood of the different varieties of the same species, the strongest strains of blood will be found to predominate;—and that health, or disease—good or bad properties—are transmissible to the progeny and descent, both in the human and animal creation;—even the color may be shaded to suit the fancy.

From over fifty years' practice and experience upon these principles, I consider the following, among many points, important to be observed in neat cattle generally, but in bulls and cows particularly, viz: Muzzle fine, with yellow nose; eyes brilliant; head and horns light; ears thin, the inside yellow, not unlike as though sprinkled with yellow; neck of cows, thin and clean: bulls' necks may project from the breast and shoulders stout, very muscular and strong, but tapering fine, so that the bulls' and cows' necks be joined to the head very neatly. Throats clean, and free from much dewlap. Bosom, or breast, broad and full, projecting well forward; feet round and full, with their claws straight forward; legs straight, with fine bone, and well set apart; the fore arms well covered with muscle, tapering downwards fine; shoulders smooth, and well laid in; chine full; back straight and broad; ribs well rounding out, the last rib projecting most, and not too far from the hips; broad in the loins and hips; hips full and globular—neither too close, nor ragged, but placed on a level with the back; rump long and broad—very little, if any, sloping; pelvis, broad and full; tails set on strong, and on a level with the back—tapering down to the end fine, where they should be well covered with long silky and glossy hair; and on opening the hair here, there should be the same yellow appearance on the skin, as is mentioned above on the inside of the ears. Not too full in the twist, (which is, a fullness between the hind legs or thighs,) nor too thick in the thighs. Flanks quite deep. It is important that the whole skin should be yellow.

The color of the hair is pretty much fancy. A good coat of hair, even if it inclines to be long, is not unfavorable; but it should be very silky and glossy. The *elastic handle*, or *touch*, of the flesh, with the *silky and glossy coats*, are of the greatest importance, as these properties indicate their value as much, in comparison, as in broadcloths of from two dollars to ten dollars per yard. The bag, or udder of cows, should be capacious, projecting well, both fore and aft; hanging moderately deep, when full, but after the milk is drawn, to be quite the reverse. It is very desirable in a cow, that she should have four good teats, well spread apart, and of medium size. Cows possessing most of the above mentioned points, I have found generally to be deep and rich milkers—also, neat cattle generally, I have found to be of good temper, good spirits, vigorous, active, good walkers, hardy, easily kept, taking on flesh readily, and that too, on the most valuable parts; and the bulls and cows well adapted for good breeders, for the dairy, the yoke, and the shambles.

FOURTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr Gardner, 1st Vice President, presiding. Subject, Fruits and Fruit Trees.

Mr Buckminster considered fruits, especially apples, more profitable here than grains. It is one of the products to which we in this vicinity, should give particular attention. Most people do not understand transplanting and managing fruit trees. If the work be well done, we can have fruit in four or five years. It requires land no better than for corn. There should be no manure in the hill, and the trees should not be set deep; but litter, stones, &c., should be laid around them to keep them moist. The roots should have their natural position, and the tree should not be fastened to a stake; the moving of the trees by the wind is an advantage. These remarks are the result of much practice.

Mr Stone, of Watertown. Orchards should be kept rich. People of small means, do not attend to an orchard as it should be. All crops need much attention; much of our farming suffers for want of skill—trees, as well as other things. When he has given good attention to crops, he has had a good return. He has raised much fruit, and he finds that when it is very good it may be raised with profit—but that which is poor, is of no value.

Mr French, of Braintree, to Mr Stone. Would you plow an orchard that had been down to grass 15 or 20 years?

Ans. "Yes—though my own are plowed once in 5 or 6 years."

Mr French. Set trees, 25 years ago, in grass land; trims and prunes often; keeps the earth loose around the trunk, and top-dresses the land once in two or three years. These are mostly Baldwins, and have done well, though the land has not been plowed these forty years.

More recently he took a well tilled field, and set the trees upon the surface of the plowed land. Dug no hole, excepting enough to accommodate here and there an irregular root. Covered the roots with fine mould, placing it on with care—rather sifting than shoveling. This orchard covers 6 acres, and may contain 200 trees. Out of this number he lost but two. These were both of a delicate variety. Within two or three years, he has plowed and subsoil plowed this orchard. When he came within 8 or 9 feet of the tree, he threw the subsoil plow out. It is a handsome and thrifty orchard. The varieties are numerous, and consequently the trees are not uniform in appearance—but were all of them like the Baldwins and Greenings there, he would be

willing to have it compared with any other orchard in the Commonwealth.

He recommends pruning every year, so that it may be seldom necessary to take off a large limb. If large limbs are cut off near the trunk, you are apt to introduce decay. If you cut at a distance from the trunk, the tree does not look well.

There is much difficulty in getting good trees and good fruit. If you go into all the expense, and the interest that accumulates while your trees are coming to the bearing state, it is doubtful whether orchards are a profitable part of the farm; and yet he should never own a farm without an orchard.

To a beginner he would say, clear the land well of rocks; plant, then subsoil—manure well—get good stocks—take buds and scions from good bearing trees that you know give good fruit.

[The same subject will be resumed at the next meeting—Monday evening.]

NEW WHEAT.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth has our thanks for the parcel he has sent us of the two varieties of wheat, described in the following circular:—

PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1843.

Sir: I take pleasure in transmitting a very beautiful sample of "Kloss's White Blue Stem" wheat, and refer to the Hon. John Snyder's letter for a description of its origin and properties. The same letter will inform those desirous of a larger quantity, where to apply. I also send a sample of Valparaiso wheat, just received from South America.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents:

Dear Sir:—The bushel of wheat I have sent you, is the product of my county—Union, Pennsylvania. Its origin is briefly this:—My neighbor, Christian Kloss, saw, in his field of Blue Stem wheat, a single 'Top' proud head. He was struck with the contrast between it and the wheat of the whole field, this being the only white head in it, and much the largest. At harvest time he secured the head and seeded it in his garden the coming fall; (I do not recollect the time, perhaps six years since;)—he divided the next year's produce amongst his neighbors, and last fall there was perhaps 1000 bushels of this seed sown; one farmer had 40 bushels: It is called Kloss's White Blue Stem. 'Th wheat I send is the growth of last year; it will be recollected our country was filled with rust and smut;—this wheat escaped—yet it is not quite as full in the grain as the crop of the preceding year. It weighs 6 pounds per bushel.

We have the Mediterranean wheat in our county—the White Blue Stem is considered far superior. Hoping it may prove useful to the agriculturist, it being Pennsylvania staple, I hazard nothing in recommending it as the best wheat in the northern part of the State and quite the best I ever saw.

Truly yours,

JOHN SNYDER.

Jan. 18th, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Our thanks are due to Henry Watson, Esq., for a copy of the Transactions of the Hartford County Agricultural Society.

To J. R. Barbour, for First Annual Report of the New England Silk Convention.

We have also the List of Premiums of the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, for 1843. All of which we shall notice as soon as we find space.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded & sheltered exposure, for the week ending Feb. 12.

Feb. 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	26	29	20 N. W.
Tuesday,	7	8	13	20 N. W.
Wednesday,	8	6	15	10 N. W.
Thursday,	9	4	16	11 N. W.
Friday,	10	4	13	14 N. W.
Saturday,	11	26	43	33 S.
Sunday,	12	24	23	23 N. W.

* 4 below zero.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

At Market 350 Beef Cattle, 800 Sheep, and 13 wine.

Prices.—**Beef Cattle**—We noticed one yoke sold for something over \$5. First quality, \$4 75 a 5 00. Second quality, \$4 25 a 4 50. Third quality, \$3 75 a 4 25. Large lot was sold for 3 cents live weight.

Sheep—We noticed sales from \$2 50, to 5 00. **Steers**.—Not in demand, and no sales at retail.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Sundry Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There have been no arrivals of any importance during the last week; and the market somewhat firmer.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round 00 to 00—Yellow do. 00 to 00—White 90 to 00—do white 90 to 00—do New Orleans, 46 a 50—Barley 15, \$1 21 a 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 00—Georgetown, \$4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, \$4 12 a 25 lb. City, 80 00 a 00—Petersburg, South side 80 00 a 00 lb. Country 80 00 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 56 a 00—do fancy brands \$4 69 a 4 75—Ohio via Canal, 00 a 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$4 12 a 4 25. Rye, 75 a 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Demand steady, and for Pork the market is firm.

Beef—Mess 4 10, new bbl. \$7 75 a \$25—Navy—\$7 00 a 5.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—Prime, \$1 25 a 4 50—Pork 00 a 00—Clear 1 10 a 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 00—Mess, 8 50 a 00—do Prime \$6 00 a 6 50—do Mess in other States, a —do Prime do do 80 00 a 00—Cargo do, 0 0 a 00—Clear do 80 00 a 00—utter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—dry, 12 a 16—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 1/2 a 7—do with and Western, 6 a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 a 0—Northern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and meal, 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and cts. per pound.

There has been a fair demand for domestic wool, and sales have been made to considerable extent, but not at improved prices.

Corn or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—Amer a full blood, do 32 a 33—do 3 4 do 3 2 a 00—do 1 1/2 do 3 30—1 1/4 do common do 25 a 27—Synra Sheep, shed, 20 a 23—do, unwashed, 19 a 13—Bengals do 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres picked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern plumb 26 00—No. 1 do, do, 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—3 do do do a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1342, lb. 0 a 9 1/2. 2d do, do, do. 7 a 7 1/2.

HAY, per ton, \$14 50 to 15 00—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

PRINCE'S LANSAN NURSERY AND GARDEN-MULBERRIES FOR SILK.

As the recent Report of the Agent of the Auburn Prison, N. Y., at which above \$12,700 worth of sewing silk has been made the past season, is calculated to restore sight to those who have been blind to their country's interest; we now offer for sale 100,000 Mulberry Trees of the Alpine, Elati, Multicaulis, Brussa, Canton and the splendid and hardy Circassian varieties, at very low rates for cash, or a credit that will allow cultivators to pay from the proceeds of the Silk. Also above 300,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and an immense collection of Green house plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, China and other Roses, embracing all the new varieties lately introduced. The new Catalogues with reduced prices will be sent (post paid,) to every application, and the correspondence and execution of orders be attended with the accustomed dispatch.

Flushing, Feb. 12th 1843. WM. R. PRINCE & CO. 2w Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than a 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the New York Poudrette Company. The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in larger quantities than any, probably than all, others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the quality he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his interest in furnishing a good article for customers.

Present price \$1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or \$3 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with directions sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent 118 Nassau st., New York. Feb. 15. 6w

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Deane's Muck Manual, price 75 cts. Feb. 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock \$3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. do. 2 50 do
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

SITUATION WANTED AS FARM TENANT.

A man with his wife wishes to engage from the 1st of April next to work on a farm; the woman to assist about the dairy, &c. He is well acquainted with farming. The woman will not expect much compensation. Address C. M. LOOMIS, 21 Somerset st. Feb. 15.

CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS' IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

POUDRETTE; POUDRETTE 11

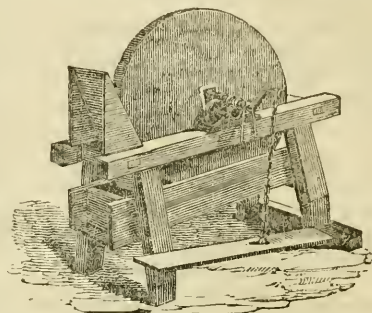
The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.
Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR, Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. Feb. 1.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory, testimonial, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture, having had twenty years' experience in one of the most flourishing and principal Nurseries and Gardens in Massachusetts, would now engage himself to take charge of any public or private establishment in New England. The most satisfactory references given.

A line addressed to W. W. G., post paid, to the care of Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston, will command immediate attention. 3w* Jan. 23, 1843.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Casckney, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to one. They must be clean and pure. J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston Oct. 12.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG FOR THE SEASON.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

O swift we go e'er the fleecy snow,
When moonbeams sparkle round;
When hoofs keep time to music's chime,
As merrily on we bound.

On a winter's night, when hearts are light,
And health is on the wind,
We loose the rein, and sweep the plain,
And leave our cares behind.

With a laugh and song, we glide along,
Across the fleeting snow;
With friends beside, how swift we ride
On the beautiful track below.

O! the raging sea has joy for me,
When gale and tempest roar;
But give me the speed of a foaming steed,
And I'll ask for the waves no more!

Don't be too Positive.—There are many young persons who are very positive about things, when they are, after all, mistaken.

"There goes Jerry Smith," says Philip.
"Where? I do n't see him," says John.
"Why, there, yonder, at the top of the hill."
"Oh! that ain't Jerry Smith."
"Is why, yes it is."
"No, it is n't—that's a Seth Mead."
"I tell you it's Jerry Smith—if it is n't I'll eat him."

Such is the dialogue: but pretty soon the boy comes along, and behold it is Seth Mead, and not Jerry Smith. "There," says John, "now you've got to eat him, Phil!"

"Where is the hammer, Peter?" says his father.
"I do n't know, sir," is the reply.
"But you had it last."
"No, I did n't, sir."
"Yes you did; you took it yesterday."
"Oh, yes, I remember—I took it—but I put it in the drawer again, where I got it."
"Are you sure?"
"Yes, sir."

"I think you are mistaken—for if you had put it there, it would have been there still."
"I'm certainly sure I put it back there."
"Well now, my son, I found it on the grass, where you had been at work. Did n't you leave it there?"

"Oh—yes—I believe I did. Yes, I remember: I did leave it there."

"Well, now take a lesson from this: do n't be so positive, when you are not so sure. In two instances you have been mistaken; you said that you had not taken the hammer out, and you were quite sure; you then said you had put it where you had got it, and you were again quite positive. But remember that in both cases you were mistaken. Let this teach you to be more modest and careful in future; and instead of saying you are sure, say, I think so and so. No person ought ever to say he is positive of a thing, where there is the least possible chance of a mistake."—*Merry's Museum.*

A Western paper says: "If E. B. Doolittle who is in the habit of robbing our hen-roost, and stealing our nearest neighbor's pigs in the night, does not desist, we shall publish his name."

Gen. Putnam.—The last number of the Knickerbocker says: "We have before us an unmistakable autograph letter of his, which, both for its hand-writing and orthography, is a decided curiosity. It runs as follows:

"Dear Ginrol

After mr Talor cum to me with your ordror I immediately went on board all the roo galles and told them it was your Pisitive ordors that that they proceed up the revor with 2 fier ships the 2 Radisland galles and thos 2 bit heer—immedately waied ancor and Proceed up the revor; the oather 3 have not moved but now aply for 36 men, which were paraded by my qartors for 2 or 3 hours, and then went thare way—but I beleav thay never intend to go and I never intend to Plag my self any more about them. I am Dear Sir, Your most obdant humble Sarvant,
ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Tuesday Evening, 8 a clock."

The subjoined letter is equally authentic and characteristic:

"head quarters ye 14 of December, 1776.

All offsors and solders boath thos that are Newly inlisted into the contenountal sarwis thos of the ficing Camp the melishey and all the Inhabitance of this City are requested to parad to morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Markit to go on fatig to fortify this city and so on Every morning tel farther ordors.
ISRAEL PUTNAM."

The Imagination.—The anecdote which is going the rounds in the papers, of the farmer's joke upon the physician in regard to horse beef, reminds me of a well authenticated anecdote which took place not more than ten milea from Salem, in days when the spinning wheel and loom were more common than at present,—of a good lady who was accustomed to ply her wheel on the long winter evenings, long after her husband had retired to rest from the labors of the day. Before retiring, she was in the habit of warning her side of the bed with the warming pan. In doing this, she was often annoyed by his remonstrating against it, saying that she would burn him, though she had often assured him there was no danger of that. To cure him of this habit, she one night filled her pan with snow instead of coals: no sooner did the pan touch him than he sprang from the bed exclaiming, "Now you've done it, Mary! now you've done it! you've burnt my leg to a blister!"—*Salem Observer.*

Philosophy of Heat.—"Well, my little fellow, said a certain preceptor to a juvenile philosopher, whose mamma had been teasing the learned tutor to test the astonishing abilities of her boy,—“what are the properties of heat?"

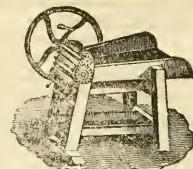
"The chief property of heat is, that it expanda bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good indeed: can you give me a familiar example?"

"Yes sir; in summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short."

The learned preceptor stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.—*English pap.*

A monkey-faced fellow offered himself to Garrick, as an actor. "You will not do," says Garrick; "but if you had a tail, no money should part us."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast	100 doz Cast Steel Shovels
Iron Ploughs.	150 " Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn	200 " Garden do.
Shellers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 " Truck do.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Drift do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 " Tie up do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. Hatter do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1000 yards Fence do.
1500 Doz. Sey the Stones.	25 Grind Stones on rollers
3000 " Austie's Rules.	

March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1843.

[NO. 34.]

N. E. FARMER.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HARTFORD CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—1842.

We think that all those Societies do wisely, who embody their annual doings in a distinct pamphlet. The beneficial influences of their labors are by this course vastly increased. It has been matter of surprise to us that some of the largest County Societies of this Commonwealth, have never taken measures to put their addresses and reports into such form that all members and others who may wish to do it, can conveniently recur to them at any moment. The funds appropriated by the Essex county Society for their publication, are, we judge, as profitably expended as any portion of their outlay. Others would find great advantages and extend their usefulness by taking the same course.

The pamphlet from Hartford makes a book of 90 pages. The first 20 are occupied by an address from S. H. Huntington. This sets forth clearly and well the importance of cultivating well, and improving highly, whatever land we undertake to work upon: also the importance of a better education among farmers.

The next 20 pages give us the report upon farms. The premises of nine farmers were visited by the committee. The result of their observations and inquiries are given in an unusual form. An estimate of "the capital which each competitor employs, as well as his crops and expenses," is furnished. Land, barns, stock and tools—but not houses—compose the capital. The amount of produce generally, is given, and the worth of the articles is not rated extravagantly high: corn is put at 70 cts.; oats 33; potatoes 25; hay at \$7 per ton; pasturing \$6 per head, &c. But in the estimate of expenses, there seem to us some important omissions. We find no charges for work done by teams of any kind; no charges for manure; none for taxes; none for blacksmiths' bills; none for wear and tear of tools, &c.; but the cost, generally, is made to consist almost entirely of the wages and board of men for about seven months of the year. The course taken by this committee may be a very good one by which to get at the comparative merits of the several farms and farmers; but as it leads to the conclusion that the least successful among the nine competitors obtained 10 per cent. profit on his capital, and the most successful, 13 3-4 per cent., they will cause many who know but little about farming, to regard the business as more profitable than it is in fact. We have little faith that when the farming accounts are fairly adjusted, the following gentlemen, on the capital set against their names, will find that they have made the net profit annexed:

	Capital.	Net profit.
Ezra Doolittle, Hartford,	\$6,290	\$752
Wm. G. Rowe, Farmington,	6,470	797
Samuel Deming, do.	10,175	1267
Simeon Hart, do.	3,012	414
Henry Thompson, do.	5,365	533

Zephaniah Alden, West Hartford,	9,294	1370
Wm. W. Tudor, East Windsor,	3,890	457
Samuel Bartlett, do.	3,700	423
Geo. G. Peck, Bloomfield,	2,843	300

In the preceding estimates, from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. is allowed for permanent improvements. This allowance may be entirely proper; but we are unable to imagine how it could be effected without wear of tools and cost for keeping teams. We presume the committee have shown us fairly the comparative profits on the farms, and have done their business well; but if those nine farmers in Hartford county have made out of their farming in 1842, the net profits allowed, and if this is a specimen of the results of an average of years, we must move on there and go to school.

The next report is on "Reclaimed Land." Four different pieces were examined. There is nothing peculiar in processes and results developed in the report, excepting that one man, Mr. Deming, of Farmington, merely cut off bogs, or has-socks, sowed herds grass, and clover, and manured a part of the piece with barn-yard manure, which produced a large burden, of good quality, while that not manured, produced little, and that of little value. The next season he manured the remainder with like success. We predict, that, if the land be wet, the wild meadow grasses will soon supplant the better kinds, if he does not ditch.

The reports on cattle are little more than lists of the names of successful competitors for premiums.

The sheep and swine seem to have been numerously represented at the annual Fair of the Society; and the latter gave a silent rebuke to the pigs of Worcester, and members of Congress, by refraining from duels.

Ten teams were entered for plowing; the ground, "a very deep soil and strong sward;" quantity, 30 rods; the teams generally, two yoke of oxen; time taken varied from 24 to 40 minutes; depth, 7 inches. From the report on plows, we infer that the Hartford farmers take very wide furrows.

In the report on agricultural products, we find the following: "The committee would particularly notice the new variety of potato, called the 'White Stone,' exhibited by Geo. Wells, of Wethersfield; it was decidedly the favorite potato."

The report on Fruits represents the quantity as abundant and the quality excellent.

Dressing for Vineyards.—On the manuring of the soil in vineyards, I cannot omit the opportunity of again calling the public attention to the fact, that nothing more is necessary for the manure of the vineyard, than the branches which are cut from the vines themselves. My vineyard has been manured in this way for eight years, without any other kind of manure, and yet more beautiful and richly laden vines could scarcely be pointed out. I formerly followed the method usually practiced in this district, and was obliged in consequence to purchase manure to a large amount. This is now entirely saved.—Liebig.

From the Albany Cultivator.

REPORT OF DR. PLAYFAIR'S LECTURE Before the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Dr. Playfair stated that the object of the lecture was, to point out in what manner the principles of physiology, (especially those which had been lately developed by the chemical researches of Liebig,) might be applied to the grazing and fattening of cattle. In the first place, he should endeavor to give a clear conception of what the principles of physiology were, that were involved in the feeding and growth of animals.

Vegetables, in their growth, derive all their food from the mineral kingdom—principally from the air—which had been called a gaseous mineral; whilst animals derived their principal nutriment directly from the vegetable kingdom. Vegetables effected many chemical changes in the food they took up—animals, few.

Gluten and albumen are the nutrient principles of plants, and in chemical composition they are identical with the albumen of the white of an egg, of the muscle of an ox, or the blood of a sheep. By identity was not meant similarity, but positively the same thing. The albumen of blood, of muscle, and of an egg, differed in physical but not in chemical characters. The composition of these substances, as analysed by various chemists from the animal and vegetable kingdom, as seen in the following table, prove their identity:

	Gluten. Boussingault.	Casein. Scherer.	Albumen. Jones.	Ox-blood Playfair.	Ox-flesh. Playfair.
Carbon,	54.2	54.1	5.5	54.10	54.12
Hydrogen,	7.5	7.1	7.	7.5	7.89
Nitrogen,	1.4	15.6	15.7	15.72	15.71
Oxygen,	24.4	23.2	22.1	22.59	21.56

These analyses do not differ more than the analysis of the same substance. Plants, in fact, contain within them the flesh of animals, and all the animal organization does in nutrition is, to put this flesh in the right place. But animals take up with their food other constituents of plants which contain no nitrogen; such are starch, sugar, gum, &c. These are not nutritive principles; they do not assist in making the flesh of animals; and when animals are fed on these alone, they die. But animals possess a certain degree of heat, and their bodies have generally a temperature above that of the atmosphere—about 100 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Whence then comes this heat? From the burning of the sugar, starch, gum, &c. The air that animals expire is carbonic acid, the very gas that is produced by the burning of wood or charcoal in a fire. Charcoal is carbon, and animals take in daily a large quantity of carbon in their food. It is the burning or combustion of this substance in the body, that produces animal heat. In hot countries, animals on this account, take less carbon. The food of the East Indian contains only about 12 per cent. of carbon, whilst that of the Greenland contains 70 per cent. The depraved taste of the Greenlanders, who drink train-oil and eat

tallow candles by the dozen, might be pitied or wondered at; but it is necessary to his healthy existence. Another reason for animals acquiring carbonaceous food in cold climates is, that the air is more condensed, and the same measure contained a greater quantity of oxygen; that gas being the agent which, by uniting with the carbon and forming carbonic acid, gave out the heat. Strong exercise also demands a large supply of carbonaceous food, on account of the oxygen taken in during the hard breathing thus produced. Oxygen, when once taken into the system, never escapes uncombined, and would destroy the whole fabric of the body unless a fresh supply of material was given. Clothes, by keeping in animal heat, rendered less carbonaceous food necessary in order to keep the body up to its proper temperature. The following table exhibits the principles of food necessary for the two great processes of life—nutrition and respiration:

Elements of Nutrition—Vegetable Fibrine,
 " Albumen,
 " Casein,
 Animal Flesh,
 " Blood.

Elements of Respiration—Fat,
 Starch,
 Gum,
 Sugar,
 Wine,
 Spirits,
 Beer.

If it were not for some power or force within the animal fabric, it would soon become a prey to the chemical action of oxygen. The force that withstands this action is vitality—a principle independent of the mind, and which constantly opposes the destructive chemical laws to which the body is subject. Disease is the temporary ascendancy of the chemical over the vital force. Death is the victory of the chemical force. A dead body exposed to the action of oxygen is soon resolved into its primitive elements—carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, in the form of carbonic acid, ammonia and water; and these are the elements from which plants again prepare materials for the living body. These remarks will explain many facts known to the agriculturist, and will assist him in insuring more certainly many of the objects of his labors. It is very well known that cattle do not fatten so well in cold weather as in hot. The reason is this: The fat is a highly carbonized substance, formed by the animal from its carbonaceous food. In cold weather, the carbon in this food is consumed in keeping up the heat of the animal, which is at that season more rapidly carried off. This is also illustrated in an experiment made by Lord Ducie, at Whitfield. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate 20 lbs. of Swedes each per day; and another hundred were placed in the open air, and ate 25 lbs. of Swedes per day; yet at the end of a certain period the sheep which were protected, although they had a fifth less food, weighed three pounds a head more than the unprotected sheep. The reason of this is obvious: the exposed sheep had their carbonaceous food consumed in keeping up their animal heat. Warmth is thus seen to be an equivalent for food. This is also illustrated by the fact that two hives of bees do not consume so much honey when together as when separate, on account of the warmth being greater; and they have less occasion for consuming the honey, which

is their fuel. Cattle, for the same reason, thrive much better when kept warm, than when exposed to the cold.

The cause of animals getting fat is, that they take in more carbonaceous food than they require for producing animal heat; the consequence is, that it is deposited in the cellular tissue in the form of fat. Fat is an unnatural production, and its accumulation is not necessary for the health of the body. When stored up, however, it will serve the body for keeping up its animal heat, and by this means its life, till it is all consumed. An instance is related of a fat pig having been kept without food for 160 days, sustaining life by its own fat.

Another element necessary to be taken into consideration in the fattening of animals, is motion or exercise. Every action of the body—nay, every thought of the mind, is attended with chemical change; a portion of the deposited tissues are thus being constantly consumed. It is on this account that when animals are fattened, they are kept quiet and still. The cruel practice of fattening geese by nailing their feet to the floor, and of cooping pigeons and chickens before they are killed, arises from a knowledge of this fact. When prizes were given by our agricultural societies for fat, and not for symmetry, animals were strictly prevented from taking any exercise at all. Mr Childers found that sheep which were kept warm and quiet, fattened much faster than those that were allowed the open air and action. It is very difficult to fatten sheep and oxen in July, on account of the flies, which, stinging them, keep them in a state of constant motion. The Cornish miners, on account of the laborious nature of their occupations, consume more food than laborers with lighter work. During the late riots in Lancashire, the poor unemployed operatives found out that exercise and cold made them hungry; accordingly they kept quiet in bed, and heaped upon them all the covering they could find. Englishmen in the East Indies, are obliged to take a great deal of exercise, because they will insist on eating and drinking highly carbonized foods; and the heat of the climate not allowing the escape of much heat from the body, they are obliged to take in by exercise, the oxygen of the air, in order to destroy the carbon which would otherwise accumulate in the system, and produce liver disease. In the Scotch prisons, the quantity of food given to the prisoners is regulated by the kind of work on which the prisoners are engaged—the hardest workers having the most food. The reason of the flesh of the stag becoming putrid shortly after its death, arises from the quantity of oxygen which it takes into its system during the hard breathing of the chase. A hunted hare, for the same reason, is as tender as one that has been kept for a fortnight after being shot. The reason is the same. In both cases, the action of the oxygen on the flesh produces approaching decomposition—in the one, quickly; in the other, slowly. Bacon, on the same principle, was, at one time, rendered more delicate by whipping the pig to death. Epileptic fits produce great emaciation, on account of the violent action to which they expose the body.

Lord Ducie has performed some experiments highly illustrative of the foregoing general principles, and which also indicated what might be expected from their application to the practice of grazing:

1st experiment. Five sheep were fed in the

open air between the 21st of Nov. and the 1st of Dec.; they consumed 90 lbs. of food per day, the temperature of the atmosphere being about 44 deg. At the end of this time they weighed 2 lbs. less than when first exposed.

2d experiment. Five sheep were placed under a shed and allowed to run about, at a temperature of 49 deg.; they consumed at first 82 lbs. of food per day; then 70 lbs.; and at the end of the time had increased in weight 23 lbs.

3d experiment. Five sheep were placed in same shed as in the last experiment, but not allowed to take any exercise; they ate at first 64 lbs. of food per day; then 58 lbs.; and increased in weight 30 lbs.

4th experiment. Five sheep were kept quiet and covered, and in the dark: they ate 35 lbs. a day, and were increased 8 lbs.

These experiments prove very satisfactorily the influence of warmth and motion on the fattening of cattle.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he should proceed to examine the different kinds of food of cattle. The food of cattle is of two kinds—azotised and unazotised—with or without nitrogen. The following table gives the analysis of various kinds of food of cattle in their fresh state:

Lbs.	Water.	Organic matters.	Ashes.
100 Peas,	16	80 1-2	3 1-2
" Beans,	14	82 1-2	3 1-2
" Lentels,	16	81	3
" Oats,	18	79	3
" Oatmeal,	9	89	2
" Barley meal,	15 1-2	82 1-2	2
" Hay,	16	76 1-2	7 1-2
" Wheat straw,	18	79	3
" Turnips,	89	10	1
" Swedes,	85	14	1
" Mangel wurzel,	89	10	1
" White carrot,	87	12	1
" Potatoes,	72	27	1
" Red beet,	89	10	1
" Linseed cake,	17	75 1-2	7 1-2
" Bran,	14 1-2	80 1-2	5

A glance at this table would enable a person to estimate the value of the articles as diet. Thus every 100 tons of turnips contain 90 tons of water. But the value of the inorganic and organic matters which these foods contained, differed. Thus Mr Rham states that 100 lbs. of hay are equal to 339 lbs. of mangel wurzel. It would be seen by the table, that that quantity of hay contained 76 lbs. of organic matter, whilst the mangel wurzel contained only 34 lbs.

One result of feeding animals on foods containing much water is, that the water abstracts from the animal a large quantity of heat, for the purpose of bringing it up to the temperature of the body, and in this way, a loss of material took place. The mode proposed by Sir Humphrey Davy, of ascertaining the nutritive properties of plants, by mechanically separating the gluten, is unsusceptible of accuracy. The more accurate way is to ascertain the quantity of nitrogen, which being multiplied by 6.2, will give the quantity of albumen contained in any given specimen of food. The following is a table of the equivalent value of several kinds of food, with reference to the formation of muscle and fat; the albumen indicating the muscle-forming principle—the unazotised matters indicating the fat-forming principle:

Lbs.	Albumen.	Unazotized matter.
100 Flesh,	25	0
" Blood,	29	0
" Peas,	29	51 1-2
" Beans,	31	52
" Lentils,	33	48
" Potatoes,	2	21 1-2
" Oats,	10 1-2	68
" Barley meal,	14	68
" Hay,	8	68 1-2
" Turnips,	1	9
" Carrots,	2	10
" Red beet,	1 1-2	8 1-2

The analyses in this table are partly Dr. Playfair's and partly Boussingault's. The albumen series indicate the flesh-forming principles, and the unazotized series indicate the fat-forming principles. By comparing this table with the former, it will at once be seen which foods contain not only the greatest quantity of organic matter, but what proportion of this organic matter is nutritive, and which is fattening; or that which furnishes living tissue and that which furnishes combustible material. In cold weather, those foods should be given which contain the larger proportion of unazotized matters in order to sustain the heat of the body. Thus it will be seen that potatoes are good for fattening, but bad for fleshening. Linseed cake contains a great deal of fattening matter, and but little nutritive matter; hence, barley meal, which contains a good deal of albumen, may be advantageously mixed with it. Dumas, a French chemist, states that the principle of fat exists in vegetables, as in hay and maize, and that, like albumen, it is deposited in the tissues unchanged. But Liebig regards fat as transformed sugar, starch, gum, &c., which has undergone a change in the process of digestion. This is why linseed cake is fattening: all the oil is squeezed out of the seed, but the seed-coat, which contains a great deal of gum, and the starch of the seed is left, and these are fattening principles. The oxygen introduced by respiration into the lungs, is destined for the destruction of carbonaceous matter, but there is a provision made for taking it into the stomach with the food, and this is done by the saliva. The saliva is always full of bubbles, which are air bubbles, which carry the oxygen of the atmosphere into the stomach with the food. The object of rumination in animals is the more perfect mixing of the food with the oxygen of the air. This is why chaff should not be cut so short for ruminating, as for non-ruminating animals, as the shorter the chaff is, the less it is ruminated, and the less oxygen it gets. Chaff is cut one inch for the ox, half an inch for the sheep, and a quarter for the horse. Some might, in consequence of this, suppose that cutting food is then of little use; but when it is considered that rumination is a strong exercise, or that an animal will not be eating more food that is ruminating, it will easily be seen how cutting facilitates fattening. In order that food may be properly ruminated, it requires a certain amount of consistency and bulk; hence all watery foods, as turnips and mangel wurzel, should be mixed with straw. The opinion is very correct, that an animal "cannot chew its food without straw." An important inorganic constituent of the food is salt; it is a chloride of sodium. Whilst the chlorine goes to form the gastric juice, which is so important an agent in digestion, the soda goes to form the bile, which is a compound of soda. The bile is, in fact, a secondary combination, by which the

carbonaceous matter is brought in contact with the oxygen, in order to be burnt. It is thus that common salt becomes so important and necessary an article of diet. In the series of changes by which the oxygen of the air is brought in contact with the carbonaceous matters in the body, iron plays an important part, and is hence one of the necessary ingredients of animal food. There are two oxides of iron—the peroxide and the protoxide; the first containing a large quantity of oxygen, the second a smaller quantity; the first, on being introduced into the blood, gives up a portion of its oxygen to the carbonaceous material of the bile, carbonic acid and protoxide of iron being formed; these two unite, forming a carbonate of the protoxide of iron, which, on being carried to the lungs, gives off its carbonic acid, and the protoxide of iron absorbing the oxygen brought into the lungs by respiration, forms again a peroxide, which again goes into the circulation, and meeting with carbonaceous matters of the bile, unites with them, and produces again and again the same series of changes. The small quantity, then, of inorganic ingredients in the food, performs very important functions; and in the absence of them, animals would die.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

The preceding article we gladly lay before our readers, believing they will take much interest in seeing the course which scientific men are taking, in the hope of doing good service to agriculture, and to man. The experiment with sheep, which shows that quiet and warmth are favorable to growth, and may be in part a substitute for food, shows nothing different from the result to which observation has long since led many a common farmer; but the *why—the reason*, has not been known. This reason, according to Liebig, is, that in cold weather more of the carbon of the food is required to keep up the animal heat; and also that when in exercise, more of the carbon must be consumed, because more oxygen is taken into the system by the quicker or deeper breathing;—this rapid consumption would soon raise the animal heat too high, were there not provision for letting it off through the skin and other ways. What is thus let off is wasted, so far as relates to growth. From the experiment we learn nothing but the reason of results which have long been known.

The tables in the above article give us valuable information as far as it goes; and it gives hope of something more. The whole article, however, stops short of where we wish science to lead us. We are told how many pounds of matter there are in an hundred pounds of potatoes, that will go to make muscle or flesh as distinguished from fat; also how many pounds that may go to make fat. All this is well. But there are other things the action of which is not told, viz: the water and the ashes—or rather the salts in the ashes. Does the water in potatoes have upon an animal precisely the same effect as would be produced by the same quantity of pure water drunk in separately?—and what salts are found in the ashes of each kind of food—in what quantity, and what is their effect upon the animal that consumes the food? These are questions not yet answered, but which must be answered before chemistry does all that we ask at her hands.

Taking the water from the articles named in the foregoing tables, and calling the remainders of equal value as food, pound per pound, the calculation,

if we have made no mistake, would show results nearly as follows:

	Bushels.
100 lbs. of hay equal in worth to potatoes	5
" " " " turnips	14
" " " " beets	14
" " " " white carrots	12
" " " " ruta bagas	10
" " " " oats	3
" " " " barley meal	2

Now, estimating hay at 80 cts. per 100 lbs.,

	Cents.
Potatoes will be worth per bush.	16
Turnips, " "	5 2-3
Beets, " "	5 2-3
White carrots, " "	6 2-3
Ruta bagas, " "	8
Oats, " "	27
Barley meal, " "	40

These figures would make hay the most economical food. Practically, however, hay will not be so valuable comparatively, as it appears here. This may be owing in part to the fact that a portion of the hay passes through animals undigested; and in part, perhaps, to the quantity and character of its salts. The animal's stomach will often do its work much less thoroughly than the chemist's crucible, and we should expect the chemist to find more nutriment in hay and oats than the animal can extract. The opinion of Dr. Playfair that 6 bushels of turnips may be equal in value as food, to 100 pounds of hay, may be near the truth—but we should think that the hay would be found worth a little the most: we would take seven bushels. Our table of values then will be—

100 lbs of hay equal to potatoes,	2 1-2 bush.
" " " " turnips,	7 "
" " " " beets,	7 "
" " " " white carrots,	6 "
" " " " ruta bagas,	5 "

The hay being at 80 cts., we shall have the following:

Potatoes	worth	32 cts. per bush.
Turnips	"	11 1-3 "
Beets	"	11 1-3 "
White carrots,	"	13 1-3 "
Ruta bagas,	"	16 "

From this it will follow, that among the roots (?) potatoes will be most profitable in those sections of the country where the crop is usually a safe and good one. But on many farms, the 5 bushels of ruta bagas can be produced at less expense than the 2 1-2 of potatoes. On many farms, also, the 6 bushels of white carrots will cost not more than the 2 1-2 of potatoes.

From the tables in the article above, it will appear that for fattening, potatoes are best; while for giving muscle and strength, they are poorest. Carrots and barley meal are best for working animals, among the substances named.

We wish some competent chemist would give us the analysis of Indian meal and of ruta bagas. We will venture the prediction, from observation, that the ruta baga will be found best of all the roots for giving muscle—that they are best for working animals. But the analyses will not satisfy us until we find what the ashes contain. The salts, probably, have much greater action, in proportion to their quantity, upon the animal system, than do the organized matters in the roots. Let chemistry show us their constituents and operation, and we can then the better judge whether its teachings are supported by our experience.

[Continued.]

Mr Merriam. An hundred or more. I work upon it a day or a day and an half.

Mr Stone. Trees do not often winter-kill here. We want all the warmth on the peach tree we can get ; therefore a southern exposure is best.

This list shows very good crops, generally, but they are no larger than would be expected, where competition is open for all farmers in that large and fertile State. The oat crop seems to us the

A man can only look at the general qualities of females he possesses, and observe what are the faults most prevalent among them; these he should be particularly careful to avoid in the male which he intends to use. All that a man can do is to avoid putting a male and female together, whose imperfections are the same, thereby increasing the

already existing in his stock. It need not be that those who turn two or three rams of different shape and qualities into a field with all ewes, without attempting to make any selection among them, have no right to expect to be successful breeders, and if they do expect it, will only be disappointed.

There is one failing to which all breeders are prone, but to which the breeder of male animals, the greater interest attached to his occupation is more particularly liable, and against which he ought most carefully to guard himself; this is, great partiality for animals bred by himself; he ought frequently to use the stock belonging to other breeders, and fairly compare its merits to those of his own.

It will be advisable for the agricultural society to circulate by all means in their power, all suggestions upon the art of breeding that shall appear likely to be useful.—*Mark-lane (London) Press.*

EXERCISE.

Many people look upon the necessity man is of earning his bread by labor, as a curse. It is evident from the structure of the body, exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health: those who labor are not the most healthy, but generally the most happy of mankind. This is peculiarly the case of those who live by the culture of the ground. Great increase of inhabitants in infant agriculture everywhere, evidently proves it to be the healthiest, as well as the most useful employment.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy man cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole of animal creation, that no creature, without exercise, does not enjoy health, or be able to find subsistence. Activity never fails to produce a universal reaction of the solids, which disposes the body to incurable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, either the digestion nor any of the secretions is duly performed. How can persons who all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on down, fail to be relaxed? nor do those who mend the matter who never hardly stir, but in a coach.

Articular obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. When the liver, kidneys and other glands undergo their functions, health is seldom much impaired, but when they fail, it is difficult to be re-established.

Weak nerves are also the constant companions of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complaint of weak nerves. This plainly points out the causes from which nervous diseases generally originate, and the means by which they may be prevented.

It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where respiration is not duly carried on; but that never be the case where exercise is neglected. In the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration, is retained in the body, it vitiates the organs, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c. A piece of indolence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning: the morning is undoubtedly the best for

exercise, as the air braces and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and, next to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

Every person should lay themselves under some sort of necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices, when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable. Hence many who were fond of exercise in the early part of life, become quite averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty and hypochondriac persons, and frequently when their diseases are difficult to cure.

Indolence not only occasions diseases, and renders man useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind, if not engaged in some useful pursuit, is constantly in quest of some ideal pleasures. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Certainly man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.—*Oracle of Health.*

CULTURE OF THE PEA.

This valuable crop has been unusually productive the past year, and will to a considerable extent, supply the place of the corn crop, which in many parts of the country has proved a partial failure. This illustrates the old remark that corn and peas rarely succeed well in the same season. The author of the "British Husbandry" remarks, "that few things can be more uncertain than the produce of the grain, which seems entirely dependent upon circumstances regarding the state of the atmosphere at the time of blossoming, and with the precise nature of which we are unacquainted. In dripping or wet seasons, which are favorable to their growth, so much as 84 bushels of Marlborough grey peas have been got from a single acre, though on good soils and favorable season, 30 bushels is considered a fair crop."

To the great moisture, and consequent coolness of the past season, we may doubtless attribute the excellence of the pea crop, which in several instances has far exceeded all that we have ever before known in this country. A young farming friend of ours had a crop that good judges estimated at 60 bushels per acre, but which unfortunately, in spite of every exertion to save it, was so damaged and wasted by the storms and long continued wet weather of September, all accuracy as regards the quantity, was out of the question. The ground was in corn the year before, and heavily manured. It was plowed in the fall, once in the spring, sowed to peas of the Marrowfat kind, and well rolled.

But the greatest crop we believe on record, is the one grown by Mr Wasson, of Leicester, Livingstone co., as stated in the New Genesee Farmer, of November. They were of the kind called the short-pod English pea, sowed on ground used for corn two years previous, soil black and mucky, three bushels of seed to the acre, and the quantity grown on one acre, measured at the time of threshing, was 88 bushels and 8 quarts.

The pea, like corn, delights in a rich, deep soil, as in these it suffers less from drought than on any other; and on such it is valuable as preparatory for wheat—a good crop smothering all weeds, and leaving the soil clean and in good condition. There is little use in attempting to grow the pea on poor

or unmanured soils, and those who on such soils as these, follow the pea with wheat, are apt to have their labor for their pains. Peas, with corn or roots, form a good part in any rotation; manure operating favorably upon them, and they leaving the soil for a grain crop unexhausted.—*Albany Cult.*

From the same.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ROLLER.

Messrs. Editors—One of our farmers, Mr John A. Mersels, uses the following article, instead of a roller with good effect. He takes a slab, or outside cut from a log, two or three inches thick, nine inches wide, and about seven feet long; a rope is fastened in each end, then by means of the clevis, he fastens his team to the middle of the rope. If the driver is a heavy person, he uses the flat side down next the ground; if he is a light person, the round side down; going over the field several times, until the ground is sufficiently pulverized; the driver standing on it, to keep it in close contact with the ground. By rubbing over the ground, it pulverizes it thoroughly. The past season, I saw two of his fields; one planted with corn, on our Mohawk flats, which looked like a bed in a garden; the rows of corn could be seen across the field, when only an inch or two high. The other was upland, clay and slate gravel, sown with oats, which was equally smooth. I believe when he uses it, he does not previously harrow. He invented it to cover Marrowfat peas, which, by harrowing, he was unable to cover. He even uses it to cover his potatoes after planting them.

Respectfully, yours,

CHS. H. TOMLINSON.

Schenectady, N. Y.

From the same.

RELIEF OF CHOKED CATTLE.

Messrs. Editors—In looking over the articles of your January No., I learned a novel method of relieving choked cattle; one too that may prove fatal in the hands of some one less fortunate or skillful than your correspondent—that of tapping with a knife. It is not, I believe, generally known among farmers, that an ox or cow may be relieved in one minute from the danger of death and anguish of pain produced by a potato or any other thing lodged in the œsophagus or passage to the stomach, by an operation so simple that any boy in his teens may perform it, without the least danger to the patient. Take a common carriage-whip, the butt or handle of which is an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter, and smooth; let an assistant raise the head of the beast to be operated on, so high that the lower jaw will be parallel with the lower part of the neck; thrust the butt into the mouth and push forward boldly but steadily, till you have pushed the potato or substance into the stomach. I feed my cows potatoes without cutting, as I have no fears of their being injured by choking, the remedy in that event being so simple. I have performed it several times, and would advise your correspondent, Mr Otis, to try it, should ever occasion require it, before he tries the more dangerous one of tapping; and he will be convinced that his remedy is neither "surest, most expeditious," or "safest."

H. D. E.

Port Byron, Jan. 20, 1843.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1843.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr King, President, in the chair. The subject for discussion—Fruits and Fruit Trees—was resumed.

The chair read the following letter:—We know not whence it came:

To the Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:

The application of common brown soap on apple trees or other fruit trees, is of great benefit in preserving them in a healthy state. Take one pound of soap—go in to an orchard of 30 trees, from 5 to 30 years old; when you see a crevice or small hole in the bark, crowd in a piece of soap as big as a bean or chestnut; the rain and dew will cause this to bathe the tree to the roots; in a few months you will see the health and vigor of the tree promoted. There is no composition equal to soap for a wounded tree; it repels all insects:—it will stand the rain longer than you would suppose. Apply it in April and in August; it will clean off scaly bark, destroy the eggs of insects, moss and lice. I have found the borer worm destroyed by the wash of the soap going in the hole of the borer. The labor and expense is very small. Nothing will bring to a sickly tree like this, and it is the thing to be used when pruning.

I am very much in favor of banking up peach trees early in the fall. A wheelbarrow load of compost or loam put round them, and a quart of ashes on top next the tree, will prevent the early frost from freezing the sap and cracking the tree.

Yours, respectfully, J. F. R.

After the reading of the letter, Mr Putnam, (Ed.) remarked that the course recommended at the last meeting, of taking all the top from old trees, and inserting scions by scores and even hundreds, might promise well for a time; but his observation led him to expect, that after a few years the tree would perish, and this too before it had borne much fruit. The same amount of labor and expense given to young trees, would be more profitable. He thought the laws of the growth of trees would lead to disappointment if we took away all the top; for the roots of the large tree will send up sap for a large top;—the leaves of the scions will not be sufficient to elaborate this sap;—it will be in the tree like undigested food in our stomachs. The scions will put forth vigorously and do all they can to fit the food for the large trunk; but the work is too much for them, and in a few years the bark will start from the trunk, and the whole will perish.

He made these remarks because he was unwilling that statements should go out from the meeting which should authorize the inference that the mode of taking the whole top at once from the trees, was a good one.

Mr Merriam to Mr P. What did you understand by taking off the whole top?

Ans. That the large limbs that were not fit for grafting, were cut off at the trunk, and that the others had scions set in them where they were an inch or little more in diameter.

Mr M. I was misunderstood. When I insert a scion, I cut the surrounding limbs down or head them in to a level with the scions set, and let the lateral twigs remain on them.

[With this qualification, the course is less objectionable than as we understood from the original description.—Putnam.]

Mr Badger, of Chelsea, asked whether any one present has an acquaintance with Dr. Lee's method of grafting?—a method of laying a tree of four or five feet in length, in a trench, and inserting scions in its side, every 5 or 6 inches, letting them grow a few years and then taking them up, sawing apart and setting out as separate trees. (The description as contained in the New England Farmer of Oct. last, was read by the chair.)

Mr Putnam. I copied that article as a curiosity, but do not see any advantage it possesses in economy of labor or time, over the common method.

Mr Buckminster concurred. We can bud or graft in two or three years, from the seed, and in six or seven, get trees suitable for standards.

The borer is a great destroyer of our apple trees. We have his history or life:—a brown fly, three-fourths of an inch long, lays 10 eggs on the tree near the ground, about July 1;—these hatch in 8 days. The young worm immediately buries itself under the bark—usually near the root. The second year it goes to the heart of the tree; the third it comes out to the bark and opens a hole, and then remains in its burrow until it changes to the brown fly, when it issues forth and lays eggs. To dig for the worm, since it does not open the hole at the bark until its work is done, is like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

A little wash in July, will destroy the borer—a wash of potash and water. Many farmers have cut the worm out or pulled it with a wire; but this need not be done; for the wash will do the work. The same insect troubles the quince, locust and mountain ash.

The canker worm is best destroyed by strewing lime, potash or salt under the trees at the time when the worms are about to quit trees in June. Ley for a wash is better than lime; and so also thinks Rev. M. Allen, of Pembroke.

The peach tree has another worm. This worm works down; and as Mr B. thinks, causes the *yellow*. Many get this out; but you need not do it—keep them from digging in. Worms, he thinks, caused the trouble in the buttonwoods. Ashes thrown around the peach trees, or lime, or any similar substance, will keep the eggs from hatching.

Mr French, of Braintree, wished that he might not be reported—(but as he made no motion to have the reporters excused, and as we have no wish to be excused in the case, he may happen to see a few of his good opinions down in our page.)

He finds the borer has grown cunning, and will not stay at the trunk, where we look for him, but goes up to the limbs and branches,—therefore it will be difficult to reach all the eggs with the potash wash, and this is not an effectual remedy.

Work as much as you may at renovating and engrafting an old tree, it is, after all, but an old tree.

As a preventive for the borer, he has no great faith in any thing but the expensive process of going over the orchard three or four times in the year, with chisel and wires. This is only an imperfect check.

Trees may flourish any where but in the water. On bleak Nahant, Mr Tabor has produced the finest fruit that has ever been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's rooms, and Dr. Cox made trees grow well in a field where the sands would blow. But to get their success, we must learn their processes.

The fungus or wart on the plum tree, he thinks contagious.

Mr Pierce, of West Cambridge, a most skillful practical grower of fruits, made many valuable remarks and suggestions. We have not space to do him justice this week, and must therefore defer our report of his re-

marks. Mr P. said, the idea of engrafting an old tree on uncultivated lands, would not occur to him.

Mr Merriam. The trees I referred to last week, thrify trees.

(If the old, wild trees of Mr M. were thrify trees; if the taking off the whole top, allowed the leaves many lateral twigs on the main branches, he failed make himself understood by us at the time, and caused us to make objections which otherwise we should have offered. We had no thought that thrify trees far only trimmed as to give free room to the new inserted scions, would perish under such an operation.)

Mr Merriam succeeded Mr Pierce, and had the floor for some time; but we do not remember that he advanced any thing of importance different from what he had previously stated.

Mr Gardner, of Sekonk, said that he wished to hear that there were some spots in the Commonwealth where apple trees will do well in sward or grass. He had planted out, three or four years ago, an acre part of the land has been tilled; but more of it grass; where the grass is, he keeps the soil around the trunk. These trees have done quite as well as those where all the land is tilled. He has an old or full grown orchard, in grass land: here he dresses occasionally, but does not till around the trees. This is a good orchard—a very good one;—the soil good. There are spots where we may have good without constant tillage.

Subject for next evening—Mineral and Concentrated Manures—as plaster, lime, salt, poudrette, bone, &c.

Cows Shedding or Leaking their Milk.—A gentleman who has a fine cow for milk, but less so than she should be, did not the milk drop from her before milking wishes to know whether there is any way to prevent this loss, other than by very frequent milkings. Any thing be administered or applied that will alter power of the muscles around the milk orifices? will thank any one of our correspondents to answer inquiry and give information upon the subject.

[In answer to the question put to us in the *Massachusetts Spy*, of Feb. 8, we say—yes. And we say, that if the editor of the *Spy* has sent us the we asked for in a private note, we have never received it. Possibly it came to our office, which we do not every day, and our miscellaneous papers are not kept for our inspection. Should the paper be sent we ask that it may be enclosed in a separate wrapper and directed to Allen Putnam.]

To Correspondents.—We are obliged to defer week, the communications relating to Yankee Turnips and Drivers—to Turnips and Oil as fatteners—to Plum Trees that are the least liable to be attacked by worms.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth has our thanks for his Report to Congress relating to agriculture and its statistics shall notice it soon.

Smart Repartee.—A single horse was taking a five women up a hill in Brighton—and, passing a school-girl, the man said to her, "Wont you ride?" Girl. No—it's too hard a case for the horse.

Man. You're a smart one—does your mother ride you out?"

Girl. Yes, she does—and she gave me a cent for a monkey with:—are you for sale?

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

age of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
dry exposure, for the week ending Feb. 19.

Feb. 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
ay,	13	16	32	21 N. E.
ay,	14	14	21	16 N. E.
ay,	15	12	16	20 N. E.
ay,	16	6	11	14 N. W.
ay,	17	*2	16	18 N. W.
ay,	18	2	15	18 N. W.
ay,	19	14	16	20 N. E.

* 2 below zero.

HTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

Market 620 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves,
100 Sheep. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not
changed. A few extra \$5. First quality, \$4 50 a
Second quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Third quality,
\$4 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales from \$15 to \$35.

Sheep.—Sales were made from \$2 50, to 4 75.

None at market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

DS. Herds Grass, \$2 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top
0 cents. Clover—Northern, 09 to 12c.—Southern, 0
Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb.
Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.

IN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 t.
; Oats 20 per cent.

have been no arrivals of any importance during the
week; and the market somewhat firmer.

Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round
old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 53 a 54—
white 50 a 51—do New Orleans, 50 a 52—Barley
—Rye, Northern, 60 a 61—do Southern, 56 a 58—
Southern, 23 a 30—Northern do, 31 to 33—Beans, per
cush, 21 a 62—Shorts, per double bush, to a—Bran, —

UR. Owing to an increased demand for Genesee,
peculative, prices have somewhat improved.

more, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 37 a 00—do.
\$4 00 a 12 do. free of garlic, \$4 12 a 25—Phila-
do, 4 mos. \$4 12 a 00—Fredericksburg, low 1d 4
121 a 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 00
town, \$4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, \$4 12 a 4 25
ny, \$0 00 a 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 00
country \$0 00 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 75 a
do fancy brands \$4 87 a 6 00—Ohio via Canal,
00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 12 a 4 25. Rye,
00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

VISIONS.—Demand steady, and for Pork the mar-
roe firm.

—Moss 4 110. new bbl. \$7 75 a 8 25—Navy—\$7 00 a
No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime \$4 25 a 4 50—Pork—
ear 4 mos. 9 00 a 00—do Clear \$10 50 a 00 00
s, 8 50 a 9 00—do Prime \$6 00 a 6 50—do Mess
per States,—a —do Prime do do \$0 00 a 00
\$0 00 a 00—do Clear do do \$00 00 a 00
shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do
0 a 12—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 1/2 a 7—do
and Western, 6 a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 a 0—
a and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and meal,
0 new milk, 7 a 8.

L. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-
a shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-
due exceeds 7 cts. per pound; 30 per ct. ad. val. and
or pound.

transactions in this article during the week have been
a limited extent. Prices remain without change.

or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—Amer-
blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3 a do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do
—1 a and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep,
20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 12—Beegut do
Saxony, clean, 00—Baens Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—
icked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26
0, 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—
0 do do a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 1-2.
1st HAY, per ton, \$14 50 to 15 00—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13
CHEESE—Shipping and 1 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 18 a 20.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the
very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his
Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety
that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties
and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the sub-
scriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed
with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take charge of a Farm near Boston.
Those without children would be preferred. Apply at this
office. Feb. 22.

PRINCE'S LINNEAN GARDEN & NURSERIES.

MULBERRIES FOR SILK.

As the recent Report of the Agent of the Au-
burn prison, N. Y., at which above \$12,700 worth
of sewing silk has been made the past season,
is calculated to restore sight to those who have
been blind to their country's interest; we now
offer for sale 100,000 Mulberry Trees, of the Alpine, Elata,
Multicaulis, Brussa, Canton and the splendid and hardy Cir-
cassian varieties, at very low rates for cash, or a credit that
will allow cultivators to pay from the proceeds of the Silk.
Also above 300,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and an im-
mense collection of Green house plants, Bulbous Flower
Roots, splendid Dahlias, China and other Roses, embracing
all the new varieties lately introduced. The new Catalogues
with reduced prices will be sent, to every post paid applica-
tion, and the correspondence and execution of orders will
be attended to with the accustomed dispatch.

Flushing, Feb. 12th 1843. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

2w

Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during
the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer
on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another
over 1900 bushels and several others more than 1000 bushels
each, with entire success, manufactured by the *New*
York Poudrette Company. The subscriber was the first
American who undertook the business in this country, and
he has manufactured it in larger quantities than any, proba-
bly than all, others who have attempted the manufacture.
Of the quality he knows others, who use it, to judge—relying
upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his
interest in furnishing a good article for customers.

Present price \$1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels,
or \$3 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders
by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamph-
lets with directions sent to those who desire them, on ap-
plying to D. K. MINOR, agent 118 Nassau st., New York.
Feb. 15. 6w

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise
on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's
Bee Manual, price 62 1/2 cts. Feb. 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of Ameri-
can growth in first rate order, and much superior to those
imported. For two feet Stock \$3 00 per hundred.
One and a half do. do. 2 50 do.
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Eu-
rope, who understands Nursery, Flower, and Kitchen Gar-
dening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has
had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation
in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the
best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command im-
mediate attention. Feb. 15.

SITUATION WANTED AS FARM TENANT.

A man with his wife wishes to engage from the 1st of
April, &c. to work on a farm; the woman to assist about the
dairy, &c. He is well acquainted with farming. The woman
will not expect much compensation. Address C. M.
LOOMIS, 21 Somerset st. Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

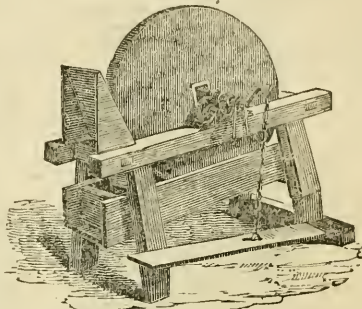
The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in bar-
rels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail
Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many
farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon
vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the
cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the
factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 62 North Market
st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and
moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improve-
ment on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung
in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever
used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attach-
ed to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J.
BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per
ounce.
Mulberry Trees, Cantons and Multicaulis at \$60 per
thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. Feb. 1.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various
branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory
testimonial, both from his late employer and the most cele-
brated and practical gardeners in this part of the country,
wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N.
E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of Agriculture
and Horticulture, having had twenty years' experience in one
of the most flourishing and principal Nurseries and Gardens
in Massachusetts, would now engage himself to take charge
of any public or private establishment in New England.
The most satisfactory references given.

A line addressed to W. W. G. post paid, to the care of
Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston, will command immediate
attention. 3w* Jan. 23, 1843.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cut-
ting Ruta Enga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The
great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots
into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle
to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration,
cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is
most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease
from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by
J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz:
China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early No-
hawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure
J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston
Oct. 12.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing
the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ADDRESS

COMPOSED FOR A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Ye friends of moderation,
 Who think a reformation,
 Or moral renovation,
 Would benefit our nation;
 Who deem intoxication,
 With all its dissipation
 In every rank and station,
 The cause of degradation;
 Of which your observation
 Gives daily demonstration,—
 Who see the ruination,
 Distress and desolation,
 The open violation,
 Of moral obligation,
 The wretched habitation
 Without accommodation,
 Or any regulation,
 For common sustenance,
 A scene of depravation,
 Unequal'd in creation;
 The frequent desecration
 Of Sabbath's ordination;
 The crime and depredation,
 Defying legislation;
 The awful profanation
 Of common conversation,
 The mental aberration,
 And dire infatuation
 With every sad gradation
 To maniac desperation;
 Ye who with consternation,
 Behold its devastation,
 And utter condemnation
 On all inebriation;—
 Why sanction its duration?
 Or show disapprobation,
 Of any combination,
 For its extermination?
 Without prevarication,
 We deem a declaration,
 That offers no temptation,
 By any palliation,
 Of this abomination,
 The only sure foundation,
 The total expiration;
 And under this persuasion
 Hold no communication,
 With noxious emanation
 Of brewer's fermentation,
 Of spirit distillation,
 Producing stimulation;
 To this determination,
 We call consideration,
 And without hesitation,
 Invite co-operation;
 Not doubting invitation,
 And high approbation,
 Without provocation
 Will raise your estimation,
 And by continuation,
 With this association,
 You may, by meditation,
 Ensure the preservation
 Of a future generation
 From all contamination,—
 And may each indication,
 Of such regeneration,
 Be the theme of exultation,
 Till its final consummation.

Lincoln Telegraph.

Dean Swift and the Tailor.—A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of the Dean, took it into the "ninth part" of his head that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the book of Revelations. Quitting the shop-board, he turned out a preacher, or rather a prophet, until his customers had left his shop, and his family were likely to famish. His monomania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevolently watched for some opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts. One night, the tailor, as he fancied, got especial revelation to go and convert Dean Swift, and next morning took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean, whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor approach, and instantly surmised the nature of his errand. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and thoughtfulness, with the Bible opened before him, and his eyes fixed on the 10th chapter of Revelation, he awaited his approach. The door opened, and the tailor announced, in an unearthly voice—

"Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you"—

"Come in, my friend," said the Dean, "I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulty."

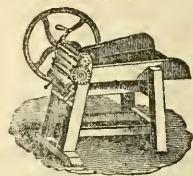
This unexpected welcome inspired the tailor, and strengthened greatly his assurance in his own prophetic character, and disposed him to listen to the disclosure.

"My friend," said the Dean, "I have just been reading the 10th chapter of Revelation, and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with; and you are the very man sent to help me out. Here is an account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the sea and the other on the earth, and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now, my knowledge of mathematics, continued the Dean, "has enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form of this angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches; and as that is exactly in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me."

This exposition came like an electric shock to the poor tailor! He rushed from the house, ran to his shop, and a sudden revulsion of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly in his line of business. He returned to his occupation, thoroughly cured of his prophetic revelation by the wit of the Dean.

The Cropping System in France.—According to the Parisian journals, it appears that the wholesale dealers in human hair, have had a most successful harvest this year, not less than 200,000 lbs. weight having been procured. Brittany is the province of France in which the traffic is almost wholly carried on, and all the fairs are regularly attended by purchasers, both male and female. The Breton peasants have particularly fine hair, and generally in great abundance; their beautiful tresses they are perfectly willing to sell, and it is no uncommon sight to see several girls sheared one after the other like sheep, and many others standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. Every successive crop of hair is tied up into a whip by itself, and thrown into a large basket, placed by the side of the operator. The highest value given by these abominable hair mer-

chants for a fine crop of hair, is 20 sous! but mere frequent consideration is a guady but tery cotton handkerchief, worth about 16 The profits thus netted by these hair mongers be enormous.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, H Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most recent effects of its application, and some of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts twigs a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been by any other machine even when worked by horse or power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of an straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market would inform their customers and the public generally they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Spades.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Common
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Saws.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halters do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grid Stones on
March 17.	

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. B. CO., No. 52 North Market st.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAR, Esq., and Col. JACOB, for the purpose of securing cattle stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the station.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1843.

[NO. 35.]

N. E. FARMER.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Subject, Fruits and Fruit Trees.

[Continued.]

Mr George Pierce, of West Cambridge, said he knew no effectual mode of destroying the borer.

In 1835 or '36, Capt. Charles Wellington topped an orchard of Russet trees, in March; in June he grafted over; let both grafts and suckers grow the first year: second year, cut one scion from every stock: in the third year from that time, the orchard produced 100 bbls. of apples. It is now a handsome orchard: not a tree has failed, and only one looks sickly.

The whole of the limbs were cut when the trees were topped, but not many limbs were cut at the trunk. These trees were from 8 to 15 inches through. The orchard was not very old. The bark was smooth and the trees were thrifty. The ground was generally in tillage.

Mr Pierce would always keep the ground loose round trees. In 1836, when he first came to the place on which he now lives, there were seven peach trees on it. Three of the trees that year laid fruit on them; he waited for it to ripen until after the snow came—but patience waited in vain. The next year a man spent a day in budding these trees;—only two buds lived. The next fall these were good fruit, and the year following he got from them many dozens of peaches, which he sold at \$1 per dozen; and the same the two following years. The peaches came from the same branches which '36 bore little unripened things. It is a late variety—the Royal George. Cultivation of the soil and care of the tree wrought the change.

The yellows have not troubled him—the borer the only enemy he has to contend with—and for these he has not found ashes a perfect remedy.

For an early peach, Coolidge's Favorite he thinks best.

The most effectual wash is that which he applies to the ground—that is, good cultivation. By this he can keep the bark so smooth that lice and vermin can hardly crawl up.

All worms poison and stunt trees: good cultivation helps the trees to resist these evil effects.

An old peach tree may have a pruning in April. At a young, vigorous tree should have its branches thinned out in August. Heading down has been a bad operation with many cultivators, but he has tried it. The peach will continue vigorous and fruitful here more than 6 or 7 years, though the statement made last week may be true in regard to New Jersey.

To get good peaches, you must thin out the fruit when it is not more than half grown. He tried to get as good fruit last year as before, by thinning enough;—he disliked to take off the peaches, which would bring him a dollar per dozen, and let this reluctance spoil the whole.

The summer before the last, in a very dry time, he dug around twelve trees—seven peaches, and

five Bartlett pears;—dug a circle 16 feet in diameter, as deep as the roots would let him go; then covered the ground with pea vines, &c.; then watered freely. The drooping trees revived in a day, and the fruit was such as paid him well for his expense.

He has been accustomed to transplanting trees for thirty years, and does not remember that he has ever lost one by the operation. Thinks that the stock in some instances, may have some effect as well as the scion upon the quality of the fruit.

PLUM TREE AND ITS ENEMIES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—As it appears that many persons suppose that all, or nearly all, the varieties of the Plum, are subject to the attack of insects, and to the knots and excrescences caused thereby, and as there are others who are not sufficiently conversant with the subject to discriminate between those which are, and those which are not subject to such injuries, we now send you the names of the most valuable varieties that are never thus attacked, or very rarely so. Furthermore, we have established a *discriminative guide*, embracing a large number of varieties, which is this:—*The varieties of American origin, are not subject to attacks of the insect*; and this rule holds true, with but a single exception, that we are aware of, and that one is the Red Gage; and so universal is this exemption, that if we did not know that the Red Gage originated at this establishment, we should not be very ready to believe it a native variety. Every cultivator of plum trees, we presume, is aware that the Late Purple Damson, which ripens in October, is more subject to attacks of the insect referred to, than any other variety; and yet we have a native seedling from it, scarcely differing at all from the parent in the appearance of the tree or in fruit, which never is attacked thereby. The Green Gage, or Grosse Reine Claude, is liable to attack, but the three new varieties of the Gage in the annexed list, which were originated by Wm. Prince, although seedlings of the preceding one, are not subject to such attacks.

Perhaps we may hereafter send you our views as to a discrimination between the European varieties that are, and those that are not subject to the depredations of this insect, and comprising a most singular deduction from affinity in the sap; but at this moment we will simply state that the varieties of the Dame Aubert or True Magnum Bonum, are exempt, or nearly so, whereas many of the varieties that are the progeny of the original Damascus, or Damas, or Damson plum, (these three names being synonymous,) are subject thereto.

We notice in an editorial article in your last number, you quote from Mr Forman's work, that "Where there are no plum trees, there are no plum tree insects"!—and you also quote his recommendation that all the plum trees be burnt, in order to annihilate the insects!—but, most unfortunately for his sovereign remedy, yet luckily withal for the poor insects, they find the Morello cherry quite as

congenial to their taste, and they also frequent the Bird Cherry, or Prunus virginiana.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, Feb. 20, 1843.

The following are the varieties of Plums above referred to, as not liable to attacks of insects:

- American Yellow Gage;
- Prince's Imperial do.
- Prince's Green do.
- Prince's Yellow do.
- Purple or Violet do.
- Washington (Bolmer's);
- Brevort's Purple Washington;
- Coe's Golden Drop;
- Corse's plums—several varieties;
- Diamond;
- Duane's Purple French;
- Blue Imperatrice;
- Elfrey, or French Copper;
- Goliath;
- Huling's Superb;
- Italian Damask;
- Large Early Black Montreuil;
- Large Black Imperial;
- Lewistown Egg;
- Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum;
- White Egg, or Imperial;
- Yellow Imperial;
- Red Egg, or Dame Amber a Rouge;
- Prince's Large Summer Egg—new;
- Nectarine;
- Smith's Orleans;
- Italian Prune;
- Tomlinson's Charlotte;
- Miller's Spanish;
- Red St. Martin, or Coe's Fine Red;
- Imperial Milan—and some others not recollected at this moment.

We should be happy to learn from the fruit-growers here, whether their experience in Massachusetts will show that this classification by Messrs. Prince & Co., is of any value as a guide in this part of the country.—ED. N. E. F.

Miseries of Indolence.—None so little enjoy life, and are such a burden to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. It is exertion that renders rest delightful and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable business, which engages, helps and enlivens all his powers, let those bear witness who, after spending years in active usefulness, have sought enjoyment in retirement.—*Selected.*

Man never was intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation; whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservative of health.

For the N. E. Farmer.

TURNIPS AND OIL-CAKE FOR FATTENING CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir—I enclose an article on the turnip, and another on the use of oil-cake for fattening cattle and as an article of food. They are both from the pen of the same gentleman who furnished the article on "Pigeon Manure," in your journal of Feb. 8.

I have always thought favorably of the turnip culture, as a highly profitable article of food; but from its very bulky and diluted nature, I have always doubted its fattening qualities, except only and when combined with other substances of a more nutritious kind.

ANON.

Effects of Turnip Feed in England.—By an Englishman.

In the winter of 1833, I had occasion to visit for a few days, a little village in the vicinity of Rotham, Yorkshire, but was soon glad to leave, for the reason that the meat—mutton and beef—milk and butter—were but so many preparations of turnips; and I was unable to obtain any other. However, before leaving, I happened to meet with one of the farmers of the place, and inquiring why they fed all their cattle on turnips, his answer was, "The fact is, we are too poor to give them any thing else; hay is up, and the turnips are the cheapest." I had the curiosity to look at this gentleman's sheep, and a more miserable looking flock I never saw. Sheep will never fatten on turnips, and a turnip taste is not more the milkman's than the farmer's enemy. They have but little or no bitter principle, and in their nutritive qualities bear no comparison with the carrot.

If further testimony is required, take that of Mr Sinclair, gardener to the Duke of Bedford, whose observations are to be found in that "invaluable work," as it is termed by agriculturists, the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis."

As to Mr Stephens' assertions, that the stock in Scotland is fed upon turnips from November to January, and that it is not till February that such feeding seems to produce any improvement, they are true so far as they go—but let them not lead us into error; for farmers, not unlike physicians, not knowing more than half the facts of the case, although knowing them well, may still go wrong. The true exposition of the matter is this: Cattle are fed from November to the latter end of January or middle of February—or, in other words, till the young grass begins to spring—when they improve wonderfully, if you like—and yet no wonder, considering how long they have been kept upon "short commons."

I have seen many a flock of sheep, but never saw one in the middle of a turnip field, that was not penned there. The turnip is always forsaken for the miscue herbage on the bank side, of which there is always more or less in England, even in the depth of winter.

Let it be remembered, also, that there is scarcely any bitter extract in turnips, which is as necessary to cattle as salt is to us; and without which, as Sinclair says, they must inevitably become diseased and die.

Oil for Fattening.

Corroborative of Mr Prince's communication, in your paper of last week, on feeding cattle with oil,

it is so universally used in England in the form of oil cake, that to me it appeared strange that there should be any doubt about its powers, or propriety of its use, in this country. In fact, I have so repeatedly heard farmers in England talk of exhibiting it in preference to any thing else, and never having discovered any unpleasant flavor in the meat so fed, I feel confident, in recommending it to the farmers of America, that a trial is all that is wanting to success. As to any scruples about eating oil-fed meat, they must vanish before the fact, that fat meat is but little else than oil itself.

II. ST. AUBIN.

We are happy to receive these communications from one who for many years has been an observer of English farming. In our own remarks upon the effects of feeding upon turnips in Scotland, as described by Henry Stephens, in the Book of the Farm, we did not intend that the inference should be made that no other food was given in connection with them: straw is daily given to the animals as well as turnips. The first of February, which we named as the time when the turnip-fed animals begin to thrive, is not, we think, in Scotland, the time when their animals begin to get a supply of fresh spring feed, though it may be in the south and centre of England. We have not Mr Stephens' book at hand, or we would quote what he says as to the time when their animals are turned out to pasture. If we remember correctly, it is about the first of April.

The question in regard to the value of root culture in this country, we consider so far an open one, that we are very willing to insert facts, experiments and observations that make either for or against the general and extensive cultivation of roots.

Should it be found true, as it doubtless is, that roots do not contain enough of bitter extract to make them a sufficient food for fattening when used alone, it will not follow that they are not valuable in connection with hay, straw, corn-stalks, &c.—ED. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

FEEDING HERBIVOROUS ANIMALS WITH OIL.

Can it conduce to the health of herbivorous animals, Mr Editor, to be fed with oil? Why, it is a disputed question, to say the least of it, whether oil is the best food, even for man—in America or in Greenland. Yet man is claimed to be, in part, an eater—constitutionally so—of substances containing oil.

I have been led to make these remarks, or rather queries, by the statements of Mr Prince, of Jamaica Plain, in your paper, concerning the use of oil in fattening cattle. Reasoning *a priori*, as well as from analogy, I am led to oppose such a practice. That cattle may be fattened faster in this way, I have no doubt; but that they are rendered sickly in the same proportion, is equally certain. Indeed, the statement of the English butcher, cited by Mr Prince, about bleeding once or twice for a week or ten days before slaughtering an animal fed in this way, confirms the view I take of the subject. Why would a physician bleed a man under such circumstances? Would it not be to reduce the inflammatory or febrile action?

Few persons rejoice more than I, at every real improvement in the great and important department

of philanthropy of which your paper is so worthy a representative; and this is one reason why I occasionally drop a thought or two, for the consideration of those whom it may concern. Besides, no person, as I suppose, would prefer to eat diseased flesh meat, merely because it is a little fatter, or—being a little nearer to a state of putridity when killed—is a little more tender.

Yours,

WM. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, Feb. 20, 1843.

Dr. Alcott seems, in his opening question, to imply, that oil is an animal product only—and that it therefore must be unsuited to nourish herbaceous animals. The oils from flaxseed, from the olive, from Indian corn, &c. &c., are purely vegetable products, and therefore there might be propriety in arguing their unfitness to be the food of carnivorous beasts,—but none, that we can see, in hinting that they are improper for such animals as find corn and flaxseed a natural and wholesome food. Our correspondent is usually awake; but he was apparently napping, when he thought to make a valid argument against the use of *linseed oil* to feed herbaceous animals. The oil of the herb is their natural food;—not the oil alone and uncombined, it is true—but yet the oil of vegetables, is the natural food of the ox. It was such oil—linseed oil—that Mr Prince used. Were the Greenlanders' train oil, mutton tallow, or hog's lard recommended, there would be pertinence in our correspondent's remarks; but we see none now; nor can we see a reason for inferring that vegetable oil will naturally give disease to an animal whose natural food is vegetable.

We will welcome an explanation or rejoinder.—ED. N. E. F.

Tight Dressing.—It is not tight lacing alone which is objectionable, but all lacing. In our dress, not a pound weight—no, not an ounce, were it possible to avoid it, should ever rest on the surface of the human body. Every where should the skin and muscles have full, free and perfect motion. * * * Have you not seen—some of the oldest of you, at least—here and there, a grandmother of the last century? Then you have seen chests and the representatives of chests such as are seldom to be found now. It is impossible for females to be degenerating as females now are from errors in dress and other multiplied infractions of God's natural law, and the whole race not suffer by it. We are all deteriorating, at least physically; and tight dressing is one of the causes. And if consumption and scrofula, end heart, stomach and liver diseases are increasing with rapid strides among us, this, too, is the result, in no trifling degree, of the same cause. The mother, in consequence of a feeble organization, and especially a slender and feeble chest, transmits to her children a tendency to the same state. Mothers, then, be admonished. The world rests, as it were, on you. Shall it or shall it not rise? It has fallen by woman, so we are told; if ever raised again, it can hardly be raised without her influence.—Dr. Alcott's Teacher of Health.

To find one who has passed through life without sorrow, you must find one incapable of love or hatred, of hope or fear; one who hath no memory of the past, and no thought of the future—one that hath no sympathy with humanity, and no feeling in common with the rest of the species.

MASS. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT ON FARMS.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, to award the premiums offered for the best cultivated farms, have attended to that duty, and ask to report as follows:

In offering these very liberal premiums, the Trustees entertained a hope that they might give a new stimulus to improvement and more effectually awaken the attention of farmers to their true interest. With a view of relieving the claimants for premiums of the trouble of making out their statements in writing, of the condition of their respective farms, which is by many considered an irksome task, your committee appointed a competent agent, with instructions to call upon each applicant, and to furnish him with all needed facilities in giving answers to the questions proposed by the Trustees. This duty has been ably and satisfactorily executed by the very worthy and intelligent gentleman appointed for that purpose, accompanied, in few cases by one of your committee.

The number of applicants for the Society's premiums, has, notwithstanding, been small. Still, our committee believe that the liberal offers of the Society have been instrumental, in no inconsiderable degree, in bringing about an improved state of husbandry; and they take pleasure in stating their increased confidence in the beneficial results that may be derived from this mode of appropriating so considerable a portion of the Society's funds. Public attention, we are confident, has been in some measure aroused, and many farmers, our committee believe, relying upon the continued offers of the Society's premiums, are now striving to put their farms in a condition that will not only enable them hereafter to become successful competitors for these premiums, but calculated to give them a higher stand in the scale of usefulness among those by whom their good examples may be imitated.

Our progress in agricultural improvement, compared with that of some other countries, has hitherto been slow. Wealth has cautiously yielded its treasures for its encouragement, and the efforts of science, which have been so generously tendered by the scientific friends of agriculture, have hitherto been too generally viewed with a distrustful eye. The opulent and enlightened advocates of agricultural improvement are, however, now beginning to perceive that the business of farming is not only a safe, but profitable investment of capital, and that the profession of the farmer is as much benefited by the light of science as any other profession.

It was not till after the middle of the last century that English capitalists discovered that capital invested in the improvement of their estates made ample returns of profit as that invested in stocks and merchandise. From that time the light of science and the patronage of the wealthy have united in furnishing the means of increased production, and the labors of the husbandman have been cheered by the smiles of an enlightened and approving public, till the profession of agriculture has become the broadest avenue to wealth and distinction.

In England, improvements in agriculture are attributed mainly to liberal outlays by the rich owners of extensive landed estates. Finding that

their tenants could produce from their worn-out and impoverished lands but little more than enough to furnish themselves with a miserable, scanty subsistence, the landlord was induced to resort to various schemes and to invest large sums of money in the improvement of his estate. By these means he has greatly benefited the condition of his tenants, and at the same time received an ample remuneration for his outlay.

In this country, lands are more equally distributed and held by a different tenure. The farmer here is generally the owner of the acres which he occupies, with no capital upon which he can draw for improvement, but his own bone and muscle,—no means to help him on, but his own personal energies. His efforts must principally be made to contribute to the relief of his immediate necessities. His progress in improvement must, therefore, necessarily be at a moderate pace. It is to men of wealth, who can be satisfied with future and more distant results, that we must in a great measure look for rapid advances in this great and important work.

In awarding the Society's premiums, your committee have, however, paid due regard to economy of expenditure in the management of their farms, by the respective applicants. They are not, however, of the opinion that the production of the greatest crop at the least expense, will, in all cases, afford a correct test of the farmer's merit, as this might result in rewarding the owner of a soil naturally rich, that required but small outlay in labor and manure to render it productive, to the exclusion of his neighbor, who, though he may have expended more and obtained a lighter crop upon his less fertile grounds, has nevertheless by enterprise and skill in managing and fertilizing his fields, given a lesson to the public of much more value than is afforded by the economy of his more fortunate neighbor. Your committee have endeavored to select such of the applicants for consideration and notice, as, under all the circumstances, have done most to advance the interests of agriculture, and, at the same time, have kept within the bounds of reasonable economy.

The farm of Mr Morgan, of Palmer, exhibits an instance of energetic and successful culture, which can hardly find a parallel. Within the short space of three years, with no extravagant outlay of money, he, has, in a great measure by his skill, industry and perseverance, so improved an impoverished and worn out farm, as to increase its produce more than four fold. In the language of the intelligent agent who carefully inspected this farm, "the changes which have been effected on this reduced and rough farm, in three years, are truly astonishing, and far exceed any thing ordinarily witnessed in improvements." Any one, on reading the account of the produce of this farm, given by Mr Morgan, and fully corroborated by the agent, must be convinced that capital may be so invested in agricultural improvements as not only to yield a certain, but very liberal profit.

Mr Morgan's method of renovating his "bound down" grass grounds, is worthy of notice by all farmers. The process of simply scarifying the surface of old exhausted grass fields, has long been known and practiced; but the addition of a dressing of compost, prepared in the manner prescribed by him, with a liberal sowing of grass seed, are improvements upon the old process, which the committee know, from practical results, to be attended with all the benefit ascribed to them by Mr Mor-

gan. The advantage of stirring the roots of the grass in our bound out fields, is manifest from the fact that a grass field simply turned over with the plow, in very narrow furrow slices, in the fall of the year, and smoothed down with the harrow and roller, will, without the aid of manure or grass seed, more than double the crop of hay. The grass springs up from between the furrow-slices with renewed vigor, and at the season of mowing, will nearly have covered the ground with a crop that amply repays the labor of plowing, while this process of turning over, is attended with a very considerable improvement of the soil.

The condition of his manure when applied, and the manner of applying it by Mr Morgan, we have no doubt will be approved by all judicious and skillful farmers. All manures should be applied in such state and in such manner as to afford the greatest quantity of nourishment to the growing crops, and, at the same time, be the least liable to waste, from atmospheric influences. Animal manures and all animal substances applied to the surface in a green or undecayed state, suffer very considerable loss of their enriching properties. If plowed in deep, it is not in a condition to furnish immediate nourishment to the grain or grass crops, either the roots will not reach it, or, if they do, it will not be in a fit state to be taken up by them. The objections to placing manure upon the surface are obviated, by first placing it in contact with some substance, that will take up and retain its enriching matters, until they may be wanted by the growing crop. This may be effected in the compost heap.

Mr Morgan has not given us his method, nor the time allowed by him, for making his compost. On this subject we will take the liberty of suggesting to him, and all farmers, the expediency of always keeping a year's stock of stable manure on hand for the new year's use. This will give ample time to form his compost, and if properly mixed with peat or swamp muck, or any vegetable mould, two loads to one of stable manure, and occasionally overhauled during the summer preceding its use, it may then be applied to the surface of his fields, and if mixed with the top soil with the harrow, or lightly covered with the plow, there will be no risk of losing any of its valuable properties.

The mode of plowing and cultivating green-sward, adopted by Mr Morgan, is now generally approved by our best farmers. Some fifteen years ago, your committee gave the first practical demonstration of the vast importance of this system of culture in a country where the lands were fast approaching to sterility by an injudicious use of the plow. They have since endeavored, at all suitable times, to impress upon farmers, by precept as well as example, its great importance in renovating their worn out fields; and they are gratified in finding it to be of so generally acknowledged utility.*

The course pursued by Mr Morgan in reclaiming his low meadow grounds, the committee do not entirely approve. They are aware that some farmers still hold to the practice of covering their meadows with a coat of gravel for the purpose of killing the wild grasses and giving firmness to the surface. There can be no doubt that by putting on a sufficient quantity of manure to enrich this covering of unproductive material, these low meadows may be made to produce large crops of grass

*See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 266.

for a few years. But the lowland, sour grasses and coarse herbage, though checked in their growth for a season, are by no means exterminated, and will, in due time, make their appearance, and flourish with a vigor increased by the very means which have been used to destroy them. Like all ineffectual attempts to overcome haunts of vice, they serve only to weaken the power of resistance, and the unsubdued prosperity, flushed with the pride of victory, returns to the attack with redoubled force. The plan now generally pursued by our best farmers, after thorough and perfect draining, is to cultivate the surface a year or two with some hoed crop, by which every species of the natural grasses may be eradicated, and then, at the time of sowing the grass seed, to top dress with compost made of stable manure mixed with a portion of loam or subsoil. By this means, the softest meadows will in a few years become sufficiently firm to allow loaded teams to pass over them without injury. This course, it is believed, will be found to be more economical than graveling. Besides, the labor and expense of plowing or turning over with the bog hoe, which must be ultimately resorted to, in case of graveling, will be found to be much greater and more difficult after graveling than before.

Mr Morgan says he first cut a ditch around the border of his meadow. This is well. But he has omitted to state whether this is an open or covered drain. Our agricultural ancestors had strong objections to ditchings their low meadows—particularly to cutting ditches near the borders of the upland—for the alleged reason, that these open drains received and conducted off into the brooks and rivers, the enriching matter which is occasionally brought down by washing rains from the surrounding uplands. This argument against draining, it must be allowed, is not without some weight, especially where meadows are surrounded by rich and extensive uplands that are liable to be washed by heavy rains. This objection is at once obviated by substituting covered for open drains. Covered drains are quite as effectual as open ones, in intercepting the cold springs that flow in from the uplands, (which are the great source of injury to the low grounds,) while the fertilizing matters, which are washed from the uplands, are deposited and allowed to remain upon the surface of the meadow. These covered drains, if rightly constructed, will not be liable to become choked.

A few hints upon the location and construction of covered drains, may not be useless. After cutting an open ditch through the centre of the meadow, the drain intended to be covered, should be opened parallel with the line of the upland, and as near to it as the effects of a redundancy of water may be perceived. This should be dug quite three feet deep, where it is intended over to use the plow, and two feet in width. Common stones from the field, as near eight inches in width and thickness, as may be, are then placed at the bottom of the drain, on each side, and these covered with slate or common flat stones from the field, thus leaving an open space for the passage of the water, of about eight inches square. Over these is to be placed a layer of small stones, from eight inches to a foot in thickness; then a covering of tough sods from the meadow, grass side down, or a layer of coarse hay, straw, shavings, or fine brush, to prevent the dirt from working into the drain before the covering of earth becomes settled, and the whole to be covered and leveled off with the

earth taken from the drain. From this, side drain to the centre open ditch; cross-covered drains are then to be made, at such distances apart as the state of the land and quantity of water to be carried off, may require. The meadow is now put in a condition to be drained, and after remaining a year or two to settle, operations may be commenced, in such way as the farmer's judgment may dictate.

There is a species of soil existing in greater or less portions upon almost every farm, which would be particularly benefited by under-ground draining. This is a kind of land situated at the foot of high lands on one or two sides—not peat or swamp land, but having a thin vegetable mould on the surface, and a hard pan of gravelly clay beneath. These are supplied with a redundancy of water, which, in the early part of the season breaks from springs fed by the highlands, and remains upon it till near midsummer, when it bakes and becomes hard, producing nothing but a small crop of worthless sour grass. Such lands are neither fit for grazing, moving or tillage. Plowing and manuring, to any extent, are of no avail, till the redundant waters are taken off. This species of land would derive peculiar benefit from covered drains at the border, and by the aid of the subsoil plow, (that wonderful improver of all soils,) to break up the hard pan beneath the surface, it may be made exceedingly productive, and, in most cases, much more valuable than peat or swamp lands.

Taking into view the great improvements made by Mr Morgan, his spacious barns and sheds, stored with hay and grain, his ample means for making and saving manure, and judicious mode of applying it, his numerous acres of renovated ground, clothed with luxuriant crops, and his eight hundred rods of stone wall, and all brought about in the short space of three years, the committee have no hesitation in recommending that the first premium of *Two Hundred Dollars*, be awarded to Mr Morgan for the best cultivated farm.

The claims of Mr Elias J. Worden, of Richmond, and Mr Ebenezer Richardson, of Pepperell, were considered so nearly balanced, that your committee having doubts to which the preference should be given, concluded to recommend that the second and third premiums offered, be divided between them. Both have strong claims, on the score of economy in the management of their respective farms, and both merit equal praise for their enterprise and great personal industry. In irrigating his grass lands, Mr Worden has given an example of the beneficial effects of this much neglected means of increasing the crop of hay, and worthy the notice of farmers. Much has been done in other countries in redeeming vast tracts of unproductive and worthless land from a state of utter barrenness to great fertility, by no other means than the use of water. As much may, no doubt, be done in this country, if our farmers would but engage earnestly in the business. Not a stream that winds its way among our hills and valleys, but what may be made, in a greater or less degree, to increase the product of our farms. How many of these sources of fertility are suffered to pass by, with as little benefit to our lands as the winds that blow over them, leaving nothing on their way, but often allowed to carry off much of the natural richness of the soil. Besides these, many of our farms have small ponds or reservoirs of water, which overflow in the spring of the year, and may

be made to contribute greatly to increase the crop of grass.

It requires but little skill, and very little expense, to avail ourselves of this means of fertility. With no instrument but his own eye, the farmer may judge with almost unerring certainty, how to conduct the water upon his ground with the greatest advantage. An important principle to be known in irrigation, is the necessity of keeping the water constantly moving. That it will be useful only in declivities, where its movement will be subject to no interruption. Whenever motion ceases, injurious effects will commence. Stagnant water, on grounds however elevated, will invariably destroy the better kind of grasses and introduce the worst; as soon, therefore, as it reaches the foot of the declivity, it should be collected in drains and carried off. Artificial dams may be constructed, when it is necessary to raise a head of water sufficiently high to draw it off upon the adjacent grounds—or a wind power may be used to pump water into reservoirs.

While Mr Worden has given us a good practical lesson upon irrigation, Mr Richardson has given one equally valuable upon reclaiming swamps and low grounds. His plan is one which is most generally approved. In the first place, he drains perfectly, and then with the bog-hoe thoroughly eradicates all the coarse herbage and wild grasses. We highly approve his plan of mixing a small quantity of loam with the top soil of his meadows before laying to grass. In all peaty soils there is a deficiency of silicious and mineral matters. The silicates contained in these substances are dissolved and taken up by the roots of the grass, and give strength, firmness and nutrition to the growing crop. Hence the necessity of applying a small portion of loam or subsoil, not for the purpose of burying the meadow, but to give strength to the plants. These are best applied, we think by mixing them with the compost that is used for a top-dressing at the time of sowing grain or grass seed.

That both of these gentlemen have some defects in their system of managing their farms, the will no doubt readily admit. They are both without cellars under their barns, to receive the manure from the stables. This is a great oversight. No farmer should be without this useful and economical appendage to good husbandry. Stable manure must be subject to great loss by exposure to the winds, frosts and rains of winter.

There is, however, a good degree of skill and great industry and economy, evinced by both of these claimants, and your committee take pleasure in recommending that to each of them be awarded the sum of \$125—being together the amount of the second and third premiums.

Mr Abbot, of Westford, is entitled to much praise for his enterprise and energetic labors in subdividing and renovating his rough grounds, as well as in draining and reclaiming his peat meadows—though we cannot entirely approve his plan of covering his meadows, nor of the material used for the purpose. We never can be made to believe in the expediency of covering the best soil with the poorest, with a view of increasing its fertility. Mr Abbot has, however, given a very useful example in the important science of draining. He has begun a good work. His labor and expenditure in making his rough places smooth, have been, we have no doubt, judiciously bestowed, and will in due time yield

in a handsome reward. The committee recommend that the fourth premium of \$75 be awarded Mr. Abbot.

The farm of Mr. Harrison, of North Adams, possesses great natural advantages, and is well cultivated. His buildings are convenient and well located. The preparations for making manure are extensive, and so calculated as to enable him to derive its whole energies. The objection raised against him against irrigating his grass lands, is without foundation. If the water be taken off at a suitable length of time before mowing, he may be assured that no injury will result to his grass. It will not be made sour by the water. The committee recommend that the fifth premium of \$50 be awarded to Mr. Harrison.

To Mr. Sexton, of Stockbridge, who appears to be a devoted friend to the cause of agriculture, whose system of husbandry is generally good, though defective in some of its parts, the committee recommend that the sixth premium of \$25 be awarded.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

[The statements of the successful competitors for the State Society's premiums we have not room for in this number. They will be given in our next.]

For the New England Farmer.

YANKEE OXEN AND OX-DRIVERS.

MA EDITOR—We often hear of the skill of the man in catching, by the use of the lasso, the wild horse, and easily breaking and taming him; of the Arab's noble horsemanship; the power and docility of his steed, and his attachment to him—of again of those Jehus who drive four, six or eight in hand.

The Yankee ox-driver is no less a character in any of these, and his oxen not less remarkable for their performance, it is believed, than the horse. They often pet and almost caress them while they yoke them when yearlings—at two years of age they will work on the lead—at three, can manage a cart—at four, will enter into a barn with a load of hay. From this on, a yoke of them is a pretty good team for almost any purpose. But generally they do not break them so young.

It is interesting to see these teams coming down mountains, or rough, precipitous winding roads—the descent often equal to ten degrees—with a heavy load, drawn by three or four yokes. The hind cattle are not heavy, perhaps, but "hold well." At the moment the wheels reach the summit, the driver, placing himself at the head of the hind near the wheel, gives them the word for holding back. With a long whip or long whip-stock, his leaders are kept in line. Down they go, the hind cattle holding their noses up, or out, and half the time seated on their very haunches. The load presses the driver's voice is heard, calling out louder and louder, "Back-whoa—back-whoa—back-whoa—slowly, slowly—hold-hard." There is a sudden jerk—a precipice, perhaps, on the opposite side, or down. The load pushes them hard—the driver now hits them slightly over the head, with the butt of his whip, loudly calling to them to hold-back." The cattle brace themselves with their fore legs; and now fairly seated on their haunches, hold on. It is in vain—they cannot hold it; the load slides down rapidly along. Now

it is that the driver shows his skill, and the good training of his team; for without both, all is lost.

His long whip is flourished in the direction of his leaders: "Come-whoa, come-whoa-haw, go-long." They have straightened their chain—are in full trot; bringing the cart fearfully and rapidly around the turn of the road. Again, at the word, the leaders' chain is slackened; the hind cattle are doing their best—and between sliding and running, come safe to the bottom of the hill.

On one occasion, a team coming down one of these hills, the near ox unyoked. Still the driver managed, by keeping the leaders on the "haw," their chain straightened, and heads partly across the road, to let his load down in safety.

It is interesting to see an old pair of hind or wheel cattle, used to it, descending hills with a sled. If unable to hold the load in the snow path, at the word of the driver, the near ox will immediately spring out of the path, pulling the near runner after him, though the crust through which he plunges, cuts his legs at every step.

Have you ever seen fifty or an hundred yokes of these oxen with their drivers, drawing a large building? How they will go down to their work! Scratching, pulling, down on their knees, and up, and down again—knocking their horns, and tearing the very earth beneath them, as if they would go through their yokes. I "guess" the building has to come.

A real Yankee always likes to see a good pair of oxen pull. A Yankee friend of mine, not long since remarked on such an occasion, where we were lookers on, "Well, I had rather see such a pull as those oxen made, than to see Fanny Ellsler dance!"

The breed of New England working oxen have had a good deal of practice. The Puritan followed them two hundred years ago. Attached to his plow, they broke the virgin soil; they hauled his wood from the forest and his harvests from the field. They have always been the principal and almost only team for the farm, in New England. Hence the great docility of the present race—their fine action, their power of endurance, and their faithfulness at their work.

They are undoubtedly the finest race of working oxen in the world. But the committee on working cattle at Albany, last fall, I see by the Cultivator, seem to think it necessary to cross them with foreign stock. Of course—by all means! Nothing purely American would do—at least it would seem so, in the meridian of Albany. Daniel Webster stated that he saw but one yoke of working oxen in travelling through England and Scotland. There are some worked, however. A neighbor of mine, an Englishman, tells me he saw nine yokes of oxen, belonging to Lord Middleton, stalled with eighty bushels of barley!

But I have spoken more of Yankee oxen than of their drivers. I will say something more of the latter hereafter. So look out for a story of the "Yankee Ox-Driver"—and a true story it shall be.

Feb. 15, 1843.

☞ Send it along.—En.

Poisoned Sheep.—It is said that a gill of melted lard poured down the throat of a sheep poisoned by eating laurel, a shrub that retains its foliage in winter, and grows abundantly on the margin of some of our streams and mountainous districts, will effect a certain cure.

DISEASES IN PEACH TREES.

Formerly, peaches were raised in abundance in this county; but of late years they are very rarely found. The peach trees in this region become diseased, and soon decay and die.

In one of our exchange papers, we find the following application recommended by a gentleman in Maryland, who has successfully used the same. The application to the trees consists of salt and saltpetre combined, in the proportion of one part of saltpetre to eight parts of salt; one half pound of this mixture to a tree seven years old and upward, to be applied upon the surface of the ground around, and in immediate contact with the trunk of the tree; this will destroy the worm; but, to more effectually preserve the trees, I also sow this mixture over my orchard, at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The size of the fruit is increased, and the flavor very greatly improved, the worm destroyed, and the yellows prevented. This is a remedy in the reach of every farmer, who has trees, and is well worthy of a trial.—*Southern Agricult.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

USEFUL RECIPES.

To Make Brilliant Paint without Oil or Lead.—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, about six quarts—slack the same in hot water. After the lime has become well slacked, add one pound of whiting, one pound sugar, three pints rice flour made into a jelly, and one pound of clean glue dissolved. Have over the fire five gallons of water, into which put five quarts rock salt. The same should be dissolved entirely, by boiling and skimming clean. Pour a sufficient quantity of this upon the lime and other ingredients, to make it the proper thickness to spread well with a paint brush. If made entirely free from lumps, it will look nearly as well as oil paint.

Another.—To make a paint for roofs of buildings which will render them fire-proof, slack your lime as before directed, and the same quantity; then add to the same one pound of alum, half pound of copperas, and three and a quarter pounds potash; the last to be added gradually. Then add four quarts fine sand or hard wood ashes, and coloring matter to suit the fancy. Its look will be better than paint, and be nearly as lasting as slate, and fire-proof. It must be put on hot. It should be made the proper consistency by adding the salt water, as above directed. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this composition may be applied. It will stop leaks, prevent moss from growing, render wood incombustible, and last many years. A READER.

Clinton, Mich.

Town of Hull.—Since the stupendous influence of this place upon the politics of our State has given it a renown as wide-spread as the political papers, every thing pertaining to it is regarded with absorbing interest. The following chronological item records an important event in its history:

"1614. Nantasket, having now nearly twenty houses and a minister, was, by the General Court, named Hull."—*Gov. Winthrop's Journal.*

It appears by this date that Hull is 199 years old—and if it has gained but little, it has not, like other empires, suffered much, from the lapse of two hundred years. It now turns out, in cases of strongly contested elections, about 14 voters.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1843.

SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The President, Mr King, in the chair.

A communication from H. K. Oliver, Esq., of Salem, was read, signifying his willingness to lecture to the meeting at some future evening, upon the Honeey Bee.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr Oliver, and Mr King was requested to invite him to come two weeks from this evening.

Subject for discussion—Mineral and Concentrated Manures.

Dr. C. T. Jackson said, that before entering upon the regular subject, he would give by apparatus, an illustration of the mode by which sap ascends. The process is called endosmosis, or the passage of liquids through membranes. By taking bladder or gold-beater's skin, he showed that liquids heavier than water will be made to ascend in a tube to the height of 30 feet or more. Sap vessels have diaphragms, and by means of these they send up sap by an impulsive force—not by micro capillary attraction. The bladder or skin will cease to act instantly, if a single drop of hydro-sulphate of ammonia be put in the liquid, or if the least putrefaction has taken place. The process has apparently some connection with, or aid from, electricity. Before the meeting closed, the liquid had been forced up in the tube about 6 inches; and this by the action of the bladder.

Dr. J. then said, that since he spoke there two years ago, many improvements have been made—many experiments tried—some good books and many indifferent ones had been published. While laboring in the country, he had found very many inquiring farmers—many who wanted the light which science can give them. Once, books upon farming were derided as unsafe guides—and this not entirely without reason. The data in them were limited—the conclusions not always sound. But recently some improvements have been made—many scientific men in Europe have been at work upon Agricultural Chemistry—many practical men have been experimenting both there and in this country. He and others here, have been busy in the same cause. Science is yet to do much for agriculture.

Chemistry must tell us what our crops take from the soil and what from the atmosphere. The crops themselves must be analyzed. Science must tell us what change takes place in a barren soil when it becomes fertile; it must tell what kind of manure is best suited to each particular crop. It will ask if there is any one general compost, suited equally and well to all crops; it asks too, if mineral manures are of any value.

He would say something upon mineral manures. Some of these, the soluble ones generally, are indispensable to vegetable growth and health. The coating of cane, corn-stalks, straw, &c., always contains silica, or the matter of fine sand and of flint. This silica alone is insoluble and will not act; but it is dissolved by potash and combines with it, and enters into the plant in the form of silicate of potash. It is this which gives strength and firmness to the plant and its vessels. It is this which holds up the wheat and keeps it from lodging. Where this is abundant the wheat will generally stand; but where there is a large quantity of vegetable and animal manure, the stalks are soft and the grain lodges or falls. To get a good crop and have it stand, you must have much silicate of potash to strengthen the fibre.

The quantity of this silicate of potash required by the different plants, is very variable; plants of the same kind do, according to the soil on which they grow, take it up in very different proportions. Mr Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., has learned and shown that grasses, even, may have too much of this, so as to become hard and wiry. Where silex and potash come together in equal weights, the silex is soluble in water.

A soil that has been tilled a long time, is liable to be deprived, in a great measure, of its soluble silex. Here, ashes is the best restorative.

Alumina, which makes a part of clay, enters very sparingly into plants; but the clay retains water and gives tenacity to the soil. Burnt or baked clay is a very valuable manure: the benefit of burning is in consequence of the silicates in the clay being rendered soluble by the action of the fire.

Magnesia. This has been abused: in a pure state it may be injurious to vegetation; but when oxidized, it is good, and it enters in some form, into most plants;—phosphate of magnesia is in all the grains; but magnesia should be used in compost, if at all; for when applied alone, it makes a cement. In compost with peat, it is valuable.

The proper management of lime is a delicate operation. Rightly used, it is valuable: in compost properly applied, Dr. J. never knew it to fail of doing good. It is to the farmer the most valuable of all the mineral manures, because it can always and in almost all places be obtained. But this should not be put in stable dung and animal manures: there it would decompose and weaken; but it should be used in compost.

A gentleman in Rhode Island was advised to put one load of night soil to six of peat. Thus mixed, the night soil remained unchanged; but upon putting a cask of fresh dry slaked lime to a cord, the night-soil soon lost its offensive smell, and the heap became throughout most excellent manure, and this in a few days.

In much of the peat there exist alum and coppers;—here lime is a good top-dressing upon the peat meadow. It forms, with the matters in the peat, a sulphate of lime—this is plaster.

Potash and soda are efficient and valuable alkalies, but they are too expensive for general use. In compost they are good, but when applied in solution—that is, when dissolved in water and sprinkled upon the soil, they are sometimes found inert.

Nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, and nitrate of soda, are good in many places, and for some crops. Squashes, pumpkins, melons, &c., contain them; and this is the reason why vines do so well where a barn has once stood. These articles may be spread upon the surface of the soil in small quantities. Should you put a small lump or crystal of nitre by a hill of corn, that spot will always be wet; and this might be a good way of applying it.

Iron is found in many trees and in grains. Taken into the animal system in the grains, the iron makes the real globules of blood.

[Here Dr. Jackson showed several drawings of Indian corn, or sections of kernels of corn, showing that a coating or thin sheet around the germ, is iron. In the southern corn, the central and upper part is all starch, while the sides, or the hard flinty part, contains oil. The Tuscarora contains no oil, and will not pop. The small flinty corns pop well because the oil extends all around them. The examination of these corns he has made in connection with Mr Hayes, who is one of the best chemists in the Commonwealth. The Tuscarora corn, as it contains no oil, is not so good for fattening as others, but it cooks the more readily for being without oil, and is good for puddings, &c.]

The best manures for corn are those that are full of ammonia—as the dung of animals, flesh, &c. An experiment of his own had shown that water in which carbonate of ammonia had been dissolved, gave vigorous growth to corn. Corn requires less lime than wheat.

Manganese is found in the ashes of many plants; and it is abundant in most peats, and these peats are vegetable products.

Bones are good for many soils—they are among the best manures, where the soil is wanting in phosphate of lime; but where this abounds, they are of no value—a case is the case at Mr Cushing's, in Watertown.

Gypsum is a valuable mineral manure in the interior but near the sea-coast, the salt spray is supposed to have the same action, and to render the plaster inert. In the interior of France, it is found that 300 pounds of salt are as valuable as one ton of plaster. (We are apprehensive that there was a slip of the tongue here, but perhaps not.—*Rep.*) Gypsum acts unequally upon the different soils in the interior, and this is unfavorable to Liebig's theory, that plaster acts principally by absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere.

Ashes are very good, generally, on light soils; and here leached ashes are as good as any. He had supposed that repeated ashing will exhaust the soil of its vegetable matters; and yet it has been proved that on Mr Anthony's sandy lands, in Rhode Island, the vegetable matters increase under the operations of ashing and cropping.

The value of any manure is in direct proportion to the nitrogen it contains—or to that which makes ammonia. The best manures, or strongest, therefore, are flesh urine, dung, &c. Guano, the dung of sea-birds, brought from S. America, is exceedingly powerful: in small quantities it produces wonderful effects.

Mr Teschemacher read an account of a wonderful discovery in Germany, of a mode of preparing seed, so as to dispense with the use of all manures, and yet get most luxuriant crops of every kind. We wait for more light.

The same subject will be resumed at the next meeting.

Profitable Cow.—One of the cows at the State Lunatic Hospital, has given this year, one thousand and thirty gallons of milk. The account has been kept by the farmer of the establishment, Capt. Chaffin. One other cow is estimated to have done as well, and a third has fallen but little short of the other two. The cows are common breeds, purchased of farmers in this town. The milk of the one cow at four cents a quart, would worth \$162 03. The keeping cost about \$75.—*Worcester Spy.*

A Good Thing.—"Every fly, and every pebble, at every flower, are tutors in the great school of nature, instruct the mind and improve the heart.

"Every man has in his own life follies enough—his own mind, troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his fortune, evil enough—without being curious about the affairs of others."

Facts.—Musty grain is made sweet by putting it in boiling water, (double the quantity of the grain,) letting it cool in the water, (skimming before pouring off,) and then letting it dry well.

Plowing heavy soils when wet, does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

All grain fields sowed to grass, should be rolled.—*Phila. Museum.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPE.

BY SCHILLER.

We speak with the lip, and we dream in the soul,
Of some better and fairer day;
And our days, the meanwhile, to that golden goal
Are gliding and sliding away.
Now the world becomes old, now again it is young—
But "The Better" a forever the word on the tongue.

At the threshold of life Hope leads us in—
Hope plays round the mirthful boy;
Though the best of its charms may with youth begin,
Yet for age it reserves its try.
When we sink at the grave, why, the grave has scope,
And over the coffin, man planteth—HOPE!

And it is not a dream of a fancy proud,
With a fool for its dull better;
There 's a voice at the heart that proclaims aloud,
"Ye were born to possess The Better!"
And that voice of the heart, O ye may believe,
Will never the hope of the soul decide!

The Dead Alive.—Some hypochondriacs have fancied themselves miserably afflicted in one way, and some in another: some have insisted that they were tea-pots, and some that they were town-clocks; one that he was extremely ill, and another that he was actually dying. But perhaps none of this unfortunate class ever matched in the *ultraism* of their whims, a patient of the late Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore.

This hypochondriac, after ringing the change of every mad conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it, at last, that he was dead—actually dead. Dr. Stevenson having been sent for one morning in great haste, by the wife of his patient, he hastened to the house, and found him stretched out at full length in bed, his hands across his breast, his eyes and mouth closely shut, and his looks cadaverous.

"Well, sir, how do you do?—how do you do, this morning?" asked Dr. Stevenson, in a jocular way. "How do I do!" replied the hypochondriac, faintly: "a pretty question to ask a dead man." "Dead!" replied the doctor. "Yes, sir, dead—quite dead. I died last night about twelve o'clock."

Dr. Stevenson, putting his hand gently on the forehead of the hypochondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also feeling his pulse, exclaimed in a doleful tone, "Yes, the poor man is dead enough—it is all over with him, and now the sooner he can be buried the better." Then stepping up to his wife, and whispering to her not to be frightened at the measure he was about to take, he says aloud to the servant, "My boy, your poor master is dead, and the sooner he can be put in the ground the better. Run to C—n's, for I know he always keeps ready made coffins by him; and, do you hear, bring a coffin of the largest size, for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night, and the weather being warm, he will not keep long."

Away went the servant, and soon returned with a proper coffin. The wife and family having got their lesson from the doctor, gathered round him, and howled not a little, while they were putting the body in the coffin. Presently, the pall-bearers, who were quickly provided, and let into the secret, started with the hypochondriac for the

church-yard. They had not gone far before they were met by one of the town's people, who having been properly drilled by Stevenson, cried out, "Ah, doctor, what poor soul have you got there?"

"Poor Mr B——," sighed the doctor, "left us last night."

"Great pity he had not left us twenty years ago," replied the other; "he was a bad man."

Presently another of the townsmen met them with the same question, "And what poor soul have you got there, doctor?"

"Poor Mr B——," answered the doctor.

"Ah! indeed," said the other; "and so he is gone to meet his deserts at last."

"Oh you villain!" exclaimed the man in the coffin.

Soon after this, while the pall-bearers were resting themselves near the church-yard, another man stepped up with the old question again, "What poor soul have you got there, doctor?"

"Poor Mr B——," he replied, "is gone."

"Yes, and to the bottomless pit," said the other; "for if he has not gone there, I see not what use there is for such a place."

Here the dead man, bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leaped out, exclaiming, "Oh you villain! I am gone to the bottomless pit, am I? Well, I am come back again to pay—such ungrateful rascals as you are."

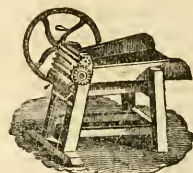
A chase was immediately commenced, by the dead man after the living, to the great amusement of the witnesses of the laughable spectacle. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration, by the fantastic race, the hypochondriac was brought home by Dr. Stevenson, freed from all his complaints; and by strengthening food, cheerful company, and moderate exercise, was soon restored to perfect health.—*Humorist's Own Book.*

Three Horses and One Husband.—A reverend minister of the kirk of Scotland, sympathized deeply with one of his parishioners, who, in the course of a few weeks, was reduced to poverty by the death of three horses; and, to add to the trial, her husband took ill and died. The minister wrote a petition for her, soliciting contributions for her relief, as follows:—"The bearer, widow —, has met with a severe loss by the death of three horses and one husband, making in all four, since May; and on that account I would recommend her to your support."—*Selected.*

A Dirty Witness.—A German witness in the course of a strict cross examination on a trial during the Oxford Circuit, was asked to state the exact age of the defendant. "Dirty," (thirty) was the reply. "And pray, sir, are you his senior, and by how many years?" "Why, sir, I am dirty-two."

Natural Lamp.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says that in Cincinnati they light the streets by setting fire to pigs' tails, and then giving the animals the freedom of the city. When this natural lamp is burnt out, the pigs are found to be first rate bacon.—*Vantucket Inq.*

A person bragging of the many places he had visited, one of the company asked him if he had ever been in Linkurpoop. He, taking it for the name of a city, said, "We saw it at a distance, but as we went post, we could not visit it."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay, & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bales a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

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The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do. do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Patent Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
500 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Smiths.
100 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do. do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on roll
	March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEANE, Esq. of St. Col. JACOB, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the station.

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400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
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TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1843.

[NO. 36.]

N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM FARMS.

We give this week, as far as we have space for them, the statements of the successful competitors of the premiums on Farms, offered by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Several of the statements are in the form of simple and direct answers to the questions put by the trustees of the Society, and are unintelligible unless amended or read in connection with the list of questions. To save the necessity of re-publishing the questions in connection with the several answers, we have taken the liberty to throw in explanatory words, which are not found in the manuscripts from which we print. The sentences, therefore, are often bungling; but as these farmers are probably free of jealousy and pride in the matter of literary reputation, we hope we shall be pardoned for preferring brevity to polish.—Ed. N. E. F.

Franklin Morgan's Statement.

Answers to questions put:

- 1st. My farm contains 145 acres.
- 2d. The soil is loamy, except a small part, which is light soil.
- 3d. I plow 7 or 8 inches deep.
- 4th. Effects of deep plowing.—On three acres of thin soil, I have plowed deep, and in 1841 reaped in a crop of clover about the time it commenced flowering. The same season I sowed it to rye, wheat, and seeded it at the same time with rye-grass, redtop and clover. This season have it at least 1 1-2 ton excellent hay to the acre.
- 5th. Best method of improving soils.—The my soil is mostly put to mowing and pasturing, when the land becomes bound down, I harrow with a heavy drag, about the 20th April, and seed the usual quantity of grass seed. The result has been, in some instances, four-fold the quantity of grass. In addition to harrowing, I have usually plowed a strip of the lot, and heaped it up to about 3 pecks of lime to the cord. This compost is spread at the rate of about 12 loads to the acre.
- 6th. I till 21 acres: 12 of oats, manured with loads compost to the acre, and harrowed in with 3 oats; 6 acres to corn and 3 to potatoes.
- 7th. The manure is applied in compost.
- 8th. I spread on, and plow in, about 15 loads to an acre, where I plant, and at planting time put manure and plaster liberally in the hill.
- 9th. Green-sward 1 plow flat, manure it on the surface, harrow thoroughly and plant.
- 10th. I mow of upland 25 acres. Eight acres this season, averaged 3 tons per acre; the remainder, something over 2 tons per acre. Herds-grass sown 4 1-2 feet high, and some measured 5 feet 3 inches.
- 11th and 12th. I do not irrigate.
- 13th. Thirty acres, lowland mowing. Quality, rye-grass, clover and English (or fine grass.) average, 2 tons per acre. Since 1839, I have very much improved this ground by ditching and manur-

ing,—more than doubled the quantity and improved the quality.

14th. In the fall of 1839, commenced with 3 acres low miry ground, so soft that oxen could not get over it. I first made a ditch around, and then carted gravel. Employed three men and two teams (one yoke oxen each) for three weeks. It is now hard. Mannred and plastered two years past. Mowed last year for the first time. This season have cut two crops—herds-grass, clover and English grass: should judge about four tons to the acre, both crops included.

15th. Had six acres in corn. First spread on ten loads compost to the acre, and plowed it in; then spread the same quantity on the surface, and harrowed thoroughly. Rolled the seed in plaster, and planted three feet apart.

16th. Potato land prepared as for corn. Cut large potatoes, and plant as near even with the surface as convenient, and haul earth up to them. Planted Long-red or Merinos for stock, and Carter potatoes (so called) for table use.

17th. No other vegetables.

18th. Twelve acres of oats, wheat and rye mixed, were sowed 20th Sept. Land planted to potatoes last year, and prepared as for potatoes this season: plowed twice last spring: sowed 3 bush. per acre; 2 1-2 oats and 1-2 bush. wheat and rye. Average yield per acre, 40 bush.

19th. 12 acres laid down to grass 20th April. 12 lbs. clover and 1-2 bush. herds-grass sowed with spring grain.

20th. Means of manure making.—Last year fattened 28 hogs. I furnished them with muck from the banks of ditches, turf from the road-side, weeds and every thing of the kind I could collect. Fatted 66 wethers, which I sold for \$585. Also fattened 57 oxen and wintered 51 head cows, steers, and young cattle, and one span of horses. My entire stock was kept on cut feed. The whole labor performed by two men. I am fully persuaded this process is a great saving of fodder—I think at least 20 per cent. Carted from my barn 767 loads manure last spring.

21st. Have now 103 head cattle: 24 horses fitting for market, and have 97 sheep. One barn is 123 feet long by 36. One shed 48 feet by 20; one 55 by 20; and one 36 by 19: all the sheds are 16 ft. posts. They are all filled with hay: have sold 7 tons besides, and stacked out 32 ox-wagon loads. Oats all put in stables. Have a cellar under the whole barn: can drive in with cart and oxen. Nearly all my manure is covered.

22d. Cows part native and part high bred Durhams. I must give the Durham cows very much the preference for the dairy or for fattening. They are quick to take on flesh as soon as we leave off milking them.

23d. When raising calves, I put two with one cow, and let them run in the pasture.

24th. Have only made butter and cheese for my family's use; and rented the remainder of my cows for \$20 each, and keep them through the season.

25th. I have 97 sheep—mixture of Southdowns and Bakewells: 30 fat wethers produced 174 lbs.

clean wool: ewes average about 4 lbs. each. In winter, give them privilege of sheds, with plenty of water in the yard. Feed them on cut feed through the winter. Lambs dropped in February and March:—did not lose a single one.

26th. Kept 28 hogs. Average weight, 329 lbs. Cross of Berkshire and Yorkshire.

27th and 28th. Through the summer and fore part of fall, fed them on raw potatoes and apples, with one bushel of corn once in two days, buried in holes in the muck, for them to root over. Carted from my hog-pen last spring, 443 loads manure. See answer to question 20, for materials for making manure.

29th. Hired help.—Four men employed for nine months each, at \$13 per month; and six in addition through haying, at \$1 per day.

30th. Have about 100 apple trees. Part engrafted. Feed all, except choice fruit, to hogs.

31st. Have no other fruit trees worth describing.

32d. Have neither canker-worms nor borers.

33d. Allow no ardent spirits on the farm.

This farm I purchased in the fall of 1839, for \$2140, with the crops included, which then amounted to only 35 bush. corn, 40 of oats, 120 of potatoes, and not exceeding 25 tons hay. It had been worn out and run down by bad management; fences and buildings decayed. Had but one small barn, which had been sufficient to receive the crops. I have used this season, six tons plaster and ten casks lime. I have not less than 150 tons hay and 20 of rowen—and could have cut 50.

FRANKLIN MORGAN.

Palmer, 1842.

Elías J. Werden's Statement.

Ans. 1. Farm consists of about 72 acres, exclusive of woodland.

2. Nature of the soil—part loam, gravel and clay, and part clay and loam.

3. Depth of plowing.—On the soils that are more gravelly, I plow from 5 to 7 inches; on those more clayey, from 4 to 6 inches.

4. As to the effect of deep plowing on thin soils, I do not know that I could give information on that subject.

5. I consider the best method of improving lands that are gravelly, to be by plaster and manure; that more clayey, altogether by manure.

6. I generally till about 12 acres, putting from 10 to 12 loads of manure to the acre.

7. For corn, our manure is taken from under sheds in the fall, and put in heaps on our planting ground; and for potatoes, carried out in the spring in its long state.

8. For corn, we have put manure in the hill; for potatoes, we have tried both ways, and find that plowing in, in dry seasons, to have done best; in wet seasons, not much difference.

9. I prepare green-sward for corn, by plowing in the fall and a thorough harrowing in the spring with plowing; and for oats, the same process.

10. I mow about 24 acres; cut, say, 40 tons in all of upland hay: perhaps a little less than 13-4 ton per acre.

11. I irrigate about 10 acres: it is sown early in the spring, by large springs of water, which is continued almost to the time of cutting, and the effect is to produce large grass without manure.

12. We manure our upland mowing ground with manure from the yard; apply from 10 to 15 loads to the acre, and have of late found by experience, that it is best to apply it in the fall of the year.

13. I mow about 10 acres lowlands; quality, principally herds-grass and redtop: quantity, 2 tons per acre.

14. I have no bog or peat lands.

15. Planted two acres with corn; plowed in the fall, harrowed in the spring; seed, eight-rowed yellow corn; manure made from sheep; taken from under sheds last fall and put in heaps; applied 10 loads to the acre, put in the hills; hoed three times; plastered once. As I have not harvested my corn, I will state that I entered my corn to our Society for a premium; the committee called to examine it in the night, and husked 1-2 rod, from which they obtained 1-2 bushel of ears, and when we cut the stalks, we found six ears on those hills.

16. Planted about 1 3/4 of an acre with potatoes; put one large potato in a hill; hoed twice; 10 loads of green manure to the acre: plastered once; those where the manure was plowed in, were plastered in the hill at the time of planting; those manured in the hill, plastered after coming up. Quantity of product, 500 bushels—or about 280 bushels to the acre. Kinds, Mercers, flesh-colored, and white Orange. Not much difference in the yield.

17. I have not cultivated vegetables except for family use.

18. I have sowed about eight acres of oats; ground plowed last fall, and again in the spring, and made mellow; sowed the last of April and first of May; 3 bushels seed to the acre; had 220 shocks. One piece of two acres, gave 79 1-2 shocks; all reaped excepting a few shocks; have threshed a few oats, and got 1 bushel and 20 qts. to the shock.

19. I sowed 4 acres in the fore part of May, with oats, 4 qts. of clover, and 8 of herds-grass seed. I approve your recommendation of sowing more herds-grass seed, as I have been convinced of late that we do not sow seed enough of that kind to the acre.

20. We have not had much means of making manure, except from our barns, straw, &c., but have been plowing up turf at the side of the road, and getting some out of low places that are washed in this season.

21. We have a pair of horses, three cows, four young cattle; we have generally kept through the winter about 250 sheep, until the two last seasons, when our hay was cut off by drought; have hired some pasture for our sheep in the summer. I will state that three years ago we wintered 243 sheep, without losing a single one, and sold 5 tons hay. We have more hay this season than any previous year. I have two barns; one 42 by 37 1-2 feet, the other 53 by 26. No cellar under them. A portion of the manure is kept under sheds.

22. My cows are of native breed.

23. Calves intended to be raised, I feed on new milk two or three weeks, and then with skimmed milk, adding a little scalded flax-seed.

24. We have not weighed all our butter made this year, but as near as we can calculate, we have made 280 lbs., and 550 lbs. of cheese, 3-4 new milk. Used milk and cream for a large family.

25. Our average number of sheep is about 250, in a common season, and selling 5 tons of hay; our sheep are of the mixed breed of Saxony and Merino; average 3 lbs. of wool the head; feed them in winter with hay and grain, in board racks; when the time of lambing approaches, feed rather more grain and some potatoes, and shelter them from storms in sheds; lamb first of April; lambs coming at this early season are better to winter, and the ewes get in better condition. We have lost, for a number of years, from 5 to 20 lambs from 100 ewes. They have died, some from the sheep not having milk, and from being disowned by their mothers; some from being dropped in the night, and getting chilled before acquiring strength to suck; some from being in a sickly and dying state when born. Last spring most of the lambs died without any apparent cause. My sheep were healthy and had plenty of milk. Lambs seemed to be strong; would get up and suck, and lie down and die. Cannot assign any cause.

26. We have generally kept three swine through the winter; one to have pigs in the spring; breed, mixed Berkshire; have fattened from 10 to 15 hundred pounds of pork. Have not paid much attention to pork.

27. In summer, feed my swine principally on grass with a little whey and milk; fatten on boiled potatoes and apples with some meal and corn.

28. I have from 8 to 10 loads of hog manure, made of straw, vegetables, green-sward carted in, cobs, &c.

29. Have hired the present year, 12 days work in haying; other labor done by myself and three boys, two 14 years old, and one 16.

30. We have about 140 bearing apple trees, about 20 of which are grafted with choice fruit. We have 70 trees planted last spring, all of grafted fruit. We use our apples to a considerable extent for feeding, and make some cider for vinegar and apple sauce. Do not drink any cider. Think common apples worth more for feeding than for any other use, generally.

31. We have 4 pear and 4 plum trees, in a bearing state, with a large number of young ones, and some young peach trees.

32. I have no information on the subject of canker worms and borers.

33. In the cultivation of my farm I use no ardent spirits—cold water altogether.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS J. WERDEN.

Ebenezer Richardson's Statement.

Ans. 1. My farm contains 150 acres.

2. Slate and peat soil.

3. Depth of plowing, 7 inches.

4. I have no thin soil.

5. My peat land I first drain thoroughly, then turn the turf over with hoes and grabs, and take out the wood, which amounts to from 20 to 30 cords per acre; then plant with potatoes, manuring well in the hill; after this crop, sow with grass: a coat of gravel harrowed in at the sowing, is beneficial. On slaty land I plow in my manure, or a succession of green crops.

6. I till about 6 acres, and put 50 loads of manure per acre.

7. Apply my manure in compost. Not having cellars under my barns, I put peat under all places where I throw out manure, to save the leachings: in the spring, mix all together.

8. I spread manure on hard land and plow it in.

9. I plow green-sward as soon as it is convenient after the hay is off; let it be till spring, then manure and plow it in, being particular to cover all can of it.

10. I mow about 36 acres of hard land, two reclaimed peat, and three of swails. I cut from 50 to 55 tons of hard land hay.

11. Do not irrigate.

12. Do not manure any land that I mow. I had hard land was so bound out when I bought it, that it has taken all the manure I could make. It was not in a proper state to spread manure on plowed.

13. I mow of low land about three acres; quantity, 5 tons; quality, half the value of hard land hay.

14. In reclaiming bog or peat lands, I first drain thoroughly; then turn the turf over, and process as stated in answer 5. I have about 12 acres drained, and 9 of them turned over; from two of which I have taken an abundant crop of hay 1 year; and three and a half more, which I plant with potatoes and corn, produced good crops.

15. Had in corn five acres—4 1-2 of hard land which I plowed as soon after haying in 1841 as I could; let it be till spring; then harrowed thoroughly; spread 50 loads of manure per acre and plowed it in; then furrowed and planted it: yielded about 50 bushels to the acre. Peat land I manured in the hill: this produced nearly the same the hard land. Seed, an early kind of eight-row corn.

16. Had about three acres in potatoes—most peat land, which I manure in the hill. Had also 1 manure the same for potatoes as for corn. planted the long red, blue, and yellow kinds, which yielded about 300 bushels per acre.

17. Not any other vegetables. Considering the situation my land is in, I believe it to be more profitable to raise potatoes.

18. Sowed about five acres of oats the first May, by splitting the corn-hills, then plowed in other way of the rows; put in three bushels of seed per acre with a peck and a half of herds grass, a bushel of redtop, and six lbs. of clover per acre.

19. Five acres laid down to grass as described in answer 18.

20. I have a plenty of the best of peat with forty rods of my barns, which I cart into the barn and hog-yards, with wash from the road-side a potato tops and leaves.

21. I keep six oxen, ten cows, twelve young cattle, one horse and twenty sheep: I have three barns, 40 by 30 feet, without cellars.

22. My cows are of native breed.

23. I learn my calves to drink milk, and feed them with oats and meal.

24. I made about 800 lbs. of butter and near the same quantity of cheese—all four-mealed.

25. Keep 20 sheep, of Merino and common mixed breeds, which produce about 60 pounds of wool house them in a shed, with a place open so they may run in and out when they please, except when the lambs are young in very cold weather. The sheep lamb generally in January or February. feed them with oats and meal and clover hay: the lambs generally all live.

26. I kept five swine: their average weight 350 lbs.: they are of the native or common, at Mackey breeds.

27. I feed them on potatoes and the wash of the

ry, and fatten them on boiled apples and potatoes, mixed with a plenty of milk and Indian meal.

28. Take about 75 loads of manure from the hog-styes. It is made of peat, soil, wash from the roadside, and vegetable matter.

29. Hire one boy by the year, with wages at \$30 to 50 dollars per year; one man about six months, with wages at 12 to 14 dollars per month, from 12 to 17 days work in haying. I began debt; also had an incumbrance of a widow's verb during four and a half of the eleven years I have lived on my farm. Thus situated, and being able to hire, I have been obliged to do the principal part of my work with my own hands.

30. Have about 300 apple trees; 200 grafted; one of them in bearing and some not; common ones I feed out to my hogs and cattle, the most of them.

31. About 40 peach, pear and plum trees.

32. I have never seen any canker-worms on my trees; the borers have made their appearance. To destroy them, I scrape the trees thoroughly and then on a paste made of cow-dung and clay, mixed with a strong solution of potash.

33. I make no use of ardent spirit, other than for medicine. When a child, my father taught me to beware of its influence.

The farm I now own was wasted and run out before I bought it: when I first took it, I cut for years, not more than four tons of hay per year.

Ebenezer Richardson.

The statement of Ephraim Abbot comes next order, but its great length compels us to defer it till next week.]

Clement Harrison's Statement.

My farm consists of 235 acres of improved land.

1. The soil is sand, loam, gravel and clay.

2. I plow about 5 inches deep.

3. Deep plowing makes a more durable soil.

4. To improve my land I plow in dung, and seed in with a grain crop, without hoeing.

5. I till about 25 acres a year, and put 20 loads of dung to the acre.

6. My manure is applied in its green state.

7. I spread and harrow in my manure in all places, with an addition of dung in the hill (when tilled with corn or potatoes,) from my hog vault.

8. I plant green-sward the first year, but seed on the second year, in all cases.

9. I mow about 15 acres of upland; the average, one and a half tons to the acre: when the grass gives but one ton, I plow it immediately.

10. I irrigate five acres, but no longer than the spring runs freely: too much water makes sour hay.

11. I manure no land except on the furrow; and when it is spreading, to keep it from waste by the sun.

12. I plow all my mowing land; if swampy or I drain it, and in a dry season of the year I plow in dung and seed it down; and in lieu of mowing grass get timothy and redtop, and this year a large crop, thick at the bottom, but not so high seed.

13. If the bog land cannot be drained, I should recommend to cart on sand.

14. I planted four acres of corn this season. I on my poorest dry meadow, turn it over, cart on it 20 loads of dung, harrow it in, furrow it in ways three feet apart; put half a shovelful of manure from my hog vault in a hill; soak my seed

in saltpetre; roll it in plaster; plant it carefully and hoe three times. The average yield is from 50 to 90 bushels to the acre;—last year, the committee called it 95 to the acre.

15. I planted two acres of potatoes. I prepare the ground as for corn; plant two by three feet apart; apply long manure in the hill, and seed with my largest potatoes—(11 hills this year made a bushel.) Plant four different kinds: for feeding, the flesh-colored and old white. My table potatoes do not yield so much.

16. Raised no other field vegetables this year.

17. I sowed 15 acres of oats, 16 acres of barley, and 12 acres of rye. Last fall, all crops were very stout—more than a common yield. I recommend barley to seed after. In the spring, I seeded down 25 acres to meadow, with one peck of timothy seed to the acre; if mixed with clover, a less quantity: this is a plenty, as you see on my land I sow three bushels of oats or barley per acre.

18. I sometimes sow wet land in August after mowing; dung it on the furrow; and after sowing it, cover it with the litter from my threshing floor. Too much grass seed can be sown on an acre, as well as other seeds.

19. I make manure in a vault, in which I keep six or eight hogs for that purpose; I cart in earth, ashes, lime, all the filth of the house, and all I can get from low places.

20. My stock consists of four oxen, five cows, four two-year olds, four yearlings, four calves—all of the Durham and Devonshire breed—run into a cherry-red color. I keep one pair of horses and 600 sheep. I have one barn 72 feet long by 38 wide—32 feet posts, with basement story and cellar; one barn 60 by 40 feet, 23 feet posts, with basement story; one barn 40 by 34 feet, 21 feet posts, with basement story; also one more barn, 40 by 20 feet, 15 feet posts, with sheds attached sufficient to house 300 sheep. My manure is covered.

21. My cows are, as before mentioned, mixed breeds.

22. My calves I take from the cow at six days old, and bring them up by hand.

23. I make butter and cheese for my own use.

24. The number of sheep I wish to keep is 500—sometimes overrun and sometimes fall short of this. My sheep are of mixed Merino and Saxony breeds. I expose about 200 ewes, from which I raise 150 lambs upon an average: they come in May. I feed my sheep in boxes in the winter, under cover. They yield from 3 to 3 1/2 lbs. of wool to the head, and it takes about 1 cwt. of hay to grow one pound of wool.

25. I kept eight hogs and seven pigs: breed, Berkshire mixed with China. Made 2700 pounds of pork.

26. Through the summer I feed with the wash of the house and mow clover for them. I also bury corn in the vault, with a view to make them stir up my dung. I fat them by boiling potatoes and pumpkins, mixing in white hot, barley meal, to scald it.

27. I take about 40 loads of manure from my hog sty. It is made as stated in answer 20.

28. I employ five hands in the months of April and May, at 50 cents a day and board; from the 15th of July till I get through haying, I employ 8 hands at \$1; after haying, two hands by the month, at 50 cents a day.

29. My apple trees are 100 in number; about

one-half grafted fruit. I have a plenty grow, but living in a manufacturing neighborhood, I cannot save enough for my family's use. I have 50 young trees.

30. I have plums, cherries, cranberries, pears and quinces.

31. My trees have not been attacked by worms.

32. I use no ardent spirits on or about my farm.

I cut about twice as much hay as I formerly did. My barns are all full, and half of the floors.

With respect to the agricultural cause, I beg leave to submit this to your inspection.

CLEMENT HARRISON.

Adams, Oct. 25, 1842.

[The statements of Messrs. Abbot and Sexton will be published in our next paper.]

RESULTS AND INQUIRIES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

As you gave out an invitation to your subscribers to send in their experiments, &c., I will take the liberty to describe a few results, and ask many questions.

In the fall of '41, I sowed 1 3/4 bushel of wheat on 143 rods. During the early part of spring it was very backward and thin; but it improved rapidly after the spring rains. When heading out, it looked finely, promising a large crop; but the rust struck it, as it did the wheat generally throughout the country. My neighbors, many of them, advised me to let it stand till it was ripe, as the heads and most of the straw were quite green. To satisfy myself as to what others had said, I turned to the remarks of those who had communicated their practice through the Albany Cultivator, and found they were all in favor of cutting forthwith after its appearance. I followed their advice, and cut all, excepting what would make a single bundle: this I left, to see if there would be any difference in the grain. After this had stood till the straw was ripe, I rubbed a little of it out, and it was so badly shrunk that, taking this as a sample, I would have let any person have all that the piece produced for five bushels. And yet the yield was 21 bushels. Had I let it stand a week longer, I presume there would not have been five.

[The good effect of cutting grain as soon as the rust strikes it, was no greater in this instance than others have often found it.—Ed.]

Can you explain why grasshoppers like bearded better than bald wheat. Last season, I raised both adjoining, and I presume they dropped one-twentieth part of the bearded, and scarcely any of the other.

[They love it better, we guess, and this is all that we can say in answer. Why they should love it better, we know not.—Ed.]

I have a number of acres of muck, from 4 to 10 inches deep, resting on a subsoil of clay, which formerly produced grass well; but of late it has become quite unproductive—the wire and grub worms eating the turf mostly up. I have thought of managing some of it in the following way:—Plow deep, and if possible turn up the clay, (as clay produces better than muck,) and make narrow beds, as the land is rather moist; sow early peas that can be taken off in July; then buckwheat, without plowing, if the land is not weedy; harrow well, and when in blossom turn it under for a green crop: next year, sow oats and grass seed. It is

said that the wire and grub worms do not affect peas or buckwheat—if so, I think some of them will get starved out, as the grass roots are scarce.

[The plan of plowing and bedding up the muck meadow, on the clay pan, is a good one. The beds we would not make more than 30 or 33 feet from centre to centre. It will do no harm to put the plow a little way into the clay and bring up an inch of that—not however for the reason that it is, when pure, better than muck, but because a mixture of the two is better than either alone. The difficulty with this land, we presume is, that the clay pan holds the water till it stagnates. To remedy this, we should cut the ditches between the beds, a foot deep into the clay, and spread the clay thus dug upon the beds. This, once well done, the land may be put to any crop as soon as it can be sufficiently pulverized. With a common dressing of manure, it will do well for corn, potatoes, grain or grass immediately, if it be mellow enough. The wire-worm may work the first season, and therefore it may be well to have plants which that worm avoids; if there be such. We have never before heard, as far as we remember, that peas and buckwheat are spared by it. But we have nothing to say in opposition. The course of crops proposed may be very good for the region where our correspondent lives. We, however, have a little objection to it. One thing that we should avoid is, the sowing of *onts* with grass seed; and this, because in our practice, we have found oats more unfavorable to the grass than any other crop that we use when seeding down. It is doubtful whether this objection is valid as applicable to all soils and climates. Also after the beds and ditches are properly formed, and after the clay is properly spread upon the surface, we should expect that the turning in of a buckwheat crop, would undo our work too much; it would reverse the clay and deform the ditches. Its benefit, also, would be but little, if any, here;—the 4, 6 or 10 inches of muck contains *vegetable matter enough*. We should be willing to put in the grass seed immediately after the peas come off, or even to sow them simultaneously, if the ground is mellow enough. The wire-worms we should have no fears from, for the draining of the ground will make it an undesirable home for them. What the grub-worm of our correspondent is, that works in wet muck lands, we do not know.—Ed.]

Is there any difference in pigs, as to size and coming to maturity, whether they are raised from a sow one or two years old?

[It is a common opinion that the pigs of a young sow, are not as good as those of her subsequent litters. In this vicinity, there are only a few growers of hogs that have opportunity to make the comparison. The common practice is, to fatten the sow as soon as her first litter is weaned. We never did otherwise; and yet we do not doubt that older sows bring better pigs.—Ed.]

I have heard it stated, that some farmers of late are in the habit of keeping all kinds of stock away from their permanent meadows, and of removing the hay to some other place,—the fall growth decaying on it, improving it more, it is said, than the hay would, had it been fed out upon the meadow. The practice looks to me as fallacious.

[In relation to permanent meadows, we are in doubt as to the exact meaning of Mr Rich. If he

means that in his vicinity they have natural mowing lands, or meadows that they never plow, and that the custom is to cut and stack the hay there, and then in autumn turn in the stock and let them consume the after-growth, and after that spread the hay over the fields or meadows, to be there eaten; if this is the practice, then we have no facts to give, for nothing similar is known here. If this be not his meaning, we do not know what his question points to. If he means to ask—and we think he does—whether the second crop or after-math, if left to rot on the ground, will do as much or more than the consumption of both first and second crop on the ground by cattle, to keep the land in good heart, then we will give him an *opinion*. Take any field, especially a moist and springy one, and feed it from spring to winter; and will this field the following year, produce more, or will it yield less grass, than if you had taken off with the scythe one crop in July, and then left the after-growth to rot? The same quantity of hay is worth more for the land in its natural state, than it is when changed into dung and urine. That is, we would rather have for manure three tons of grass which when dried, would make one ton of hay, than to have the droppings from cattle while they were consuming a ton of hay. Also the equal distribution of the after-growth over the surface is much more favorable than the irregular distribution of the droppings of the cattle. Moreover the harm done to many of the grass roots by the tongues and feet of the cattle is not small, especially in moist lands. Our opinion is, that the practice which our correspondent distrusts, is a good one.—Ed.]

Have you or any farmer to your knowledge, ever planted corn expressly for fodder, and how many tons of well cured stocks would be equal to one ton of hay? and what is probably the difference in nourishment between corn-stalks, where the corn is planted so thick that it will not ear, and those that do?

[We have often sowed corn for fodder, and so have hundreds of others in this vicinity, some of whose experiments we have published. Land that will yield fifty bushels of corn per acre will give probably 6 or 7 tons of cured stalks. Now they compare in value, ton per ton with hay, we do not know; but they are good, especially when they grow so thick as not to ear. Such stalks are highly relished by the cattle, more so apparently than either the tops or butts of full grown corn; and they probably contain more saccharine matter. When so small and tender that cattle will consume the whole, why are they not as valuable, pound for pound, as hay? We are not ready to say that they are, but we know not any grounds on which we can maintain the opposite. Such feed, in this vicinity, is usually given to the cattle while green; and as it is seldom dried for winter use, few have had opportunity to compare it with hay.—Ed.]

Were you to use shell-marl, and not knowing its qualities, how many bushels would you apply to the acre, and to what soils, and if to any grain crops? An answer to all or any of the questions, will be thankfully received by one of your subscribers.

QUINTUS C. RICH.

Shoreham, Jan. 20th, 1843.

[There is no marl here: we know nothing of its use. But had we it, we would apply it in all quantities, from 20 bushels up to 160 per acre, and on

all the varieties of soil and on all crops, and *publish* the results.—Ed.]

P. S. Since I closed this communication, I have been and examined the land where I had spread wheat last season, (snow being off,) and there wheat alive, (caused by the grasshoppers dropping the heads,) for two-thirds of a crop. Will it come winter wheat? If I was certain that would, I should not plow it up unless it spring-kill. Q. C. R.

[Should the wheat which the grasshoppers have eaten down, start in the spring, we see no reason why it will not fruit well in summer. And if it should we know not who would dispute its claims to be called *winter wheat*.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer.

MENHADEN FOR MANURE.

MR PUTNAM—Can you or any of your correspondents tell me any thing of the value of Menhaden (fish) as a manure? How should they be applied? What would be the value of a compound formed by a mixture of them in alternate layers with swamp mud? Are they durable or transitory in their effects?

I ask these questions because I shall probably have an opportunity of obtaining a supply of the coming season, at a cheap rate.

Are they of any value as food for swine? so, should they be given raw or cooked?

H. A.

[The fish named by our correspondent often used for enriching land, and the accounts its effects are in general favorable. We have had no experience in the use of it; and therefore am not competent to reply to our correspondent satisfactorily. Any one of our correspondents, readers, or friends who can give the desired information, will greatly oblige us by furnishing it. We believe that it is not uncommon to apply the fish directly to the crop, putting one or two fish in hill. But composting would doubtless be a better course, and the swamp mud must be a good article to receive the fish. They may be put in alternate layers, but the muck should be four or five times as much in quantity as the fish. Swine will eat many kinds of fish freely, and grow well upon it food; but whether the menhaden is to their taste and whether they will *fall* upon fish of any kind we are unable to say. Last winter, we fed upon ruta bagas and hellebore, boiled together, and the growth was good. Five swine, which weighed about 100 pounds each, at the middle of November 1841, fed on the turnips and fish until April, and then put upon meal, weighed, dressed, about 10th of October, 1842—1999 lbs. The growth during the winter was good, but the swine in spring were not *fat*.—Ed. N. E. F.]

The Weather.—The month just passed, has been the coldest February for 21 years, with the exception of that of 1836.—*Bost. Times*.

Religion.—It is a great disgrace to religion to imagine it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness and a severe extactor of pensive looks and solemn faces.—*Dr. Scott*.

Bad thoughts soon ripen into bad actions.

ANALYSES OF INDIAN CORN AND RUTA BAGA.

to the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—In your last week's paper, you expressed a wish for analyses of Indian corn and of ruta baga. They are herewith enclosed—and for the purpose of comparison, potatoes are added.

100 lbs. of—Corn. Ruta Baga. Potatoes.
Fresh dug. Fresh dug.

Contin of Flesh-forming principles—Gluten, albumen, &c.	1.26	1.	2.07
Fat-forming principles—Gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, oil, &c.	88.43	13.	24.34
Water,	9.	85.	72.
Salts,	1.31	1.	1.39
	100	100	99.80

The salts are composed as follows:

Of potash,	0.200	0.373	0.676
Soda,	.250	.165	.391
Lime,	.035	.125	.055
Magnesia,	.128	.040	.055
Alumina,	.016	.005	.008
Iron oxide,		.004	.006
Silex,	.434	.067	.011
Sulphuric acid,	.017	.127	.090
Phosphoric acid,	.224	.057	.067
Chlorine,	.008	.037	.026
	1.312	1.000	1.386

The acids and the chlorine are combined with the alkalis, metals and earths, and form salts, called sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of potash, soda, lime, &c.

What (you wish to know,) is the action of the salts? So far as chemistry has yet gone, these are found combined with the flesh-forming principles only, and never with the fat-formers. They form a part of flesh, blood, sinews, bones, gristle. They are found in the animal body, only in combination with these tissues, or in certain secretions and excretions. As the elements of the animal tissues are identical in composition with certain parts of vegetables, which alone form them, we may infer, that in the animal and vegetable systems, the salts perform similar parts. Rigid analysis would probably show that the salts are always proportional to the flesh-forming principles. As in the animal body, the salts form not fat, so in the vegetable, they form not a part of starch, gum, sugar, wood. Essential they are to the formation of the plant, by which the fat-forming principles are reduced, and equally essential to the growth of the animal body. How they act, is unknown. It is determined by chemistry, that the salts form certain definite proportions of certain parts of the body. We may infer then, that their action is, to form only the substances of which they are essential elements. If supplied in quantity greater than the body requires to form these elements, they would probably be excreted as useless. Unless then, you have some evidence that salts act on animals, as in some cases on plants, to increase bulk and development, the position that salts exert "a greater action, in proportion to their quantity, upon the animal system, than the organized matters," requires further proof. Now this proof chemistry expects from practiced cattle-feeders and stock-raisers.

The analyses above, compared with your experience, may throw some light upon the subject.

With regard, I am your ob't serv't,

SAM'L L. DANA.

Lowell, Feb. 28, 1843.

¶ We are truly thankful to Dr. Dana for this communication. It gives the information we asked for in some comments upon Dr. Playfair's lecture, in our paper of Feb. 22, and it should be read in connection with that article. It appears from Dr. Dana's analyses, that Indian corn is the poorest, pound per pound, for making flesh, (as distinguished from fat,) of all the substances named, excepting turnips and ruta bagas; and it is but little better than these. For forming fat, however, it is far before all the others. Supposing ruta bagas to cost half as much per bushel as potatoes—and estimating the potatoes at 62 lbs. per bushel, and the ruta bagas at 56 lbs., we shall find them very nearly equal in their flesh-forming matters; but the ruta baga has the superiority in its fattening properties. Such is the chemical result; and it differs from our conjecture, that the ruta baga would be found best of all the roots for giving muscle.

We may extend our remarks upon this subject in some future number.—Ed. N. E. F.

How to Make Good Coffee.—The question is often asked, why is it that good coffee is so seldom found in this country? The reason is simply this: coffee is spoiled in the burning, and sufficient care is not taken in preparing it for the table. To make coffee equal to the French, is very simple, and very easy, and for the benefit of all good housewives, and all lovers of good coffee, we will state the manner in which it should be done. First, procure the best coffee possible. See that your cook does not burn it, but roast it to the color of a golden brown, and never allow it to remain in its burnt or roasted state for more than three days, as after that time it will lose its strength.

Secondly, in lieu of the ancient method of boiling your coffee for an hour or more over a hot fire, and then being obliged to settle it with such stuff as fish-skin, egg-shells and the like, procure a *biggen*, as it is termed, and make a distillation or decoction, by putting the coffee in the apartment in which the strainer is, and turning thereon *boiling hot water*. Take care that the nose of the coffee-pot has a stopper to prevent the steam from escaping, and cover the top of your *biggen* immediately after having turned the water upon the coffee, as it is a most important requisite to have the steam confined. Judgment is also to be used as to the amount of coffee required, and also as to the quantity of water to be used. The best coffee may be spoiled by too much water applied to it. The coffee should be made very strong; and if strong enough, its color will be quite black. Lastly, having made your coffee of great strength, do not use *hot water* to dilute it, but take boiling hot milk, and weaken the coffee to your taste. By following these directions, you will have as fine a cup of coffee as can be made in any country.

The time required for making coffee in this manner, is but a few minutes, the coffee being made as fast as the liquid issues through the strainer.—*Phila. Times*.

Folly will always find faith, where impostors will find impudence.—*Lacon*.

Agriculture a Subject for Study.—"If there was ever a subject presenting food for intellectual inquiry, that subject is agriculture, involving, as it does, the most subtle operations, and the deepest mysteries of nature. It is the mind which constitutes the true dignity of our nature. Without it, man would be a mere machine; with it, he becomes a divinity. It is for the farmers to come to a knowledge of the true character of their great calling, and place it where it belongs, among the liberal professions, and among the most exalted of sciences. Formerly, whenever there was a lame or deformed child in the family, it was thought he would do for a tailor or a minister; and if he was a dunce or a blockhead, he would answer for a farmer. These prejudices are gone, and that stock is nearly worked out. Agriculture is assuming its proper place among the pursuits of men; and, yielding to none under heaven, in usefulness, in honesty, and intrinsic respectability, let us seek to prove, that while it presents objects to call out and interest, it is every way worthy of the application of the highest talents which ever fell to the lot of man.

"I have already said that the glory of man is his mind. If his animal nature is curious, and wonderful, his intellectual nature is transcendent and divine. This places him at the head of the animal creation. In his mind are the secret sources of that energetic authority, which subjects the most powerful elements of the physical world to his sceptre, and makes him the 'monarch of all he surveys.' We see every where, what an influence and standing the high cultivation of the mind gives to every man who has it in community. No official station, no mass of wealth so elevates a man; and even if we were cursed with the aristocratic distinctions which prevail in other countries, such is the spreading influence of intelligence, that the cultivation of the mind would enable the man to triumph over them all. To attain excellence in any art, the principles of that art require to be made the objects of specific inquiry and study.

"In order to a successful practice, the art must be learnt as well as the science—the execution as well as the theory. The best prospect of success is when they are united; when science directs the application of art, and art in its turn demonstrates the lessons of science.

"None of the labors of the farm, excepting where they are excessive, require any intensity of application or any abstraction of mind, which would interfere with the most active exercise of the intellectual powers on subjects quite foreign from the farmer's immediate occupation. He may commune intimately with nature even when bending over his hoe; he may talk reverentially with God about his wonder-working providence, from between the handles of his plow; and he may often in his fields hear the deep voice of a divine philosophy speaking in his soul, as the shepherds heard a message from heaven, while they were counting the stars and watching their sleeping flocks upon the plains of Babylon."—*Colman's Agricul. Address at Rochester*.

Ingratitude.—Ingratitude is a crime so shameful that there was never yet one found that would acknowledge himself guilty of it.—*Selected*.

Vice and Virtue.—Vice is infamous, though in a prince; and virtue honorable, though in a peasant.—*Addison*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1843.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The President, Mr King, in the chair.

On motion of the Hon. E. V. French, the following resolve was adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of this Commonwealth, here assembled, and who have assembled weekly during the present session of the Legislature, for the purpose of discussing and considering subjects pertaining to agriculture, have heard with pleasure, that their distinguished fellow-laborer, Rev. HENRY COLMAN, late Agricultural Commissioner of the Commonwealth, and as such, the Sinclair of America, intends visiting Europe the coming season. Few in our country have advocated with more zeal and eloquence the farming interests; few have collected such funds of agricultural statistics; or been so industrious in dispensing the same for the public good. Therefore, we most cheerfully recommend him to the civilities and kind attentions of European agriculturists.

And it was

Resolved, That the above resolve, signed by the officers of the meeting, be communicated to Rev. Henry Colman, and that such editors of agricultural papers in this country, as may concur with us in sentiment, be requested to publish the same.

DANIEL P. KING, President.

JOHNSON GARDNER, }
BENJ. V. FRENCH, } Vice Presidents.ALLEN PUTNAM,
S. W. COLE,
H. C. MERRIAM,
WM. BUCKMINSTER, } Secretaries.

Dr. C. T. Jackson then resumed his remarks, saying that last week he dwelt mostly upon *organic* manures, but should this evening dwell more upon the *mineral*, though the two are closely connected, and cannot be separated.

The minerals are decomposed by acids, alkalies and earths. When thus decomposed, the plants take them up; you may with the microscope see the crystals in the sap vessels of the plants. The plant takes up the matters that come within its reach, and has not full power to expel such as are deleterious. Opium or arsenic will kill a plant if taken into it. Generally, however, the plant takes only what it needs.

Carbon, in a moist state, undergoes a slow combustion, and yields carbonic acid. The vegetable matters, during the changes which decay works in them, first become *acid*; then take oxygen from the air and from water; then putrify—then form crenates, apocrenates, &c.; then oxidation comes, and carbonic acid follows.

Animal matters first become *alkaline*, and give ammonia; then they become a brown matter, containing nitrogen. When you mix animal and vegetable matters, you form a large portion of *neutral salts*, and thus make most valuable manure. A fallen tree, in its decay kills the surrounding grass by an excess of acid; a decaying animal carcass at first kills by the excess of ammonia; but when the excess passes off, the vegetable growth is more vigorous.

Acids decompose rocks and take out from them the alkalies. The stone found in a peat-bog is always white, because the acids of the peat have taken out the alkaline coloring matters. A soil containing iron is

much benefited by an application of ashes, lime, or animal matter. The yellow color of subsoil is caused by iron. Bring this up to the surface, and by the action of the air, the iron is oxidized and blackened.

Plants contain ammonia—this is a new discovery of science. But in the heart of Indian corn and of all seeds ammonia exists. There is some of this ammonia in the atmosphere, but not enough—the greater part comes from the decomposition of animal matters in the soil; and the value of a manure is in proportion to the ammonia it will form.

(Thus far in the lecture we took a few notes; but becoming satisfied that we could do no justice to Dr. J. in an attempt to report him, we laid down the pen. He was obliged to go over so much ground in so short a time, that his statements were necessarily concise, and gave little more than results, without explaining the steps by which they were reached.)

Last week we were far from confident that we gave his views correctly, and now we are less confident that we can give a true account of his positions and teachings.

The lecture was interesting and instructive. The meeting, we think, are under great obligations to Dr. J. for his willingness to spend so much time and be at so much trouble to give them information. We less regret our inability to report him, from the fact that we may hope to find the results of his analyses, and an explanation of his views, in his report upon New Hampshire, which will probably be published next summer.)

Johnston's Lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture, now being re-published in this country, by Wiley & Putnam, New York, and for sale in Boston by Little & Brown, Dr. Jackson noticed with high praise. He called it the *best* book upon agricultural subjects that has ever been published. One thing there advanced, Dr. J. said he would draw attention to, without adopting it, viz: that a strong luxuriant crop draws to itself the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; so that he who manures highly, draws to his field the carbonic acid from his neighbor's poor field;—making good the scripture, that to him that hath, shall be given, and he shall have abundance.

In a few eloquent closing remarks, Dr. J. noticed the growing attention of the world to agricultural science, and the mutual aid which the practical farmer and the chemist can give to each other.

Errata.—Last week, we made Dr. J. speak of magnesia as becoming "oxidized." It is an oxide in its common state:—the mistake was ours, and not Dr. J.'s. His statement "that in the interior of France it is found that 300 pounds of salt are as valuable as a ton of plaster," which we thought might be a slip of the tongue, was what Dr. Jackson meant to say; and he tells us that if he had gone to the extent of his authority, he might have said 300 lbs. salt were found equal to 5000 of plaster.

Subject for next meeting—The Honey Bee.

PLUM TREES.

The fruit-growers of this vicinity, as far as we have conversed with them, do not think that Messrs. Prince's position, in regard to varieties of plum trees, specified in our last paper, as not liable to be attacked by insects, is of any value, so far as relates to the neighborhood of Boston.

Our thanks are due to Hon. D. P. King, Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, for a copy of the Society's Transactions for 1842. It is unusually interesting and valuable.

GUANO.

We visited the Conservatory a few days since, to witness the action of this manure (the dung of sea-birds from S. America,) upon several plants. Three small rose bushes, of equal size, were taken by Mr. Teschemacher last June, and each was set in a pot; the pots of equal size, and the soil the same in quality. To the soil in two of the pots he added a tea-spoonful of guano for each. The rose bush which had no guano, is about 8 inches high. One of the others is 3 feet high and the remaining one is 3 1/2 feet. Upon geraniums and japonicas, the effect is almost equally wonderful.

This article deserves the attention of the growers of flowers, and probably of other cultivators. There can be no question that it is more efficient in producing stem and foliage than any other application that has been made in this vicinity. And from the fact that a japonica two years from the seed, to which guano was applied, has a perfectly formed seed set, Mr. T. infers that this manure will prove good in forming fruit—for this plant, (japonica) seldom forms seeds until it is four or five years old. But its effect in producing flowers and fruit, is not yet clearly shown.

It is said that a large quantity of this guano is now in the English market. We know not what the cost generally may be, but in one instance nearly 10 dollars has been charged for 200 lbs. in England. This will make it expensive—and yet if its effects shall generally be such as are now to be seen at the Conservatory, it will be economical. We advise those who may take any interest in this matter, to visit the Conservatory, and see for themselves what guano has done.

INQUIRIES RESPECTING A COMPOST.

MR. EDITOR.—Late last fall, I carted about one hundred loads of muck, peat, and peat with a mixture of clay, which was thrown out in the early part of the season, into a heap. Then I drew ten loads from the bottom of fresh burnt coal-pits, and added to the heap. There was a good proportion of ashes mixed with the coal-dust. As soon as the frost is out, I intend to add a cask of quick lime, and ten loads of manure.

Is this compost worth as much or more for top-dressing grass land, as it is for a crop of grain?

Will this compost be sufficient manure for one acre of corn?—the soil was broken last fall; is a hard, gravelly loam, and rather poor.

How will this compost suit a root crop, on a light loamy soil?

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
Douglas, March 3d, 1843.

H. D.

It is difficult to tell any thing about the probable action of a compost heap, from this general description of its components. If the peaty matters are well rotted and pulverized—if they are freed well from their acids, the ten loads of manure and the cask of lime, with the ashes already there, may be sufficient to make a good compost. But we would rather recommend that the manure and lime should be put to *half* the heap than to the whole, and would rather have the sixty-five loads thus prepared, for one acre of corn, than to have the hundred and twenty proposed. The manure should be mixed in, a fortnight before the lime is applied. The compost will be good on sandy, gravelly, or warm loamy lands, for any crop, if the proportion of peaty matter is not so great that the ashes, lime and dung will not neutralize the acids. Had we handled the peat, we could tell much better than now, how freely it may be used without injurious effect. By careful measurement, we found that six bushels of peat on a square rod was less serviceable than three.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North easterly exposure, for the week ending March 5.

March, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	30	32	N.
Tuesday,	28	15	32	N. W.
Wednesday,	1	20	36	W.
Thursday,	2	16	20	N. W.
Friday,	3	10	16	N. W.
Saturday,	4	12	19	N. W.
Sunday,	6	14	22	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 6, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

At Market 400 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep, and 30 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle and 400 Sheep unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices obtained last week generally, for a like quality, were not sustained. Better cattle were at market, some of which brought our highest quotations, viz: extra, \$4.75 a \$5.00. First quality, \$4.25 a 4.62. Second quality, \$4.00. Third quality, \$3.50 a 3.75.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold from \$1.50, to 2.75.

Swine.—No lots were sold. A few were retained from 1.12 to 5 1.2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bushel. Red Top, 50 to 50 cents. Clover.—Northern, 10 to 11c.—Southern, 0 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$2.50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The arrivals of Corn early in the week amounted to about 10,000 bushels.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00.—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00.—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 52.—do. do. white 00 a 49.—do New Orleans, 45 a 50.—Barley 0 a —.—Rye, Northern, 58 a 60.—do Southern, 0 a 55.—Oats, Southern, 29 a 31.—Northern do, 31 to 32.—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, — a —.

FLOUR. There has been a brisk retail demand for the most part of the week, and prices are without any material change.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.25 a 4.37.—do. wharf, 80 a 4 12 do. free of garlic, 50 00 a 4 25.—Philadelphia do, 40 00 a 4 12 a 00.—Fredericksburg, low 12 a 4 nos. \$4 12 a 00.—Alexandria, wharf, minimum, 4 12 a 00.—Georgetown, \$4 37 a 4 50.—Rimond Canal, 30 00 a 4 25.—do. City, 30 00 a 00.—Petersburgh, South side 30 00 a 00.—do. Country 30 00 a 00.—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 81 a 1 87.—do fancy brands \$4 87 a 5 00.—Ohio via Canal, 30 00 a 00.—do New Orleans, cash \$4 37 a 4 50. Rye, 13 75 a 00.—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a good business done in Beef and Pork during the past week, the latter at rather low rates.

Beef.—Mess 4 110, new bbl. \$7.75 a 8.00.—Navy.—\$7.00 a 7.50.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25.—do Prime \$4 25 a 4 50.—Pork.—Extra clear 4 mbl. \$11.00 a 00.—do Clear \$10.00 a 10.50.—do Mess, 5 25 a 8 50.—do Prime 6 00 a 6 50.—do Mess from other States, — a —.—do Prime do 80 00 a 00.—do Cargo do, 0 a 00.—do Clear do 300 00 a 00.—do Butter, shipping, 9 a 11.—do store, unskipped, 8 a 10.—do Lard, 10 a 13.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6 1/2.—do South and Western, 6 a 6 1/2.—Hams, Boston, 7 a 0.—Southern and Western, 0 a 0.—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 4 a 50.—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value thereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 8 cts. per pound.

We have no important movements to notice in this article. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 38.—do 3 4 do 22 a 30.—do 1 2 do 23 a 30.—do 1 4 and common do 25 a 27.—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23.—do unwashed, 10 a 13.—Bengasi do 3 a 10.—Saxony, clean, 00.—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10.—do, picked, 12 a 16.—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30.—No. 1 do, do. 23 a 25.—No. 2 do do 15 a 20.—No. 3 do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 94 a 10. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.
HAY, per ton.—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.
CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 16 a 18.

10 000 ORANGE AND PORTLAND QUINCES

At Prince's Linnaean Garden and Nurseries.

These two varieties produce the largest and best flavored fruit that is found in our markets and which have sold at \$3 per hundred in the New York markets for several years past. The climate of New England seems the best suited to produce the finest fruit and most abundant crops.

Having devoted much attention to their culture, we now offer beautiful thrifty trees at very reduced rates by the hundred or thousand, for the formation of orchards. Prices for the different sizes will be sent to all post paid applications.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

N. B. An immense stock of Ornamental Trees of the various kinds, will be supplied to Nurseries in quantity at low rates.—A Catalogue of which will be sent on application. Flushing, March 5, 1843. 2w

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

At about as low a price as the same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH, 42 India street.

March 6. 3m

WANTED,

A young unmarried man, (either English or Scotch) who thoroughly understands the duties of a Green House and Hot House; Forcing in all its branches; Landscape Gardening, and Nursery business, in its various departments.

The best of testimonials will be required, and none need apply that cannot produce them, and who wishes a situation for one to three years.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take charge of a Farm near Boston. Those without children would be preferred. Apply at this office.

Feb. 22.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than a 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the New York Poudrette Company. The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in larger quantities than any, probably than all, others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the quality he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his interest in furnishing a good article for customers.

Present price \$1.50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or \$5 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with directions sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent 115 Nassau st., New York. Feb. 15. 1w

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and Kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention.

Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 62 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is now to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 61 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 60 per cove.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Muliculis at \$50 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR. Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.

Near Depoton N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 and, with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OH TAKE THE MADD'NING BOWL AWAY.

Oh take the madd'ning bowl away,
Remove the pois'nous cup;
My soul is sick—its burning ray
Has drunk my spirits up.
Take, take it from my loathing lip,
Ere madness fire my brain!
Take, take it hence, nor let me sip
Its liquid death again.

Oh dash it on the thirsty earth,
For I will drink no more;
It cannot cheer the heart with mirth
That grief hath wounded sore;
For serpents wreath its sparkling brim,
And adders lurk below;
It hath no soothing charm for him
Who sinks oppress'd with woe.

Say not, "Behold its ruddy hue—
Oh, press it to thy lips!"
For 'tis more deadly than the dew
That from the Upas drips;
It is more pois'nous than the stream
Which deadly nightshade leaves;
Its joys are transient as the beam
That lights its ruddy waves.

Say not, "It hath a powerful spell
To soothe the soul of Care!"
Say not, "It calms the bosom's swell
And drives away despair!"
Art thou its vot'ry? Ask thy soul—
Thy soul in misery deep—
Yes, ask thy conscience, if the bowl
Can give refreshing sleep?

Then hence! away, thou deadly foe,
I scorn thy fell control!
Away, away! I fear thy blow,
Thou palsy of the soul!
Henceforth I drink no more of thee,
Thou bane of Adam's race;
But to a heavenly fountain flee,
And drink the dews of grace.

Washingtonian Songster.

Taking it Coolly.—It is said of a certain young lieutenant of the United States Navy, who some ten years ago was a past midshipman, that while the Constitution frigate, to which he belonged, was lying to at one of the Azores, a heavy gale came on. The ship was drifting towards a rock-bound coast, where she would inevitably go to pieces. All was consternation on board, and the probability was, if she went ashore, not a dozen souls would be saved. This young officer, whether on shore or at sea, was peculiarly neat in his dress—rather foppishly so; and he had acquired, by this peculiarity, the title of the "Pelham" of the Navy. During the gale, his station was on the gun-deck forward, superintending the paying out of a chain cable, as the ship kept dragging, and, in some way, his kid gloves got dirty. It should be remarked, that with all his foppishness, he was an able, cool, and determined young officer. During the height of the gale, the chaplain went round the ship, praying here and there for blessings on those who were about to take the great leap into eternity. Ap-

proaching our hero, he said, with a serious countenance—

"Can I do any thing for you, Mr — on this awful occasion?"

"Yes," replied the young officer, without changing a muscle, "won't you be so good as to turn down my shirt collar?"

Fortunately, the frigate escaped—but the "turn down my collar" of "Pelham," was a standing expression among his messmates.—*Rec.*

The late Mr Grizzle.—A very worthy fisherman by the name of Grizzle, was drowned some time since, and all search for his body proved unavailing. After it had been in the water some months, however, it was discovered upon the surface, and taken to the shore, whereupon Mr Smith was despatched to convey the intelligence to the afflicted widow.

Mr Smith.—Well, Mrs Grizzle, we have found Mr Grizzle's body.

Mrs Grizzle.—You do n't say so!

Mr S.—Yes, we have—the jury sat on it, and found it full of eels.

Mrs G.—You don't say Mr Grizzle's body is full of eels?

Mr S.—Yes it is, and we want to know what you will have done with it?

Mrs G.—Why, how many eels should you think there is in him?

Mr S.—Why, about a bushel.

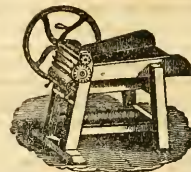
Mrs G.—Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house, and set him again!—*Best. Post.*

Anecdote of Daniel Webster.—During one of the college vacations, he and his brother returned to their home, in Salisbury, N. H. Their father was a working farmer, and it was haying time. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended in their education, the father put scythes into their hands one day, and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What's the matter, Dan?" "My scythe does n't hang right," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with his scythe, and it was not long before it wanted fixing again; and the father said, in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself." Daniel, with great composure, hung it on the next tree, and putting on a grave countenance, said, "It hangs very well now—I'm perfectly satisfied."

One of the happiest anagrams in any language, is that which has been made from Pilate's question to our Saviour: "*Quid est veritas?*" (What is truth?) These three words make the following anagrammatic sentence: *Est vir qui adest.* (The man whom you see before you.)

Perfect.—A celebrated preacher having remarked in a sermon, that every thing made by God was perfect, "What think you of me?" said a deformed man in a pew beneath, who arose from his seat, and pointed at his own back. "Think of you?" reiterated the preacher, "why, that you are the most perfect hunchback my eyes ever beheld."

Revenge is a much more punctual paymaster than gratitude.—*Lacon.*



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

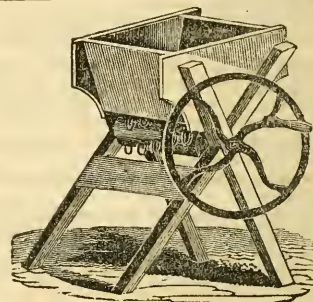
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1843.

[NO. 37.]

N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM FARMS.

[Continued.]

Ephraim Abbot's Statement.

To the Trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society:

The subscriber makes the following answers to the inquiries respecting farms, published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xx. page 273.

Ans. 1. My farm consists of 114 acres, of which 73 are pasture, mowing and tillage; the rest is wood land.

2. My soil is principally gravelly loam, the remainder peat meadow.

3. My upland abounds in stones, which make deep plowing difficult. Where I can, I plow from 5 to 8 or 9 inches deep. I have plowed but about two acres of peat soil; one and a quarter acre of which I had several years before covered with earth about three inches deep, upon a massy and wild cranberry bottom. This I plowed 8 or 9 inches deep, for the purpose of getting earth enough below the roots and moss to cultivate. The next year's plowing was not more than three or four inches deep, that the sod and moss might not be disturbed. The rest was plowed 6 or 7 inches deep.

4. I have no plain land, or such as may be called thin soiled, except a few gravelly knolls. I have found great benefit from plowing land deep, that had been worn by excessive cropping. Land that produced potatoes or beans scarcely sufficient to pay for harvesting, I plowed twice in a furrow, and to the depth of nearly or quite a foot. It afterwards produced heavier crops of beans, wheat and grass, than any other land I have. It suffered much from drought before the deep plowing, and very little since.

5. My land, before I purchased it, had been for many years the dower of a widow, and afterwards was the inheritance of a minor; and all which had been plowed or mowed, was very much exhausted, and the pasture covered with bushes. My homestead consists of about 36 acres—11 acres are woodland—of the remainder, 9 acres were in grass, the rest in pasture, when it came into my possession. I hired it for three years, before I purchased it, in which time I broke up two acres of the grass land. That which was not broken up, I mowed; two acres of which were in Indian hills, and yielded more hay in proportion than the other parts. But I did not obtain in either of the three years more than two tons and a half of hay, and a half ton of this was meadow hay and bushes.

My method for improvement is deep plowing and dressing with compost, made of peat mud with lime, ashes, and barn manure. My circumstances did not permit me to purchase stable manure, excepting a very little. My peat meadows I have improved by ditching, sub-draining, and covering with earth and manure from my hog-yards.

6. I till about 61-2 acres: put about 30 loads of compost to the acre on land that I plant: have put none on grain crops on plowed land.

7. My manure is applied in compost.

8. I spread and harrow twice, and in different directions, to mix the dressing well with the earth, after which I sometimes roll and sometimes plow in.

9. I plow green-sward from 6 to 8 inches deep, where the stones will permit; generally in the autumn; and roll across the furrows, after drawing off the stones. In the spring, I harrow twice with a heavy harrow; then spread and harrow, &c. as stated in answer to question 8th. When I roll after harrowing in the dressing, I plant with a seed-sower. If I plow in after harrowing on green-sward, I endeavor to plow so shallow as not to disturb the sod. I have sometimes, after harrowing in the dressing, turned two furrows towards each other and planted between them. The furrows were not turned sufficiently near to form a ridge. Ground thus prepared, I prefer planting with a seed-sower. The largest crops I have ever raised were planted in this way.

10. Have 11 1-2 acres of upland mowing, yielding about 1 2-5 ton to the acre. Three or four acres need new seeding, and I should have plowed it before this time, if I had not needed my manure to improve the pasture land that I am endeavoring to reclaim.

11. No land irrigated.

12. Put about 15 loads of manure from my hog-yard, to an acre of peat meadow. Have dressed about 3 3-4 acres in this way.

13. Mow about two acres of lowland, consisting of narrow runs and peat meadow, which might be made English mowing and arable land, at an expense of about 100 dollars per acre. The grass cut on the runs is more than half English. I have not weighed my hay; but estimating 600 cubic feet of white grass, and 700 feet of mixed clover, herds-grass and redtop, per ton, I have 16 tons of upland, and 6 1-2 tons of peat meadow hay, which is nearly all clover, herdsgrass and redtop, and 1 1-2 ton of run and fresh meadow hay, and more than two tons of second crop; making in all about 26 tons.

14. I have reclaimed about 3 3-4 acres of peat meadow. In the autumn of 1831, soon after I purchased my homestead, I commenced on 1 1-4 acre, covered principally with long moss and wild cranberry (by some called heath). I first dug a ditch through the centre, about 3 feet wide and from 3 to 4 feet deep, which was deeper than the peat, and extended into the sand beneath. After the meadow had become sufficiently consolidated, the wild cranberry was mowed, and the mud drawn to my barn-yard and hog-yards. The sand was spread on the meadow, and the whole piece covered with earth about three inches deep. The earth used was taken from the side of a field by the road, where it was necessary to build a bank wall. In the spring of 1832, I put compost dressing on about three-quarters of the piece, and sowed the whole with grass-seed, herdsgrass and redtop and oats. The oats and grass that grew, made about a ton of good fodder. For several succeeding years it yielded never less than two tons of good hay. The

peat not manured, did not yield so large a burden as the other part. Three years after, this part was manured; and afterwards it yielded a large burden.

In the fall of 1839, I deepened and widened the main ditch, and by making a sub-drain about 15 rods, and bogging a bushy and braky piece adjoining, increased the meadow to about 1 1-2 acre, and plowed the whole. In the spring of 1840, I planted it with potatoes. Owing to unfavorable circumstances, the potato crop was small. In 1841, I sowed the old part with oats and the new with wheat. Both kinds of grain yielded well; but I have not data from which I can state the amount. With the wheat and oats I sowed herdsgrass, red-top and some clover, and this year the crop was more than two tons to the acre, of entirely English hay.

In the spring of 1841, I commenced the reclaiming of a piece of peat meadow, lying in the corner of a pasture. About an acre of the central part of the meadow was nearly free from stones, bushes, and brakes. I surrounded the smooth part with a ditch four feet wide. The peat was from 2 1-2 to 4 feet deep. This was removed for manure. Then sand was taken from the bottom in some places to six feet below the surface, and with what was taken from one corner (less than a square rod,) and some ditches, running from the border, and from some sub-drains, afterwards made, was sufficient to cover 2 1-4 acres nearly 2 inches deep. This sand, Dr. S. L. Dana, of Lowell, was good enough to analyze for me. He found that which had most of a clayish appearance, to contain 3 per cent. of geine and 2 per cent. of sulphate of lime, and that which appeared to be mere white quick sand, to contain 1-2 per cent. of sulphate of lime, 10 per cent. of silicate of potash, (1-3 potash,) and one per cent. of geine. I think it was much less expensive covering the meadow with this sand, than it would have been with any other earth that I could have obtained. Besides, I believe the sand was better than earth taken from a bank or hill would have been.

The subduing of the borders without the ditch, and preparing them to receive the sand, was many times more expensive than applying the sand. They were so rough with stones, and also so wet, that they could not be plowed, and abounded so much with brakes and bushes, that it was necessary to dig a great part of them with hoes, and to dig out great quantities of stones, and to fill the holes with sods and earth, and make open ditches and sub-drains, before the sand could be applied.

Besides open ditches, I made more than 40 rods of sub-drains. These were made by digging ditches about two feet wide, and from three to four feet deep. The water courses were laid with stones as large or larger than a man's head, and covered with flat stones, dug from the meadow. These were covered with meadow hay, then with sods, then with mud, and then with earth taken from the bottom of the ditch. The earth and mud are so deep that a plow can never injure the drains by moving either sods or stones. Ten or twelve rods, howev-

er are covered by a double wall, built for the purpose of disposing of stones, which would otherwise have been a nuisance, not being needed for the wall, that encloses two sides of the meadow, the sub-drains and three stone bridges.

I did not keep an exact account of the compost put on the part first sown; but I think it was about 15 loads to the acre. On the 23d of June, the part included by the main ditch and a small part of the border, were sown with herdsgrass, redtop, and clover and oats. On September 4th, I secured a ton of good fodder. After haying, I prepared about a third of an acre more of the border, and sowed it, I think, in September, with herdsgrass and redtop; but no clover. After this, I prepared and covered with sand and manure, another acre of the border. The rest of the field enclosed, being most of it neither upland nor meadow, but between both, had in it a large share of the sub-drains. A part of this was dug up with hoes, and a part plowed and planted with potatoes last year, and all prepared to be plowed this year.

On the 15th of April, this year, the meadow, sanded and manured last fall, was sown with oats, 4 bushels and about 1-2 bushel of herdsgrass, and a bushel of redtop, and a little clover, and the ground well harrowed and rolled. The oats were cradled and threshed, and yielded 12 3-4 bushels. The grass seed came up well, and when I cut my second crop, I moved about a ton, resembling second crop on this piece. On the parts sown last year, I cut more than two tons to the acre at the first mowing, and more than one at the second.

The remaining parts of the border were plowed last spring from 7 to 9 inches deep, harrowed, and as much as 30 loads of compost spread on them, and then harrowed well, and two and three light furrows alternately turned together, and a furrow made on these, in which potatoes and corn were planted. About a fifth part was planted with corn in alternate rows with potatoes. The crops are as follows: Corn, between 7 and 8 bushels; ruta baga, planted with the corn, 22 bushels; potatoes, 97 1-2 bushels; beets, 3 bushels, and hay as estimated, by weighing several cocks in the field, 2 tons and 17 1-2 hundred, and more than two tons at the second mowing, and 12 3-4 bushels of oats, before mentioned.

Before I commenced the improvement of this land, the whole produce was of very little value, being in a great part brakes and bushes: when the whole is laid down to grass, the produce will probably be not less than two tons of good hay to the acre. The whole labor bestowed upon the land, including the building of the wall, reckoning the labor at what I paid, and adding a quarter of a dollar a day for board, amounts to \$414 96, and the amount of crops secured is \$131 63, reckoning nothing for mud, used for manure on my homestead. The land is now so thoroughly drained, and the stones so generally taken out that the whole may be plowed, or may be kept in a productive state by top-dressing.

15. Including what was planted at the meadow as stated above, I had about 2 1-2 acres of corn. The principal part on ground that was a rough pasture, partly subdued last year. The field consists of about 3 1-2 acres, including a small run in grass. I commenced digging stones on it in the autumn of 1840, and in the spring of 1841, nearly completed a double wall on one side with the stones taken from the piece. Having plowed and harrowed it, I put on 230 loads of compost, spread

it where the ground was sufficiently smooth, and harrowed it in. Where the ground was very rough, it was put in the holes. But owing to the severe drought, and the previously impoverished state of most of the land, the crop was very small. This year, the ground was plowed across the furrows of last year, 7 or 8 inches deep, where the stones would permit. It was then harrowed, the stones were drawn off, and 97 loads of compost spread upon it, and again harrowed and planted, as is stated concerning the meadow in answer to question 14. Part of the corn was planted in alternate rows with potatoes or beans. The crop was 74 bushels of corn, 102 bushels of potatoes, and 63-4 bushels of beans.

The compost used was in part prepared as follows: 22 loads of mud, dug the preceding spring, and laid in a pile during the summer, were carted near the field in the winter. On April 5th, when the frost was out about 6 inches deep in the pile, the part thawed was shoveled off, and a cask of unslacked lime spread on the frozen part and covered with the mud shoveled off. On the 18th, 5 or 6 loads of dung from the barn-cellar, were added to the heap and overhauled with it. It then lay nearly a month, when it was spread. The rest of the compost was prepared by mixing together the mud taken from the barn-yard and hog-yard, and manure from the barn cellar and necessary. These ingredients were overhauled together, and lay till they began to ferment, and then they were spread.

I planted principally the Parker corn; but some of the Phinney corn. All was prepared by being soaked in a pickle made by dissolving saltpetre in water, in the proportion of little more than two oz. to a gallon. After the corn had been soaked 24 hours or more, it was taken from the pickle, and plaster put with it—as much as would adhere to it. The corn was cut up near the ground as soon as it began to grow hard, and six hills bound together, and five bundles set up, by placing one upright and the others bracing against it on four sides, so as to let the air circulate as freely as possible between them. The tops were bent over and bound together.

16. Had about 1 1-2 acre of potatoes. Part were planted on the border of a meadow, and part in alternate rows with corn—and all cultivated in the same manner. The rows were about 3 feet 9 inches apart, and the hills 2 1-2 feet. The corn was seeded four or five corns in a hill, and the potatoes two whole ones in a hill. Before the first hoeing, the earth was turned from the rows by a horse-plow, and before the second, it was turned towards them. Afterwards, some weeds were cut up with the hoe, and some pulled up by hand. I should have used the cultivator before the second hoeing, but I feared from its effects the preceding year, it would injure the corn by breaking too many of its roots. By using the plow, I made some ridge, but the hills were small.

17. About one acre of other vegetables. One fourth of an acre with carrots and beets, and three-fourths of an acre with beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, squashes, and vegetables for family use. The carrots yielded 87 bushels, the beets 18, the turnips 33, the ruta baga 30, the onions 4: parsnips not dug—probably 3 or 4 bushels; beans 8 bushels; and my potatoes in all 234 bushels. I expect to feed the roots, not used in my family, to my stock.

18. Besides the oats before mentioned, I sowed only 1 1-4 acre with Black Sea wheat. The wheat,

2 1-2 bushels, was soaked in strong salt brine for several days, and as much lime was mixed with it as would adhere to it when wet. The soil was in part gravelly loam, and part bordering on a peat meadow, was peaty. Last year, corn was planted on the ground, and about 30 loads of compost applied to the acre. Early in the spring, the hills were split and the ground harrowed, and then plowed 5 or 6 inches deep. It was then harrowed and sown with the wheat and grass seed, and then harrowed in. The stones that had not been before removed, were then picked and drawn off, and on the 12th of April the ground was rolled. The crop was much injured by weeds on the peaty part, though the cultivator had been used three times between the corn the preceding year, the corn hoed twice, and afterwards the weeds pulled up and cut up with the hoe. The grain was cradled July 30, and the crop a little more than 11 bushels.

19. Besides the acre of peat meadow before mentioned, I have sown with grass only the 1 1-4 acre of wheat ground. On this I sowed herdsgrass 11 quarts, redtop 1 bush., and clover seed 8 1-2 lbs. The seed came up well, and promises a good crop of hay next year.

20. I cover my barn-yard twice a year, and my barn cellar once, with peat mud, and my hog-yards twice with earth or mud; I also cut some brakes and weeds and put them green into my yards. I mow the weeds and bushes in my pastures, and dry them and lay them up in my barn for litter for my horse and hogs. I use a ton or two of plaster yearly, and few casks of lime.

21. I keep one yoke of oxen, one horse, and four cows, and have one pair of yearling steers, a yearling heifer and a heifer calf. My cows and oxen are of native breed; my young cattle partly of the Durham breed. I have one cosset sheep and her lamb, part Merino. The old part of my barn is 42 feet long, 28 feet wide, 14 feet posts. In this I have made a cellar sufficiently large to contain 1000 bushels of roots, secure from frost. The part of the barn which I have built, is of the same width as the old part, 40 feet in length, and the height of the posts 16 feet. In the lower part of this I keep my wagons, carts, sleds, roller, plows, harrows, &c. I have a cellar under the part of the barn where my cattle are tied, and the manure is dropped into it. I have also two barn sheds, one 20 feet by 10, and the other 36 feet by 16, and chambers over both. I have a corn-house 15 feet by 12 1-2, and a hog-house 37 feet by 15, with a room 10 feet square, having a boiler set in it for cooking vegetables.

22. Answered in the preceding.

23. I sometimes take the calves from the cows when two or three days old, and learn them to drink milk and milk porridge, and sometimes let them suck till they are 12 weeks old, and learn all to eat meal or roots. I think the calves are more healthy when allowed to suck.

24. I keep boarders, and spend most of the milk for family uses. Part of my cows calve in the spring, and part at other seasons. We make no cheese, but make a little butter at most seasons of the year—seldom more than 8 or 10 pounds per week. I have no data by which I can state the exact amount.

25. See answer to question 21st.

26. Have one hog, three-quarters Berkshire and part Mackey, and one sow, half Berkshire and half Norfolk grass breed from an imported mother, three pigs, two offsprings of the above, and one

from the first described, and a thrifty large mother, breed unknown. The last a boar, procured to prevent breeding in-and-in. Last fall, I killed three hogs, weighing together 1028 lbs., since which I have sold two shoats for \$11, and nine pigs for \$18 50. The hogs I now have will probably weigh 400 lbs. apiece when dressed.

27. I feed them with slops, weeds, some potatoes, and some meal. After apples begin to drop, I give them as many raw as they will eat, and some refuse peaches. When potatoes are fit to use, I boil them sometimes alone, and sometimes with apples or pumpkins, and at first put a peck of meal into a kettle containing 45 gallons, and increase the proportion, as they need richer food. I give them charcoal occasionally, and put salt into every kettle of dough.

28. Have about 60 loads of hog manure. My horse stable manure is thrown into the hog yard. The other materials are as stated in answer to question 26. The drain from my sink runs into the hog yard, and the manure from the necessary is mixed with it when it is taken out in the spring and fall.

29. I hire one man by the year, for \$140; and one by the day, he making fair weather, when I wish it. I pay him 3 shillings per day, except in July and August, when I pay him 4 shillings. I have also a boy nine years old, and I hired a few days work at planting, a few at haying, and a few at mowing bushes. In all perhaps 20 or 25 days.

I use between 40 and 50 cords of wood a year in my family, and in the winter my men are employed in cutting and hauling it, and in preparing it for the fire, and in drawing mud. The wood is drawn generally from two to four miles, and the mud 11-4.

Before last year, I had no tillage or grass land, except peat meadow, which was not on my homestead, and on this not more than ten acres, that was not wood land, or very rough pasture. These with all the improvement I could make upon them, would not yield near the hay and other produce I needed. For several years, I paid more than \$100 annually for hay. This was an expense I could not well afford; and I concluded instead of purchasing more land, to convert some of my rough pasture into field land. In the years 1839, '40 and '41, I employed much more help than I do at present. In the spring of 1839, I began to subdue a piece of bushy pasture land, so full of stones that my neighbors told me I should never be able to plow it. It lay contiguous to my barn, garden and orchard, and contained 4 1-2 acres. During the months of April, May and June, I employed from 6 to 10 men, and 4 or 6 oxen, in digging stones, hauling them, and laying them in walls, and preparing the ground for planting. Before an attempt was made to plow, all the stones that appeared above ground, and could be raised with bars and levers, were dug and laid in walls. On one side, a wall was built about 5 feet wide and 5 feet high; and the walls on the other sides doubled in most parts. After every plowing and harrowing since, the stones that could be removed, were laid in the walls. Two acres were planted with corn on the 29th of May. On these were put 60 loads of compost. The crop was 72 bushels. On the 29th of June the remainder was planted. One acre with ruta baga received 20 loads of compost, and the crop was 251 bushels. The remainder, 1 1-2 acre, was planted with potatoes. This received only 20 loads of manure, and the ground being very rough, the dressing was mostly put in the

hills. The crop was 167 bushels. The next year, 1840, one acre was planted with ruta baga, beets and carrots. The remaining 3 1-2 acres were planted with corn, except the outside rows. The whole received 200 loads of compost. The ruta bagas were planted about as soon as the corn, which was too early, and the crop was much less, in proportion to the ground occupied, than those of the small parts planted with beets and carrots. The ruta baga yielded 215 bushels, the beets 28, the carrots 29, the potatoes 13, and the corn 140 bushels, which was 40 bushels to the acre. In addition, on the corn ground were raised 2 cartloads of pumpkins and 1 1-2 bushel of beans; and on the ruta baga acre, squashes, melons, cucumbers, and other things worth \$7. In 1841, the field was sown with wheat and barley, and grass seed. The wheat and barley good crops, free from blight; but being threshed at different times, I have not been able to ascertain the amount of them. The crop of hay this year was about two tons to the acre. I think rather more two tons than less.

Besides open ditches of more than 100 rods in length, I have made 56 rods of subdrains, 177 rods of single wall, 4 1-2 feet high, 256 rods of double wall, from 3 to 8 feet wide, and from 3 1-2 to 5 feet high. The pieces of land reclaimed amount in all to 12 1-2 acres.

30. My grafted apple trees are most of them young or old trees, which do not bear much fruit. I have 101 apple trees fully grafted, and 51 not grafted, or grafted only in part. I give most of my apples which are not fit for market or family use, to my hogs and cattle. I commonly make a small pressing of cider for apple sauce, and for vinegar. I have apple trees in my pastures, not enumerated above, which bear apples enough in some years, for 12 or 15 barrels of cider.

31. I have 24 grafted or budded cherry trees, and 37 mazzards, and several Kentish cherry trees, 16 budded peach trees, and 29 not budded; 8 grafted pear trees, 5 only in bearing; 8 small plum trees, 4 only bear.

32. Before I purchased my farm, the old apple trees had been nearly killed by canker-worms, and my neighbors advised me to cut them down; but by using tar for several years, the worms have disappeared. Many of the trees that were the least promising, I have headed down and grafted, and they promise to bear fruit. I have suffered very little, if any, from borers.

33. I do not allow the use of ardent spirit or cider as a drink on my farm.

Respectfully submitted,
EPHRAIM ABBOT.

Edson Sexton's Statement.

- Ans. 1. Eighty acres in the farm.
2. Soil, a mixture of sand and clay.
3. I have not had experience in all the varieties of soil on my farm. I plow from 5 to 7 inches.
4. I have found that where a loam consists of sand and gravel, and has been plowed shallow for years, that deep plowing has a good effect.
5. On some parts of my farm, plaster is the cheapest manure. But the most effectual way is to use barn-yard manure with plaster.
6. I usually plow about six acres of green-sward, and use about 16 loads of manure to the acre.
7. Usually apply my manure in its green state.
8. I sometimes spread and plow in, and sometimes harrow in.

9. My common practice has been to plow in the spring and plant with corn or potatoes.

10. I now usually about 30 acres. The average yield about 1 1-2 or 1 3-4 ton per-acre.

11. Not any land irrigated.

12. I sometimes use a light dressing on some parts of my meadow, say five or six loads per acre applied in spring.

13. Not any low lands.

14. I have not had any experience in either bog or peat lands.

15. Three acres of corn. A part of the ground was plowed last fall, and part just before planting. I plow in the best possible manner, and harrow from six to eight times in a place, with a thorough-going harrow. I then furrow it both ways to manure in the hill. If I plant without manuring in the hill, I make a slight mark with a chain or something prepared for the purpose. My seed I put into the ground dry. For two or three years I have practiced giving my land a light dressing with common manure and harrowing it in, and then putting the manure made in my hog-yard into the hill. The quantity of corn is from 65 to 80 bushels per acre. The committee of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, appointed to view crops, have estimated my corn, two years back, at 100 bushels per acre.

16. Four acres of potatoes. I prepare my ground much as I do for corn, with the exception of manuring in the hill, which I seldom do. For three years past, I have scarcely planted a potato with a hoe. I have made my green-sward so mellow that I could plant my potatoes with one-fourth the expense with my plow. The average yield this year, about 200 bushels per acre: two years past, from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. The varieties are Mercers, flesh-color, Rehans and Kidneys.

17. One and a half acre of other vegetables: three-fourths of an acre of carrots; the rest round turnips: the carrots yielded at the rate of \$38 bu. per acre—the turnips 500 bu. per acre. I shall feed them to my stock.

18. Sowed eight acres of grain—oats: four acres about the first of May, and four about the 20th. It was plowed twice and harrowed thoroughly, say from four to six times in a place. I take more pains in plowing and harrowing, than most farmers in this section. Quantity of seed sown, about three bushels per acre.

19. Eight acres laid down to grass. Four acres the first of May—the other four about the 20th. I use about eight quarts seed per acre—two quarts of clover and six of herdsgrass, sowed alone.

20. Means of making manure rather limited. I say limited, because my materials are not easy of access. My practice is to go into the low grounds and bring muck into my hog and cow-yards, sometimes rich earth from the highways, and frequently go into the forests and gather leaves, which I consider a good ingredient in making manure. I have bought many loads of manure from the lively stable, which is profitable for me.

21. Stock, usually one yoke of oxen, from four to six cows, about six young cattle, one pair of horses, and from 65 to 90 sheep. My barn is 32 feet wide and 42 feet long, with two sheds, 30 feet long each, and 18 feet wide. I have no regular-built cellar under my barn, but it stands four feet from the ground, and I frequently put roots under the floor, and can keep them until the first of Jan-

uary. My manure is part of it kept under cover, and part exposed to the weather.

22. None of my stock is of the entire native breed—all crossed with the Durham.

23. My common practice with calves is to take them from the cow soon after the milk gets good, and feed them with new milk about six weeks, then with skimmed milk about as much longer, with a little provender.

24. I should think my cows would make 250 lbs. of butter each, and 50 lbs. new milk cheese.

25. My flock of sheep varies from 65 to 90. The breed is a cross of the Merino and Saxony; they cut this year nearly four pounds per head; they have for two or three years back, cut from 3-4 to 3-1-2 lbs. each. I let my sheep run in the open air through the winter, except in severe storms. I endeavor to have my lambs come about the first of May, at which time they require but little attention, except in case of storm. Perhaps one in ten dies. Causes, getting caught in storms unexpectedly; ewes not owning them; and they often die without my being able to give any reason for it.

26. I usually fatten from five to eight swine, and keep about the same number through the winter. I make from 20 to 30 cwt. of pork. Swine are a cross of the Berkshire and Moco.

27. I feed them on potatoes boiled and the slop of the kitchen, and fatten on boiled roots mixed with provender or corn meal, until within about four weeks of killing, when I feed them mostly on corn.

28. Have from 30 to 40 loads of hog manure, made of leaves, muck and all refuse stuff suitable, with the straw of their beds.

29. I have usually carried the farm on with the help of two boys from 10 to 14 years old. Wages in this place are from 10 to 16 dollars per month.

30. Have 140 apple trees: all the trunks are natural fruit except 15; although I have grafted many with our best fruit. The best of them I put into my cellar, or sell them; the rest I feed to my hogs and cattle.

31. I have 18 bearing cherry trees, five bearing plum trees, two pear trees, and five bearing quince trees; also, six young cherry trees, twenty plum trees, three pear trees, and about forty peach trees, that do not bear; I have also a nursery of about 2000 young apple trees.

32. My trees have not been attacked by the canker worm or horer.

33. I do not use ardent spirits.

EDSON SEXTON.

Stockbridge, Oct. 25, 1842.

Recipe for Erysipelas.—Mr Aaron Sargeant, of N. Y. city, on hearing of the prevalence of the erysipelas in Vermont, sent the following recipe to the Postmaster of Montpelier:

Dear Sir—The cause of humanity induces me to write to you, that you may make public without delay, the following recipe for the Erysipelas, which I am sorry to see is prevailing to an alarming extent in Vermont:

Recipe.—1 pint French brandy, 5 oz. common table salt—put in a bottle, and let it stand for 24 hours. Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls three times a day, in a tea-cup of lukewarm water. He may sweeten it to make it palatable, if he chooses. Rub the parts affected with the liquid. The recipe is from Mr Gardner, a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The medicine is harmless, and a sure cure.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

If our readers will turn to the New England Farmer, of Dec. 7, they will there find an article copied from the Massachusetts Spy, which describes an orchard in the vicinity of Boston, as *wonderfully* profitable. A correspondent in our next paper, criticised that article, and considered it a fit specimen by which to show that many published articles give false accounts of crops and profits. The editor of the Spy, in his paper of Dec. 28, noticed the strictures, and leads us to infer that he believes in, and is disposed to maintain the truth of his statements. For reasons which the editor of that paper understands, and which need not be more publicly told, we have had no opportunity until now, to copy his rejoinder.

As to the facts in regard to the profits of the particular orchard, we know nothing. Upon the general subject of "lying about crops and profits," we hold the same opinion as before, viz: that it is often done; that it misleads many; and that it ought to be rebuked. But whether the Spy was guilty in the case in question, we have no means of learning, for we know not whose the orchard is, and cannot make inquiries. Should we learn that the statements were incorrect, we should be much more ready to surmise that the fault was that of the editor's informant than of himself. We certainly do not lay any blame now, and never did, to the editor of the Spy. We editors have not power to "send for persons and papers," and put witnesses under oath; and we are often under the necessity of making public many things that are not proved to be true. As an act of justice to the editor of the Spy, we now willingly copy his article.—Ed. N. E. F.

LYING ABOUT CROPS AND PROFITS.

This is the heading of an article in the New England Farmer, of Dec. 14, in which a correspondent of that paper comments on a paragraph taken from an article published in the Spy in April last, which was copied into the papers generally at the time, but which did not find its way into the Farmer till Dec. 7. It was in relation to the apple, and gave the statements of an extensive cultivator in the vicinity of Boston, as communicated by him to us. The writer in the Farmer says, in his own gentlemanly language, the paragraph contained "as many lies as lines." He does not, however, attempt to point out more than two or three, and these we will briefly notice, as well as some other points in the article where no charge of lying is made.

The writer admits that there is "no doubt that the person alluded to has the thirty acres of apple trees," and he adds, "just as little doubt that he has spent fifty years in rearing them, and that they are nearly the whole result of the labor of a life." We do not know our informant's age, but he cannot be far from fifty. He cannot, therefore, have spent that time in the rearing of his orchard. The writer in the Farmer proceeds to say, "the fact, however, that the 1500 trees on these 30 acres, now in a 'fine healthy state, and full bearing,' produce no more than 800 barrels of apples, shows a want of skill in their selection and management, which I should think he would be slow to brag of." No such "fact" was stated in the Spy, nor any other from which such an inference could fairly be drawn. In so representing it, then, is the writer guilty of a "lie"—or by what other name will he call it? He proceeds:

"There was no occasion for 'scouring' the country for trees to make additions to his orchard. Enough might be found within ten miles of Boston, and at reasonable prices too, for his wants, if they were ten times as great as they are."

True, if he had been satisfied with such trees as were to be found within ten miles of Boston; but every one who has had occasion to know any thing about it, knows that such sized trees as are most profitable for setting, to those who desire fruit soon, cannot be obtained in that vicinity, except at extravagant prices, and but very few at any rate. We happen to know, that a dealer in trees in Boston, has, for two seasons past ordered considerable numbers from this place, at 50 per cent. above the price at which they might be bought of such size as are to be found in the nurseries about Boston; and the person alluded to in our former article, purchased two lots in this place, for which he paid something like double the price of such trees. Again, he says:

"The assertion that he could have three dollars and a half a barrel for his 800 barrels of apples, is too great a lie to dwell on. Every one who has dealt in the article this year knows that selected Baldwins can hardly be sold for two dollars, at retail, and that the wholesale price has not been, and is not now, above one dollar and a half per barrel."

Very logical! Because in the fall of the most fruitful year that has occurred for a long period, apples may be had for \$1 50 or \$2 per barrel, therefore, the assertion that fine, sound selected fruit, as was that of our informant, would bring \$3 50 per barrel the spring before, "is too great a lie to dwell on."

If the demand for exportation is limited only by the supply; as the article asserts, why do not the dealers ship off some of the thousands of barrels that are now rotting in our cellars and cannot be sold here?

This is a question of the writer's own asking, and we have no objection to his answering it to suit himself. This much, however, we know, that there is a good market for them near at hand. It is a universal complaint in the cities and towns at the south, that but very few apples are to be obtained, and those of a very inferior quality, and at exorbitant prices. We have, ourselves, bought apples in this place to supply an order from Philadelphia, and sent them on by way of Boston. The obvious intent of the writer is, to have the inference drawn that the supply already exceeds the demand. On this point we will bring himself as a witness. He says, a little further on, that the apple "is one of the best, if not the very best, crop that can be raised between the Kennebec and the Hudson, and when its cultivation is better understood, the barren-looking hills in many parts of that great region, will be covered with the trees." We should like to know how this is to be brought about, if the supply is already equal to the demand.

The writer admits that one merchant in Boston has shipped 500 barrels to Calcutta annually for a few years past, with various and not uniform success, and that such as he ships (selected fruit), cost him, this year, \$2 25 per barrel. That is precisely what we stated was offered for such last year, when they were much less plenty than this year. But he says—

"It is notoriously untrue that shipments to England, the West Indies, S. America, and the Medi-

anean, give equally good returns. Shipments to these places have been uniformly successful. Unless shipped with ice, every body who has any thing about the matter, knows that they cannot be sent a 60 days' voyage with any chance of success."

This does not conflict with the statement of our informant, or with any thing in our article. We do not pretend to say that shipments to any of these places were attended with success, unless the necessary precautions were taken to preserve the fruit. We did not suppose that rotten apples could sell there any better than here; and that the shipments have been made to these places, when properly made, with similar success with the apples made to Calcutta, still stands uncontradicted. Having thus disposed of this article—one which, coming from an anonymous writer, we should not have deemed it necessary to answer, had it not had a leading position in so respectable a paper as the *England Farmer*, and been endorsed by its editor—and having, as we believe, fully vindicated the character of our informant for veracity, it is perhaps, be an act of supererogation to say, we consider the Editor of the *Farmer* bound, in fairness, to give this article a place in his column.—*Worcester Spy*.

EFFECTS OF PLASTER.

Mr. H. Harrison reports to the Prince George (Va.) Agricultural Society, that he has uniformly found the most decided beneficial effects the use of plaster on his farm, which he finds able to reconcile with the discordant and contradictory opinions entertained and expressed by others on their respective farms, but this explanation may be sought in difference of soil. In March, he sowed two pieces of land contiguous, believed to be of equal fertility; the one part was dressed with plaster (sulphate of lime), in the proportion of one bushel per acre; the other had no application of plaster of any kind. The soil was a loam, adapted to the cultivation of both wheat and corn. The quantity of seed selected for experiment, contained in each piece, was 784 square yards. There was soon evinced a marked improvement in the appearance and luxuriance of the clover, which continued to progress until it was fully grown. At this time, the clover in each piece was neatly cut, suffered to wilt by exposure to the sun, then put up in cocks: the succeeding day the hay was opened to dry; the quantity in each piece was separately and accurately weighed, and subsequently housed, with the following result: that portion which had a dressing of plaster, weighed 747 pounds; the portion without plaster weighed only 428 pounds.

As it appears, that by an outlay of about 50 pence per acre, an additional increased product was obtained of almost two thousand pounds of clover besides an additional increased quantity of valuable matter, in the roots left for decay. This is a solitary instance of its value, (says the experimenter,) but it is corroborated by additional experiments in our vicinity. Its virtues are not confined to the clover crop, but peas, potatoes and other crops are also improved by it.

Wm. B. Harrison reports that late in March he applied plaster to clover on a low sandy loam, omitting to plaster one bed, and occasionally two; and in no stage of its growth could he discover any difference between the plastered

and unplastered parts. On a higher and drier field, where plaster was sown, a bed was left unplastered—and here the difference was most striking, being observable several hundred yards off, from the yellow appearance and great inferiority of the clover to that on the plastered beds. These facts (says Mr H.) would seem to favor the opinion, often expressed, and as often controverted, that plaster acts mainly by attracting moisture.

Mr Peebles reports, that on the 1st of April he plastered, at the rate of three pecks to the acre, half of an eight-acre lot of clover—the soil on a part stiff and inclined to clay—the other part, light and gravelly. The effect produced by the plaster in a short time began to show itself, by the clover assuming a much richer color, whilst the unplastered clover remained of a sickly appearance. The 1st of June, the growth was fine on the whole of the plastered clover, and very heavy on the light portion of the lands, whilst on the land not plastered, the growth was not more than half as heavy, and was much sooner parched up by the heat of the sun. 1st of August, plastered two 20-foot beds across a field of young clover, which had no effect that he could perceive.

Middle of June, followed under a heavy growth of rye on four acres of land, (the soil stiff and cold,) and sowed 1 bushel of peas to the acre. Along side, fallowed half an acre of clover under, and sowed a half bushel buckwheat; four weeks after, he sowed plaster at the rate of half a bushel to the acre, leaving several beds not plastered, to see the effect produced, which was none that he could perceive, either on the buckwheat or peas. His main object in this experiment was to destroy or prevent the wild onions seeding among wheat on this land.

August 1st, fallowed a piece of light land, damaged by too heavy an application of manure, and sowed peas. Plastered as soon as they made their appearance above ground. The effect of the plaster was soon perceptible, and quite a luxuriant growth was soon upon the land.

This, with other experiments which he has frequently made with plaster on different soils, has brought him to believe that plaster, or the benefits resulting from it, is much more perceivable on light soils.

Mr James Cocke reports that, he has made the following experiments:

1st. As soon as he finished sowing oats, he sowed clover seed upon the land, at the rate of three-quarters of a gallon to the acre. And on four acres he followed immediately with ground plaster, at the rate of 1-2 bushel to the acre. And he believes there was no benefit to either the oats or clover.

2d. When planting corn, he mixed one bushel of plaster with one bushel of seed corn, and planted thirteen rows through his whole field. The soil of each row was stiff clay, a mixture of clay and sand, and very light sand, at different parts. At no period from the planting to the gathering of the crop, could he perceive any difference between the thirteen rows of plastered corn, and the parts of the field adjoining.—*Farmer's Register*.

The Use of Money.—It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion; neither is it abundance of wealth that makes happy, but the discreet use of it.

To Stop Bleeding.—J. H. Young, in the Albany Cultivator, says: "A few years ago, a valuable carriage horse of mine, took suddenly ill on a journey. A professed farrier in the village in which I was compelled to stop, advised bleeding in the month, which was done accordingly. But unfortunately, after the animal had bled more than a gallon, it was found impossible to stop the blood. We all thought the horse would bleed to death. At this crisis, a farmer happened to pass by, and directed an application of the fresh excrement of swine. A small portion of this was immediately held on the wound made by the farrier's instrument, and in two minutes the blood was completely stopped. I have tried this simple though not very pleasant remedy, several times since, in similar cases, and with the same remarkable success."

Sowing Corn for Fodder.—Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Pa.: "I last spring sowed one acre of corn, and find it a most excellent feed for milch cows: in fact, I consider it the best feed we can give them, together with pasture. I cut and fed it green: I had two crops on the same ground. From the little experience I have had, I would say the ground requires to be good, and as free from weeds as possible. The first crop, in our section of the country, should be sown as early in the spring as the weather will permit; the second crop not later than the first of July, to insure a full crop, and time to feed green. The second crop will outgrow the weeds."

A letter from M. P., New York, says: "I last year sowed about two acres of corn broadcast. Though I neither measured or weighed the crop, it was so abundant and profitable as green and dry fodder, that I intend doing the same while I have a farm."—*Alb. Cult.*

To Preserve Flowers Fresh.—Procure a flat dish of pcelain, into which put water sufficient to nearly fill it. In the water place a vase of flowers: over the vase place a bell-glass, with its rim in the water. The air that surrounds the flower being confined beneath the bell-glass, is constantly moist with the water that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water becomes condensed, it runs down the sides of the bell-glass into the dish; and if means be taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell-glass, so as to prevent its evaporating into the air of the room, the atmosphere around the flowers will remain continually damp, and they be preserved from wilting. The experiment may be tried on a small scale, by inserting a tumbler over a rosebud, in a saucer of water.—*Selected*.

Comets.—A comet is a vast mass of nebulous or purely ethereal matter, so light and filmy that nothing on this earth can be compared with it. It was calculated of one, that its whole immense volume, if compressed into a density equal to that of our atmosphere, would not occupy more than a cubic inch! Even the denser part of these bodies—their apparent nucleus—is altogether filmy; for, through the very heart of a comet of considerable brightness, stars of the sixteenth magnitude have been descried.—*Nichols' Phenomena of the Solar System*.

Be slow in choosing a friend, and slower to change him.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1843.

EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr King in the chair.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Dr. C. T. Jackson, for his interesting and instructive lectures at the two last meetings.

Henry K. Oliver, Esq. then commenced his lecture upon the Honey Bee. This insect has been much observed, for its domestication brings it within the convenient notice of man. In ancient poetry, and in the Bible, it is frequently noticed. Virgil elaborately described it. He had *kings*, *drones* and *workers*. There was an error in the outset: his *kings* should have been *queens*. The *drones* are males. Virgil's knowledge of the bee was extensive, but he made many mistakes. And few in subsequent times did any better, until the 17th century.

In a common swarm there is only one queen, though there are several hundred males, and several thousand workers or sterile females. The queen is 3-4 of an inch long—the workers 1-2 an inch—and the drones 2-3 of an inch. The disposition of the queen is ordinarily very gentle—it is difficult to provoke her to sting. She deposits from 12,000 to 80,000 eggs. Lays none from November to February. Her eggs are left in cells, that are varied in size and form, according to the class of bee that is to be hatched. The cells for queen bees are large and long comparatively.

Last season, Mr O. had an opportunity at a friend's house, to watch the operations of the queen through her season of laying. A thin or *single-comb* glass hive was used: there she could be seen distinctly. Her motions over the comb are slow; she looks out for suitable cells for her purpose;—first she inserts her head; if the cell is in order, she having withdrawn the head, deposits an egg. If no cell is suitable, the egg is often dropped outside, and all thus dropped are eaten at once by the working bees. A few of the cells in this glass hive were made with the side next the glass open, and the whole process of hatching and growth in them, could be distinctly seen.

The royal bees are three days in the egg—for six days are worms—on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, they are nymphs, and on the 16th are perfect insects. There are several royal cells in one hive. These cells are left open, and instinct teaches the one that hatches first to go to the other cells and destroy the other embryo queens. As soon as the young queen is perfect, the old queen abdicates or leads off a swarm, taking with her many of the old bees and many young ones. It is the young queen that remains at home.

If a queen is lost, the appearances are, that the bees can hatch out a new one. To do this, they take three cells containing eggs for working bees—make these cells into one, and enlarge the house as the young queen grows. They feed the young queen thus created, upon a peculiar pungent food.

If there be no brood comb in the hive, this process of making a queen cannot be carried on—in such a case the swarm perishes.

Mr O. has stolen a queen and boxed her up; then he has brushed off and boxed up the clusters of bees that hung on the outside of several hives;—has put them all together and shaken them up well; and then having removed them three-quarters of a mile from home, has

left them without a queen for a day. In this state they did not work—but upon putting the stolen queen to them, they soon set to work, and that hive prospered. The hives from which he had stolen the queen, went on well after a few days.

Upon giving a queen to a queenless hive, they give strong tokens of rejoicing. Their noise seems to be a "God save our new queen." As soon as she is presented, the bees surround her in a circle, with their heads towards her, if she is *fertile*, but not if she is barren.

Whether the queen has a body guard, is not known; but it is certain that when she stops in her progress of moving over the comb and depositing her eggs, that they cluster about her. She is the life of the colony—they do nothing without her.

Only one queen can live in a hive; if two hatch at the same time, there is a duel. Though usually gentle, they are then terribly excited.

The Drones. These are gentlemen of leisure and ease—lazy ones too—but like other gentlemen of nothing to do, they often make a great noise. They rise late—say at 10 in the morning, and they retire by 3 or 4 in the afternoon. The theory of the drone is uncertain in some respects; but drones are doubtless the males of the hive. Why so many when there is but one female, the lecturer did not know. The drones are from 500 to 2000 in a hive. By October they are all killed. None are hatched out before May of the next season. And yet the queen's eggs of March and April have been fertile. Probably impregnation is made while on the wing, and answers for the following year.

The drones are cowards, and without stings. It is 24 days from the laying of the eggs before the drones are perfect. In August and September, they are all killed; and this is done not by stinging, but by tearing them in two. This murder is always committed if the hive be healthy; but if unhealthy, they are allowed to live. It is therefore a good indication to see this butchery commence.

The Busy Workers. These are barren females. They are smaller than the drones, and have long stings. When they use the sting in earnest, they generally leave the sting behind and die. These are perfected in 21 days from the laying of the egg. Their numbers in a good hive are from 20,000 to 50,000. When about to sting, they utter a sharp cry and emit a strong odor.

The bee laps its food like a dog or cat. While feeding at the flower, it puts the honey into its *honey stomach*, but loads its thighs, especially in spring, with farina from the flowers. These workers perform all the labor; they gather the honey and stow it away; they keep guard, and they nurse the young.

The ventilators have the hardest work. Stationed near the mouth of the hive, they, by a fanning motion of the wings, keep up a circulation of air. At this work, they seem to be relieved in about 25 or 30 minutes.

If it be necessary, bees will roam four miles in search of food; but this is not often needful. Of the farina of flowers, they gather and bring to the hive much more than is necessary. This is the only thing in which they seem to lack wisdom.

The wax and comb is a secretion from the bees. When wax is wanted, several bees fill their stomachs with honey, and then they hang together, and the wax is secreted from their sides.

The cells in the honey-comb are not horizontal, but the mouth is the lowest part—the angle of inclination is about 5 deg.

Swarming. Between November and April, three-fourths of the bees usually die—but the queen's fertility can make good the loss in spring. After the spring

broods come out, the old queen, with some old bees many young ones, rush out and swarm, if they get room and air. It is the want of these that leads to swarming.

The queen is in the centre or near the centre of the swarm. When you have hived the swarm, protect the hive from the sun. As to the best mode of hiving, general rule can be given: this must vary according to circumstances—and experience must tell which is the best way for each particular case. At the time of swarming, the bees are not inclined to sting; if treated gently, they seldom harm any one.

The noises made formerly with shovel and tong warming pans, might be useful in calling neighboring one's assistance; but as a means of detaining or driving the swarm, it is all arrant nonsense.

Instinct—or a propensity to perform certain acts in the same unvarying manner, is strong and remarkable in the bee. But in addition to this, we see some like reason—not human reason—but yet a kind of reason. A snail, that found its way into the hive glued down, and wax was put around the edges of the shell, so that no offensive effluvia might pass off from the shell itself was not waxed over. When the queen entered, he was stung to death and waxed all over.

A piece of honey-comb was laid upon a plate. The honey was taken from the upper side; then five pillars of wax were built in some way, on the lower side, and the comb was raised up so that the honey could be obtained from the under side also. These things show a kind of reason.

(The lecture was beautifully written, and embellished with many appropriate poetical extracts. A sketch report shows none of its beauties, and but little worth.)

The same subject to be continued at the next meeting.

Errata.—We regret the occurrence of several graphical errors in Mr Phinney's Report on Pease Farm, published in our paper of the 1st inst. On p. 275, last column, 6th line of the 3d paragraph, "year's use," should have read, *next year's use*. On p. 276, 1st column, 7th line from the top, the word "habits" should have been *habits*; and in the 9th line, "propensity" should have been *propensity*.

THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTIONARY OF RURAL AFFAIRS. By C. W. Johnson, Esq., edited to the United States by a Practical Farmer. Engravings. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. Monthly, in numbers: to contain 16 Nos. and 600 pages each.

A specimen number of this work has been sent to the frontispiece is a lithograph of the Durham horn cow, in three different positions; the dictionary far down as alkali is given. The reputation of the author in England, and the character of his "Treatise on Fertilizers, from which we have extracted much paper in times past, lead us to expect that this work will be valuable.

Appearance.—I became poor, and my appearance evinced it. I was universally shunned: I passed the streets as through a desert. I had three old gowns given them all for one new one, put it on and we were accosted by dozens. My wife contrived to get a tolerable coat out of two old ones;—I put it on, and went out;—every one now recognized me. I was shaken hands with at every corner.

Those that unfortunately have more brains than notes, can apply the moral.—*Portland Bulletin.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
in New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
dry exposure, for the week ending March 12.

March, 1843.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	6	14	20	N. W.
Monday,	7	14	22	N. W.
Tuesday,	8	12	30	N. W.
Wednesday,	9	22	44	N. E.
Thursday,	10	22	42	N. E.
Friday,	11	24	33	N.
Saturday,	12	26	44	N.

MARKET.—MONDAY, March 13, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 475 Beef Cattle, 600 Sheep, and 290
Pigs. 120 Beef Cattle and 200 Sheep unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote in correspond with
week, viz: extra, \$4.53 a \$5.00. First quality,
\$4.75. Second quality, \$4.00 a 4.25. Third
quality, \$3.50 a 3.75.

Sheep.—We noticed lots sold from \$1.50, to 1.75.

Pigs.—Sales were made of lots to peddle at 3 5-8 a
for sows, and 4 5-8 a 4 3-4 for barrows. At retail
4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

EDS. Herds Grass, \$2 25 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top,
50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 11c.—Southern, 8
c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb.
Rye Seed, \$3 50 per bushel.

AIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20
cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

For our last about 20 a 30,000 bushels Corn have arrived,
a portion of which remains unsold. Prices have ex-
ceeded but little variation.

Wheat.—Northern, old, bushel 55 to 60—Southern, round
7, old, 60 a 65—Southern flat yellow, new, 61 a 62—
O. white, 60 a 65—New Orleans, 45 a 50—Barley
—Rye, Northern, 58 a 60—do. Southern, 60 a 65—
Soybeans, 29 a 31—Northern do, 31 to 32—Beans, per
bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush.—a—Bran,—

OUR. The demand has been very moderate through-
out the week, without producing any change on previous re-
tail prices.

Timore. Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 25 a 4 00—do.
\$4 00 a 4 12 do. Fine of garlic, \$4 00 a 4 25—Phila-
delphia, 4 mos. \$3 25 a 3 00—Fredericksburg, long 1 3
a 1 23 a 1 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 4 00
retown, \$4 25 a 4 37—Richmond Canal, \$4 00 a 4 25
City, \$4 00 a 4 00—Petersburg, South side \$4 00 a 4 00
Country \$4 00 a 4 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 75 a
do fancy brands \$4 87 a 6 25—Ohio via Canal,
a 00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 25 a 4 50. Rye,
a 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

VISIONS.—Sales steady and former quotations con-

Meas 4 a 10. new hbl. \$7 75 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 a
\$1. 1, 600 a 6 25 do Prime \$4 25 a 4 50—Pork—
clear 4 lb. hbl. \$11 00 a 10 00—do Clear \$10 00 a 10 50
\$8, 25 a 8 50 do Prime \$6 00 a 6 50—do Mess
other States,—a—do Prime do do \$8 00 a 9 00
retail a 0 a 00—Clear do do \$8 00 a 9 00—do
shipping, 9 a 11—do store, unsold, 9 a 11—do
15 a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6 1/2—do
and Western, 6 a 6 1/2—Hama, Boston, 7 a 7
—do Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal,
do new milk, 5 a 7.

OL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-
port shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-
value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and
per pound.

There has been no important change in the article since our
view.

Wool or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—Amer-
ican all blood, 2 a 25—do 3 a 4 do 22 a 30—do. 1-2 do
0-1 a and common do 25 a 27—Suyra Sheep,
1, 20 a 23—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Hengasi do
—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—
picket, 12 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26
No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—
do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 10 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 16 a 18.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in
height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new
and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery,
in Denborth street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

10 000 ORANGE AND PORTUGAL QUINCES

At Prince's Linnaean Garden and Nurseries.

These two varieties produce the largest and best flavored
fruit that is found in our markets and which have sold at \$3
per hundred in the New York markets for several years
past. The climate of New England seems the best suited
to produce the finest fruit and most abundant crops.

Having devoted much attention to their culture, we now
offer beautiful thrifty trees at very reduced rates by the hun-
dred or thousand, for the formation of orchards. Prices for
the different sizes will be sent to all post paid applications.

WM R. PRINCE & CO.
N. B. An immense stock of Ornamental Trees of the
various kinds, will be supplied to Nurseries in quantity at
low rates.—A Catalogue of which will be sent on application.
Flushing, March 8, 1843. 2w

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

At about as low a price as the same quality
of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in
the City

These Shoes are warranted of a superior
quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever
offered in market, and their failing to prove so,
the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH,
42 India street.

WANTED,

A young unmarried man, (either English or Scotch) who
thoroughly understands the duties of a Green House and
Hot House; Forcing in all its branches; Landscape Gar-
dening, and Nursery business, in its various departments.

The best testimonials will be required, and none need
apply that cannot produce them, and who wishes a situation
for one to three years. March 8.

SCIONS: SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the
very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.
Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his
Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety
that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties
and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the sub-
scriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed
with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take charge of a Farm near Boston.
Those without children would be preferred. Apply at this
office. Feb. 22.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during
the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farm-
er on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another
over 1900 bushels and several others more than 1000 bush-
els each, with entire success, manufactured by the New
York Poudrette Company. The subscriber was the first
American who undertook the business in this country, and
he has manufactured it in larger quantities than any, prob-
ably than all, others who have attempted the manufacture.
Of the quality he leaves others, who use it, to judge—rely-
ing upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and
his interest in furnishing a good article for customers.

Present price \$1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels,
or \$5 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders
by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pam-
phlets with directions sent to those who desire them, on ap-
plying to D. K. MINOR, agent 11th Nassau st., New York.
Feb. 15. 6w

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Eu-
rope, who understands Nursery, Flower, and Kitchen Gar-
dening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has
had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation
in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the
best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command im-
mediate attention. Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; picked in Bar-
rels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail
Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many
farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon
vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the
cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the
factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market
st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and
moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improve-
ment on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung
in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever
used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attach-
ed to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J.
BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

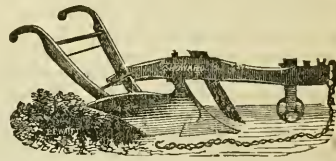
SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per
ounce.

Cherry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at \$60 per
thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. }
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 11

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various
branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory
testimonials, both from his late employer and the most ce-
lebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country,
wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E.
Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the
form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board
has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over,
turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the
ground in the best possible manner. The length of the
mould board has been very much increased, so that the
Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to
the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial
of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs
we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to
the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work,
try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard rocky,
begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did
more work, with the same power of team, than any other
plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven
and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the
Howard Plough turned twentyone and one half inches, to
the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's
Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially
made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe,
or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without
having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures
the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the
Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough,
sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about
\$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50
extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at
the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Man-
ual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1.
Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing
the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington and the Quaker.—I cannot forbear quoting from the life of Washington, a characteristic incident. The battle of Germantown was fought on the day of the yearly meeting of the Quakers in Philadelphia; and, during the battle, they were engaged in praying for divine protection to the people, and in preparing to renew their testimony against war. While James Thornton was writing this testimony, the cannon shook the house where they were assembled, and the air was darkened by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin undertook the service of carrying the testimony to the opposing generals, Washington and Howe—and, in discharging this duty, he was obliged to walk in blood, and among the dead bodies of those who had fallen in battle. He performed it, however, with great freedom, and in conversation with Washington, said expressly, "I am opposed to the revolution, and to all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed."

After Washington was chosen President of the United States, Mifflin went to visit him at New York, and was received with marked respect and kindness. Recollecting what Mifflin had said to him at Germantown, the President asked, "Will you please, Mr Mifflin inform me on what principles you were opposed to the revolution?" "Yes, friend Washington—upon the same principles that I should now opposed to a change in this government; all that ever was gained by revolutions, is not an adequate compensation to the poor, mangled soldier for the loss of life or limb." Washington, after a long pause, replied with much emphasis, "Mr Mifflin, I honor your sentiments;—there is more in them than mankind have generally considered."—*Selected.*

A Noble Boy.—About a fortnight since, as two lads, one aged thirteen, and the other eleven, sons of Edward Godfrey, of West Point, were skating upon the Hudson, the eldest, in passing over a place where the ice was thin, broke through and sunk. He rose to the surface, and struggled with the ice, which broke with him for two or three rods. As soon as the younger lad, who had glided a distance down the river, saw the condition his brother was in, he hastened to his rescue, and with much presumption of mind called out, "Do not be afraid, Bub, I'll get you out." He skated as near as it was prudent to do, then stripping off his little overcoat, and taking it by the end of the sleeve, he lay down upon the ice, and swung it out to his brother, who caught hold of it and was drawn safely out.

Young as the lad is, he has saved two boys from a watery grave—only about a year since. Such acts of coolness, courage, and brotherly kindness, should not go unnoticed. If any son of one of "nature's noblemen" merits a place in the West Point Academy, this same little Joseph Godfrey is entitled to it.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Why is the letter S like dinner? Because it comes before tea.

Why is an eye like a criminal at the whipping post? Because it is under the lash.

Why is a nail strong in a wall, like a feeble old man? Because it is in firm.

What an Old Newspaper did.—A North Carolina paper tells us that above five months ago, a young man named Grimsley, came into Wayne county, N. C., where he formerly lived, having been absent several years. Soon after his return, he engaged himself to a Miss Martin, and the day was fixed for their marriage. Some three or four days previous, while cutting a Mississippi newspaper, about two years old, for lining to her wedding bonnet, she noticed a proclamation of the Governor of Mississippi, offering a reward for two men charged with murder, one named Grimsley, and precisely agreeing in personal description with her lover. She immediately carried it to her brother, who called on Grimsley for information. He, after denying every thing, said he could prove his innocence in Greene county, N. C., was obliged to go with the brother to the places named, but nobody could be found who knew him. He was then arrested and confined in jail, where he confessed he was present when the murder was committed in Mississippi, but denied having any part in it.

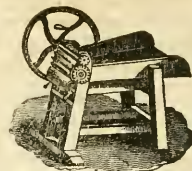
Living without Drink.—The last Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a communication from Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, in which he states that he drank nothing during the whole of the year 1842, and in fact, that he has not yet returned to the use of drink. With one exception, he has suffered less than formerly from thirst. This exception was in July, when, in order to make a fair experiment, he worked hard at haying. The first day or two, it being very hot weather, he felt a return of thirst, which he allayed by gurgling his throat with cold water, and eating bread crumbled in water. After two days he felt no more thirst, though he worked hard. The object of the experiment was to prove, for the benefit of the friends of temperance, that if our food is simple and plain we need but very little drink. His diet was bread, fruits, and succulent vegetables.

To Stop a Fit of Coughing.—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette, states that to close the nostrils with the thumb and finger during breathing out, and leaving them free during breathing in, will relieve a fit of coughing in a short time.

In addition to the above, we can state from personal knowledge, that to press the finger on the upper lip, just below the nose, will make the severest premonitory symptoms of a sneeze pass off harmless. We have found the remedy useful many a time.—*Exchange pap.*

Look out for Punctuation.—The editor of a newspaper thus introduces some verses: "The poem published this week was composed by an esteemed friend who has lain in the grave many years for his own amusement."

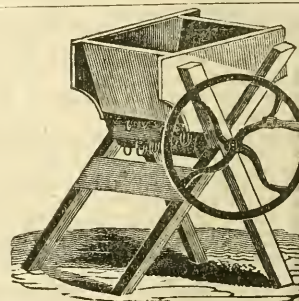
Politeness.—It is related of a former Governor of Virginia, that, walking one day in the streets of Williamsburg, he was met by a negro, a slave, who raised his hat in token of respect, when the Governor passed. His Excellency returned the salutation in the same manner. A friend who accompanied him, expressed some surprise at his condescension. "I should be very sorry," he replied, "to see myself surpassed in politeness by a slave."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two or three times as much as any other machine even when worked by horse or power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made altogether very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to get out of order as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. It is a great objection to other machines, in their cutting them into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Denny, Esq., of and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if mailed within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to furnish subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without charge to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

DL. XLV.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1843.

[NO. 38.]

N. E. FARMER.

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

GRAZING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

Dr. Playfair's Second Lecture before the Royal Agricultural Society.

Dr. Playfair, in commencing his second lecture, stated that in the last lecture he had examined the nature of the food of animals; in this evening's lecture, the process of growth and fattening in animals, would be more particularly considered.

The health of an animal depends on the supply of nutriment being equal to the waste that is going on in the body. Healthy adult animals weigh as much at the end as at the beginning of the year, and this depended on their having had enough food to supply the waste going on in the system. In young and growing animals it is somewhat different; they require more supply than there is waste, because their bodies are constantly increasing in size. When animals are first born, the functions of organic life are chiefly performed. Respiration is at this time more active than in the adult. Nutrition is also more active. The food that nature supplies animals with at this period of their life, is well adapted to assist those functions. In milk of animals is found nitrogenized matter developing the system, and carbonized matter supplying animal heat. The following is an analysis of the milk of a woman, a cow, and a man made by Dr. Playfair:

	Woman.	Cow.	Ass.
Casein,	1.5	4.0	1.9
Butter,	4.4	4.6	1.3
Sugar,	5.7	3.8	6.3
Ashes,	0.5	0.6	—
Water,	88.0	89.0	90.5

The casein is the nitrogenized principle which furnishes nutriment to the muscular and other tissues. It is in greatest quantity in the cow. The butter and sugar are the combustible materials, which by their combustion supply heat to the body. The casein consists of phosphate of lime and common salt, both of which materials are necessary for the healthy function of the body. Thus, in milk we find all that is necessary for the growth of the animal, and it is the type and representative of all that is necessary for the growth of the animal; for unless food contain the principles of casein, it is not fitted for the purposes of the body. Casein is the principle of cheese. In its ordinary use, as made for the food of man, cheese contains casein and butter. The stomachs of young animals are not adapted for separating the nitrogenized principles from food, and the casein of milk is applied to them ready separated.

In the young ruminant, as the calf, the three stomachs into which the food of the adult animal enters before it is digested, are not used at first. The milk passes at once into the fourth stomach. Hence the necessity of weaning these animals gradually, in order that their stomachs may be fully able to prepare the raw food for digestion. In food for weaning children, also, should be prepared on the model of milk, changing the relations of the nitrogenized to the carbonaceous materials only as circumstances require. In the milk of the cow, the carbonized materials are as two to one, but in the food of adult animals they are as six to one. The large quantity of casein in milk is required for the rapid development of the body; the butter, a highly carbonized material, is required for supporting a large amount of animal heat. It is, consequently, a bad thing to feed calves on skim milk, as the butter and casein have been removed, in the shape of cream. Earl Spencer, who is very successful in weaning his calves, feeds them first with new milk, then with skim milk and meal—the meal supplying the necessary azotized and unazotized materials—(azote and azotized are synonymous terms with nitrogen and nitrogenised). In feeding young animals, as well as young children, they should have good food, and there should be no stinting them as to quantity. That farmer will lose in the end, who thinks to save his milk by stinting his calves.

Artificial food is sometimes made, and used as a substitute for milk. The Duke of Northumberland employs a mixture of treacle and oil-cake, bruised flax and hay. The fruit of Leguminosae contains casein; hence we may infer that peas and beans would be good food for calves. The difference between casein and albumen is, that the former is much more soluble than the latter, and probably on that account more adapted for young animals. Beans and peas are known to be good things for growing pigs, whilst barley meal is good for fattening them. In the growth of young animals, as well as the fattening of adult ones, all exposure to cold, should be as much as possible avoided. Cold diminishes the vitality of the body, and whatever diminishes vitality, gives a preponderance to chemical action in the body, and injury of some kind is the result.

Exercise is also necessary for the rearing of young animals, although it should be avoided in fattening. In order to develop the calf and the lamb, they should be allowed plenty of exercise; but in fattening, another object is to be gained. All motion consumes something in the body, therefore motion is so much loss of material in the fattening an animal. In the same manner, exposure to cold, as was proved by the experiments repeated in the last lecture, was a positive loss in the fattening of animals. Stall feeding is beneficial, both on account of warmth and quietude. The primary cause of all this waste is the supply of oxygen; whatever increases the supply of oxygen, increases the waste of the body, and the necessity for supply. Fattening animals are often kept in the dark. Darkness favors sleep, and sleep quietude. It was thus that darkness was favorable to fattening. A case was related of a pig that was placed in a box in the dark, and the sides stuck full of pins, to prevent the animal moving in any manner, and the animal quickly got fat. The fattening of ortolans, in Italy, illustrated this point. The ortolan is a bird that takes its food at dawn of day, and the breeders of these birds take advantage of this,

and shutting them up in a dark room, they contrive to let in the light four or five times a day, and to supply the birds with plenty of food. The birds, at every admission of light, thinking the time is come to eat, take their usual quantity of food, and on the light being withdrawn, they fall asleep, and in this manner they rapidly get very fat. Sleepy, good-natured pigs, fatten fast; but active pigs, as the Irish, never get fat at all.

A question may still arise as to whether it is better to feed animals in stables or small yards. The manure of the latter is stated to be better, and there is no doubt of this; but then the gain of the manure is lost in the fattening of the animal. Manures will also vary in value, according to the food animals take. The manure furnished from cattle eating turnips, was nothing like the value of the manure furnished by cattle eating linseed cake.

Feeding cows for the dairy, was a subject worthy great attention. In the first place, it seemed necessary to supply cows with food containing potassa. Potassa converted albumen into casein—that is, it made it soluble—and soluble albumen is casein, and casein is the most important constituent of milk. It might be a question as to whether casein was introduced directly into the blood from the food, or whether it might not be the result of the destruction of the already formed tissues. Animals fed in the open air, gave milk with more casein than animals fed in close places. The lecturer said he had found more casein in the milk given in the evening after the cows were out all day, than in milk given in the morning after the cows had been standing all night. The tissues are consumed by exercise, and thus yield the casein.

Parturition makes a great demand on the powers of the system, and Bracconot found that the milk of a cow directly after calving, contained 15 per cent. of casein—a much larger proportion than ordinary. The alkalies, set free by motion, convert the albumen into casein. The butter in milk is not introduced, as Dumas asserts, with the food. It is formed from the starch that exists in the food. The only change necessary to convert starch into fat, is the abstraction of oxygen. The sugar of milk is a peculiar compound; it consists of starch, with two proportions of water. The state of the mind affects the secretion of milk. In woman, anger, sorrow, and anxiety, affect their milk so much, that children suffer very much, or even die, from the effects of partaking of it. For the same reasons, cows should be kept free from all kinds of irritation. When at a distance, they should be allowed to walk to the milking place at their own pace, and never be driven. Exercise is bad for the butter. Where much exercise is allowed, the produce of butter is small; this arises from the oxygen consuming the carbonaceous material that would otherwise be secreted in the milk in the form of butter. In summer, flies torment cows in the day, and they do not yield so much butter. This may be remedied by sending the cows into the field at night, and keeping them at home in the day; but this must only be done in summer as

it would be a bad system during cold nights. Stall fed cows produce most butter; and where butter is the object, cows should be turned into the richest pastures. With regard to the pastures for producing casein, or cheese, there is a very general impression that poor land is best adapted for producing cheese. In general, in cheese districts the pastures are poor. It is, perhaps, the exercise which the animals take on poor land, in order to obtain food, that (for reasons before stated), develops the casein in the milk. Stall-fed cows yield much less casein than those fed in pastures. Cows that are required to yield cheese, should not be kept poor, but it is desirable that they should have to travel some way for their food.

Some foods that animals eat, flavor their milk, as Swedish turnips;—buttercups color it. Many plants may affect cows when taken with their food. The lecturer, a short time since, was in company with Dr. Daubeney and Dr. Buckland, in Somersetshire, where they met with a farmer, who stated, as a singular fact, that he had two pastures, the one of which, when he turned his cows in, they became purged; and the other, when he turned them in, produced constipation. The farmer could not account for this; but Dr. Daubeney, on examining the fields, found that the one which purged the cows, contained a large quantity of purging flax (*Linum catharticum*) with the grass; whilst the other contained an equal abundance of the common tormentil, or septfoil, (*Potentilla tormentilla*), a very astringent plant, which at once accounted for their peculiar action. In Scotland, they procure good milk from stall fed cows, by feeding them upon malt refuse, and bean and pea meal, and giving them beer to drink. The malt refuse supplies the materials for butter and sugar, the beans and peas the casein, whilst the beer keeps up the animal heat. Water would carry off the heat, besides acting injuriously by dissolving the blood globules.

The principles of chemistry will also enable us to assign the causes, and in some measure to prevent the occurrence, of diseases among cattle. What is called consumption, rot, foot rot, &c. in cattle, arises from a slow combustion or destruction of their tissues, by the agency of oxygen. The same process goes on in vegetables; and it is well known that this process can be communicated from one vegetable to another, as from an apple to an orange, &c., and decaying vegetable matter will communicate this process to an animal. These diseases always occur amongst animals closely kept, where there is much decaying vegetable matter about. Animals exposed to drafts do not take these diseases: the draft carries off the decaying ferment. When this process is established in the intestines, it produces diarrhoea, and this probably arises from animals consuming bad food. Red water and black water, arise from the same disease extending to the kidneys. Rot in the feet, comes on from the same cause. It always occurs at that season of the year when vegetable decomposition is greatest, and occurs to the greatest extent where animals are obliged to tread on decaying vegetable matter. The treatment of these diseases should be by anti-putrescent materials, such as chlorine and the empyreumatic oils, &c. These will disinfect the stalls or sheds where animals are kept.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he had a few observations to make on the character of the internal and external structure of the organs of animals, in order to arrive at a knowledge of them as indica-

tions of their capacity for fattening and reaching on early maturity. These observations he wished to be put to the test of experiment, as he was aware that some of them were opposed to generally received views.

First, with regard to internal structure, which was the most important. It was generally considered that animals with large chests fattened best, and it was supposed that all animals with broad round chests, had large lungs. But this is not the case. Sheep have round chests and small lungs. Horses have narrow chests and large lungs. South Down sheep have narrower chests than Leicester sheep, yet they have the largest lungs. The Leicester sheep are known to fatten soonest. He spoke here of the aboriginal breeds of these animals. He had asked butchers, and they were unanimously of opinion that the fattest cattle had small lungs and small livers. Now this was a necessary consequence of the preceding principles. Where most oxygen was taken into the system, there would there be the greatest destruction of carbon, and consequently less carbonaceous material deposited in the form of fat. If two pigs had the same quantity of food, and one had lungs of double the capacity of the other, that pig would only appropriate half as much of its food in the form of fat. Milk with much butter in it, was known to be produced by cows with small lungs. The same held good with regard to the liver; where there was a large liver, there would be a large secretion of bile, and a large destruction of carbonaceous matter. If two animals ate 60 lbs. of food, and one secreted 37 lbs. of bile, and the other only 30 lbs., the food that was not formed into bile would be converted into fat; hence the gain on the animal with a small liver.

With regard to external signs, small bones indicated a delicacy of constitution, smallness of lungs and liver, and a tendency to fatten rapidly; whilst large bones indicated just the contrary. The "mellow" feel of an animal, (considered of so much importance by good judges of stock,) depended on the resiliency (springing back) of the cellular tissue of the animal—the tissue in which the fat is deposited. When there is much mellowness, it arises from the blood being easily pressed from one part of the cellular tissue to another, and indicates a susceptibility to fattening. The reason why animals get more rapidly fat at the end of their feeding season is, that the fat accumulating in the abdomen, presses upon the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, and thus prevents the more complete action of the lungs, and consequently the destruction of the carbonaceous material, by the inhalation of oxygen. The fat also prevents the oxygen being absorbed by the skin, and diminishes by its pressure, the capacity also of the liver, and thus also adds to the fattening process. Large ears indicate a general coarseness of bone and muscle, and the same condition of lungs and liver, and are thus indicative of a small capacity for fattening. There were other indications which might be referred to, but the lecturer hoped these hints would be sufficient to set inquiry afloat on a very important subject. He apologized for what he considered the incomplete evidence he had brought forward to establish some of his views, but stated he had experiments in progress, which he hoped would throw more light on many of the more obscure points to which he had alluded.

Lord Spencer proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Playfair, for his lectures, and stated how much

gratified he had been in listening to them. He hoped agriculturists would see from these lectures the great benefit likely to accrue to them from the knowledge of the principles of the science of physiology and chemistry. Mr. Pusey, M. P., seconded the motion. Dr. Playfair, in returning thanks, stated that he had drawn up a series of statistical tables for circulation amongst butchers, for the purpose of gaining information on the internal structure of the animals which they slaughtered.

For the New England Farmer.

FATTENING CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR—In my late communication on "Feeding Herbivorous Animals with Oil," I have two or three points in view; and therefore failed as I have sometimes done before, of making myself intelligible, or at least instructive, in regard to any one point.

First, I spoke against the use of oil in feeding herbivorous animals. But by this I did not mean to object to the use, in any instance, of substance which contain oil; for it is quite possible that food containing a small quantity of oil, in the form of oil, may be perfectly healthy, both for man and the herbivora. But if so, the oil must be mixed with the farina and other elementary substances, in nature's own way, and not in ours. Admitting that corn and flaxseed are proper articles for our cattle it does not follow that the oil of either of these substances, when separated and mixed with hay, straw, or bran, or any thing else, is so. You readers know as well as I, that no art can in this respect, exactly, or indeed nearly, imitate nature.

I will not, however, conceal my doubts in regard to the healthfulness of any substances, either in man or herbivorous animals, which contain oil in an uncombined state. And these doubts always increase when I find the men and animals that use them most in this way, to be most subject to disease, and as a race or breed, to deteriorate most. To more exclusively horses, oxen, cows, sheep, &c. are fed on grass, hay, straw, and perhaps roots or fruits, the better their health, and the health of their posterity, so far as I have observed. To horse, it is true, may not in this way be so well able to compete for speed, for a few years, as the steamboat or railroad car; but he will enjoy life in a higher degree, will live much longer, and in the aggregate be quite as useful. "No Christian will ever drive his horse faster than a natural walk," said a skeptic to me one day; at the same time observing that he had just walked his horse all the way from Cincinnati to Hartford county, Ct. Cows, too, may give more milk for using unnatural food; but this does not prove that it is healthy for the individual or the race.

But what I object to most, in the second place, is the custom of fattening animals for human food. Wild animals—fish, fowls, quadrupeds, &c., are one thing; domesticated ones, quite another. I do not believe it can be shown, by any fair process of reasoning, that human health or longevity has been promoted by the custom of using the flesh or products of animals artificially treated, or fed with food which is not natural to them. If it is asked how we are to know that a given kind of food is not natural to an animal, I reply, that if we can always determine this *a priori* or from analogy, may often do it by experience. Fattening, as a general fact, in man or beast, is a diseased process. Whatever fattens, therefore, produces disease, a

more rapid the fattening process, as a general rule, the more disease. Even Dr. Playfair admits that "fat is an unnatural production," as was stated in the report of his lecture in your paper a few weeks ago.

One of the tests, then, of the healthfulness of a article of food, is its tendency to keep an animal in such a state that all the functions of the body may have their proper play—or in other words, their proper and healthful action. In such circumstances, there will be no undue accumulation of fat. That there may be a degree of plumpness, I admit; and I also admit, that a difference of constitution, (which, however, is often but an inherited tendency to disease,) will permit of a good deal of variety in this respect, within the limits of what may be called a healthy condition, is not denied, at rather affirmed.

Let us look at the circumstances which favor the fattening process. First, *confinement*. But does confinement promote health? Secondly, *heat*. Does excess of heat promote health? Is it even compatible with it? Thirdly, *bad air*. Is it in proportion as you succeed in your efforts at infusing and overheating an animal, you increase, in general fact, the impurity of the air he breathes. Does this conduce to health? Fourthly, some farmers deny their fattening animals *any drink*. Does it comport with the best health? *Man* may subsist without drink, and so may beasts; but unless their food is succulent, and they have good air and plenty of exercise, they will soon deteriorate under the process. Shall I add, as a fifth item in fattening, *bad food*? If we know that to be the worst, temperature, &c., which fattens best, why would not that be the worst food which fattens best or fastest?

Is it asked, what man has to do with promoting the health of domestic animals? I know this is, *actually*, the great question, but I am sorry it is not. For, to say nothing of the intention of the man in committing animals to the care of man, I maintain that human health and happiness must always be dependent, in a greater or less degree, upon the healthy condition of domestic animals. It would be so, if we did not eat them. But when we come to take animals which have plethoria, liver complaint, dropsy, fever, or consumption, and kill them (perhaps just before they would otherwise die of disease,) and eat them, I think the tendency to disease and premature death in the community, greatly increased. Must it not be so?

Is it said that these remarks, if true, would operate against the farming interests, at least in a razing country, like our own? But what have we to do with that, provided they are true? I do not see, however, that such would be the result. On the contrary, I believe, and think myself competent to show, that the interests of every country—even a *Green Mountain* country—would be doubled and trebled, by carrying out the principles which have been feebly but honestly developed, or at least hinted at, in these paragraphs. Nay, I believe the result would be, to put money into every farmer's pocket, health into his children's veins, knowledge into their heads, and goodness into their hearts.

WM. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, March 15, 1843.

Note.—I hope your readers will not be alarmed lest they should be inundated with articles on this subject. My book for young farmers—if I can ever get it out—will relieve, in some degree, both your readers and their editor. People are apt, of

course, to think well of *their own children*; but I cannot help believing that, as in some other matters, so in farming, "old things," many of them, are destined, ere long, to "pass away." Not simply because *they are old*, but because *they are wrong*.

W. A. A.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SLOBBER GRASS—"PRIME FACTS," &c.

MR PUTNAM—Through the politeness of some friend, I recently received a small volume entitled "Prime Facts for the Farmer," &c. Notwithstanding the pomposity of the title page, I believe some of those "*facts*" deserve a passing notice.

After naming things which had been supposed or *guessed* to be the cause of slobbers in horses, the book says: "Every thing known as to the real cause of the complaint, was altogether blind uncertainty, up to the period of the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirtyeight." Now, sir, let any one who wishes to know another *fact*, turn to page 58 of the 2d vol. of the New England Farmer, and he will find a description of a grass, which is probably the same described by the author of "Prime Facts." That communication is dated Sept. 15, 1823, *fifteen years* before the "Prime Facts" are brought before the public, but not until several years after the discovery; which lapse of time had given the writer satisfactory proof that he had discovered the true cause of the slobbers, or slavers, in horses. It was communicated for publication that individuals interested in the matter, might compare that species of grass with other plants which had been supposed by some to be the cause of the disorder called slobbers. How stupid I was to take this course, when I might, with little trouble, have collected a few "*prime facts*" about slobber grass and its effects, and handed them to some third-rate lawyer, or other person who was no farmer, who would have made of them a book, with a high sounding title, sent it forth to the public, and perhaps have made a fortune by it. But this was not done. My dish, as others have said, is always up-side-down when it rains porridge. But I do not lament,—for had I adopted this selfish course, and the book been treated as the volume of "Prime Facts" deserves to be, then silence would have been preferable.

Our author says, page 14, "In the absence, however, of a traditional cognomen, we venture to christen it SLOBBER GRASS." An entirely new cognomen, no doubt, to the author's self;—but the writer of this named it *Slobber* or *Slaver* grass, twenty years ago—and it has been known by this name by some others in this vicinity.

The grass described, the time of year it begins to affect the horse, the time of its ceasing to have that effect,—is believed to be correct; but all the evil effects attributed to it are not believed. Having paid particular attention to the effects of the slobber grass on the horse, for more than twenty years, I yet have never seen or heard, till I read the book of "Prime Facts," that it caused any other real injury than weakness. But to the poor cow its effects are truly appalling, if we believe all the book says. When in one instance there was more of that grass in my pasture than there ever had been at any one time, my cows were so affected by it, that when they came into the yard at night, there was a stream of water running from their mouths continually. But the quantity of milk was

not lessened, nor was it discovered that the quality was injured—perhaps owing to our not having so much discernment as the man in "Sunny Hollow." Neither has it ever seriously injured the health of my cows—nor, it is believed, of any others in this region. The lamb, poor thing, "has been known to weigh less by 30 per cent. when kept where this grass prevails," says the book. It may have been so, but I do not believe it—and for a very good reason. In a small pasture, where there was so much of this grass that a horse had to be taken from it, on account of his excessive slobbering, there was kept a small flock of sheep and lambs the greater part of the summer, without any injury. They did well,—were as good lambs as any body had. Sheep have been kept there the greater part of the summer for forty years, and have always done well. Perhaps if I had the discernment of the man in "Sunny Hollow," some bad effects might have been detected.

Again: "Yet a few cases of the disease were found to have been known when feeding on dry hay in the winter season." It is doubted whether the first crop affects the horse, whether green or dry. It is generally an early grass; the seed ripe earlier, it is believed, than that of any other. After the seed is ripe, leaves shoot out from the root, and generally have a growth sufficient for an animal to get a bite by the middle of June—sometimes later. The slobbers are caused by this second growth, whether green or dry.

I will state a "*prime fact*," and then have done with the slobber grass. After being troubled with this pest a number of years, it was at once all gone, and without any apparent cause, and there was no slobbering of horses. So it has once disappeared without the use of the "Patent Slobber Grass Drag," invented by the sage of "Sunny Hollow."

Last season, after that long continuance of wet and warm weather in August, it made its appearance again, with only leaves like grain when it first comes up.

The book is such a wonderful thing, that it seems impossible to leave it. The peach, it says, "is much larger—much richer" than the plum. Wonderful! the peach larger than the plum!—what a discovery!—what a "*prime fact*!"

But again: "Here that is, in 'Sunny Hollow,' after a series of patient and close observations, and carefully conducted practical experiments, extending through a period of more than thirty years, it was finally discovered that the peach tree may be easily and safely reared, and made to yield prime fruit for forty or fifty years, and probably a hundred, as well as four or five." At the end of *thirty years'* experimenting, it is discovered that the peach tree may be made to yield fruit, of a prime quality too, for forty or fifty, or an hundred years! Wonderful discovery!—but it needs proof!—the man has not practiced raising peach trees forty or fifty years yet, by his newly discovered method,—so it is "all guess-work," as the Yankees say.

Finally, it is reasonable to believe that the furnisher of the "Prime Facts," or the writer of them, or both, are more conceited than wise.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', March 15, 1843.

After we had had our laugh over the catch-penny "Prime Facts," we sent our copy to Mr Peters. His communication confirms our presumption that the slobber grass discovered by the man in "Sunny Hollow," is identical with that described by Mr Peters years and years ago.—Ed. N. E. F.

REPORT ON ORCHARDS.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, to award the premiums for the best orchards, have attended to that duty and report as follows:

Two persons only have made application for premiums, viz: Charles Brigham, Jr., of Grafton, and Zachues Reed, of Westford, both skillful orchardists. When within a convenient distance from the market, no crop is more profitable to the farmer than his apples. The soil and climate of New England are generally well adapted to the growth and maturity of this valuable fruit, particularly of the winter varieties. No apples are said to keep as well, and of course, none so valuable for the purpose of shipping to foreign ports, as those which are raised between the latitudes of 41 and 43 degrees North. Apples produced in more southern latitude may be of more delicate texture and of higher flavor, but will not keep as long; while those of a more northern climate, though well adapted to keeping, are generally deficient in size and flavor. Taking all its properties into consideration, this fruit is produced, perhaps, in as great perfection in Massachusetts as in any part of the world. There is no soil or climate better adapted to the health and vigorous growth of the apple tree than may be found here. With the exception of the winter of 1831 and '32, the apple tree has never been known, since the settlement of the country, to sustain injury from the severest cold of our winters; and although they are liable to be attacked by borers, canker worms, caterpillars, &c., these are but temporary evils, and may be overcome by a little skill and attention. There is, then, every inducement offered to the farmer, to encourage him in the cultivation of this most valuable of all fruits.

An orchard, to be made profitable, will require as much practical skill, and as careful an attention to circumstances, as are required in the successful culture of other crops.

In the first place, the variety of apples should be few, and these of well known character in our markets. The Porter, Gravenstein, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Roxbury Russet, constitute a sufficient variety for autumn and winter purposes. These come in eating in the order in which they are named,—are all suited to our climate, are of well established character, and will always command a high price in our markets. Many orchards in this vicinity are comparatively worthless, from the circumstance of their having almost as many kinds of apples as there are trees, the qualities of which are untried and unknown, and therefore unsaleable to those who buy to sell again. The only remedy for this defect in orchards having this unprofitable mixture of kinds, is to cut them off at once and engraft them with some one or more kinds of well known and established character. This should be done not by grafting a part of the limbs only, and leaving others to rob the newly set scions of their nourishment, but by engrafting every limb of sufficient size at the same time, and all at equal distances and as far from the centre of the tree as conveniently may be, and then removing every other branch. This will cause the scions to shoot and grow vigorously, and the wound occasioned by grafting, to heal speedily. In this way the growth of the tree will be equal in all its parts, and soon be restored to its former shape and size. No inju-

rious consequences may be apprehended from a redundancy of sap. Nature will make ample provision against this evil, by throwing out just as many sprouts or suckers as are necessary to absorb it. The correctness of this theory has been fully established, in numerous instances, by the best practical orchardists in this vicinity. By leaving a part of the limbs, the nourishment which would otherwise go to promote the growth of the scions and to heal the wound, is diverted from its natural course, and the scion, if it live, will languish and become rusty and stunted, and the wound, for want of sufficient nourishment to carry on the healing process, will become cankered, and the whole tree ultimately destroyed.

In the next place, the kind of apple tree should be adapted to the soil on which it is intended to set an orchard. The apples most common in this neighborhood require different soils. The Russet, for instance, wants a strong, moist and clayey soil; the tree will neither grow nor produce fruit in any considerable degree upon a warm, dry and loamy bottom. The Baldwin flourishes best in a sheltered location, and upon a ledge, dry and warm soil, while the Greening does best on a deep loam, moderately moist, and in an exposed situation.

The pruning, also, is an important part of the process in forming an orchard. This is often begun wrong in the nursery. The tap-root, intended by nature for the support and nourishment of the tree, by penetrating deep into the earth in search of moisture, is generally taken off, and the top headed down, as it is termed, before it has acquired sufficient height, and thereby giving it the shape of an inverted umbrella. This may appear handsome, but is illy adapted to sustain its burdens. The centre shoot should be allowed to rise until the tree has attained a sufficient height, and the lateral branches, which are to bear the fruit, should be made to grow as nearly at a right angle with the trunk as possible. These will sustain a great weight of fruit without injury, while those that grow up at an acute angle, (which will be the case where the top has been headed in,) are pretty certain to be split down by the weight of fruit. The native trees of our forests suggest a useful lesson on this subject. Could the pine or other evergreens, whose branches are liable to be burdened with the snow and ice of winter, sustain their heavy burdens without injury, if these branches were not thrown off at a right angle with the trunk? Many, otherwise valuable apple trees have been mutilated and destroyed by this injudicious practice of cutting out the centre and thereby encouraging the growth of limbs in such direction as to render them entirely incapable of supporting their burden of fruit.

The ground too on which an orchard is set, should be well and thoroughly cultivated. The farmer who plants his corn in grass land, may quite as reasonably calculate on a good crop, as he can that his young apple trees will grow and flourish when placed in ground in similar condition. The occasional breaking of a root by the plow, will no more retard the growth of the tree, than the cutting out a branch from the top. We have known many orchards to suffer from the want of the plow, but never knew one to be injured by a too frequent use of it.

The land on which Mr Brigham's apple trees are set, was recently covered with a growth of forest trees, the decaying roots of which, may for a time keep the ground loose and furnish nourish-

ment to his trees. And although, from this cause, and by digging about them and manuring and washing them, they appear in a very healthy and thriving condition, it will not be pretended that they would not appear better by the aid of the plow. Mr Brigham's trees are set 30 feet apart. In a good soil, we think they should not be set nearer than 40 feet from each other. If, however, he allows the grass to grow among them, it will probably be some time before they will suffer for want of room.

His apple trees appear quite as well now as Mr Read's, and considering the circumstance of their being all in one enclosure, which we think renders them of more value than if scattered over a considerable part of the farm, and also that he has a larger number of trees than Mr Reed, your committee have concluded to recommend that the first premium of \$50 be awarded to Mr Brigham.

To Mr Read, who has exhibited much skill in the culture of apple trees, and furnished some very fine specimens of fruit, the committee recommend that the second premium of \$30 be awarded.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.
E. PHINNEY.

From the Central New York Farmer.

ASHES ON CORN.

Messrs. Editors—I have been in the habit of using ashes and plaster on corn, and believing that ashes are worth the most, I thought last spring that I would ascertain the fact. I therefore left six rows through the middle of my field No. 1 without plaster or ashes; six rows do. No. 2 with plaster in the hill on the corn; do. six rows No. 3 with ashes in the hill; six do. No. 4 with ashes and plaster in the hill; six do. No. 5 ashes and plaster in the hill, and on the corn after the first hoeing the quantity used was about a table-spoonful to each hill. The rows were long enough to contain a quarter of an acre, each 6 rows. The result was—

No. 1 had	22 bushels ears.
“ 2,	24 “
“ 3,	26 “
“ 4,	26 “
“ 5,	31 “

The field marked out three feet each way, and the cultivator used each way, and hoed twice. Thus you see No. 1 would yield at the rate of 4 bushels per acre, and No. 5, 62 bushels per acre, which I should think about an average with the rest of the field. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with limestone gravel.

I do not wish to be understood that plaster is of no benefit to land, for I believe it is very beneficial; I believe if farmers would apply their ashes to their land, it would net them nearer 100 per cent. than 10 or 12.

A FRIEND OF AGRICULTURE.

Little people sometimes perform great and noble deeds; and great folks are often guilty of little and mean actions.

The water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

In marriage, prefer virtue before beauty, and the mind before wealth.

LIQUID MANURE.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, a few weeks since, a gentleman present, Mr. Landor, strongly recommended the general use of liquid manure, a subject to which farmers had not given that attention which it deserved. They all knew that manure must be produced, sooner or later, not only to a liquid state, but to a state far more subtle, before it could be taken into the almost invisible fibres of seedling plants; and wherever a man lost the soaking of his farm, he lost half his manure. He was convinced that great improvements would yet be made in agriculture by practical experiments, and by listening to their aid that greatest of sciences, chemistry.

The Earl of Talbot, who presided at the meeting, also made some remarks, going to show the great value of liquid manure. He said that he had a friend went on a sort of agricultural tour through the farms in Switzerland, in September, this month, he saw turnips which were just coming up, and were about the size of radishes. He observed a man and woman and a donkey employed in applying liquid manure to this crop of turnips. The liquid manure was in a tub, and the man had a kind of water-pot with which he loaded it; she made a circle in the earth around the plants, and that was filled with this composition, what it might. He asked the man whether it would be of any use. "Use!" replied the man, "why in three weeks it will make these turnips the size of my two fists." He (the Earl) was quite sure that he should be told that the climate had a great deal to do with it, and he admitted that it did; but still there was a crop of turnips upon that old ground in September, which had been planted after a crop of wheat had been gathered; and he thought, that with all the disadvantages in regard to climate, some plan might be adopted in England to multiply in some similar manner the produce of the land."

PREMIUM CROPS.

We copy from the Albany Cultivator, the following statements of some of the successful competitors for the premiums on crops, offered by the New York State Agricultural Society:

WHEAT CORN—1st Premium—122 bushels per acre.
On the 23d of May, 1842, I plowed up one acre green sward, for the purpose of planting it with corn. After plowing it once, I harrowed it well, and then sowed the furrows. I then marked out the ground so that the rows and hills should stand precisely two feet apart either way. On the 25th of the same month, I planted it, and was careful to put precisely three kernels in each hill: when it was large enough, I hoed it, and continued to hoe three different times. No other tool was used in the process of cultivation, but the hoe—being very careful to keep the weeds and grass down as much as possible, and in hoeing, to leave the ground near level as possible each time.

I permitted the corn to stand until it was fit for reaping, without cutting up or topping.
Between the 10th and 15th November, I began to husk and weigh the said corn. I found the aggregate weight from the said acre, in the ear, 286 lbs., of a good quality.

About the first day of January, 1843, I thrashed all the sound corn that grew on said acre, and

measured it, and found that it fully held out 60 lbs. to the bushel, and it produced *no one hundred and twenty-two bushels* of good merchantable corn. My team and man were occupied one day in plowing the said acre; half a day harrowing; two days labor, planting; six days labor, hoeing; and six days harvesting, threshing and weighing. Total expenses, \$14.

Ira, Cayuga Co.

SAM'L PHELPS.

OATS.—Mr Phelps's Statement.

On the 10th day of May, 1842, I had 30 loads of manure drawn upon one acre of land, and spread it evenly, or nearly so, and on the 16th day of the same month, I plowed the acre well, and harrowed it thoroughly, and sowed five bushels oats on said acre, and dragged them in. The whole time of plowing and harrowing, was two days; two days harvesting and securing said crop of oats, and four days threshing, cleaning up, and measuring the same: produce, *one hundred and two bushels* of first quality merchantable oats.

In the same field, I sowed one and a half acre to oats, *without manuring*. I took full as much pains in plowing, harrowing, and securing the grain from this one and a half acre, as I did on the other acre. I sowed on this piece, 4-1-2 bushels, and it produced me but 85 1-2 bushels; clearly showing to my mind, that the greatest benefits always arise from a liberal use of manure, if put on the ground in a proper state of fermentation, and especial care taken to distribute it over the surface evenly.

SAM'L PHELPS.

Ira, Cayuga Co.

POTATOES.—Mr Sheffer's Statement.

The soil on which my crop of potatoes was grown, is Genesee flats, a dark clay loam. The land had lain to meadow, six years previous to the potato crop, and about one ton of hay was cut per acre. 35 loads of stable and yard manure was applied in April, which was made the previous winter. The land was plowed once, the latter part of May; then rolled, then harrowed thoroughly, then furrowed 3 inches deep, and 3 1-2 feet apart into rows, and planted the last days of May, and first of June, 30 bushels of Rohan potatoes, cut so as to average three eyes to a piece, and dropped in the furrows one foot apart, and one piece of potato in a place, after which they were covered with a hoe, 4 inches deep. They were hoed twice—the first time a cultivator was used, and then followed with a plow and hoe. The first hoeing was done when the potatoes were about 3 inches high; the second time, when the potatoes were 12 inches high, by plowing, and after hoeing. The crop was harvested the last of Sept. and first of Oct., by digging in the usual way, with a hoe.

Quantity of land, 1 acre and 20 rods: produce, 451 bushels 28 lbs. Expense of crop, \$34 14.

Average yield per acre, on four acres, 401 bushels 10 lbs.

Wheatland, Monroe Co.

GEO. SHEFFER.

RUTA BAGAS.—Mr McCormell's Statement.

The soil on which my ruta bagas were grown, was part sand and part clay;—in potatoes the year before. After the potatoes came off, I plowed the land; also twice in the spring, followed by sufficient dragging and rolling. I then applied 24

wagon loads of good manure from the barn-yard. Seed sown 19th and 20th of May.

Quantity of land, 1 acre: produce, 855 1-2 bushels: expenses, 24 25.

JNO. M'CO NELL.

Canandaigua, Dec. 1842.

SNOW AS A FERTILIZER.

March 17.—The abundance of snow on our grounds for the last seven weeks, and the fall of four or five inches more last night, brought to my mind forcibly the old saying that "snow is the poor men's manure." Is there any ground for this saying? The gentle manner in which the water formed by dissolving snow enters the soil, doubtless leaves the surface of the soil lighter and more pervious to air and light and warmth, than it would be if the same quantity of water came upon it with the pounding force of large rain-drops. The usually more gradual descent of the snow water into the earth, allows the soil to take and retain more fully whatever the water contains that may be serviceable to vegetation. Snows and rain both bring down the ammonia, and animal matters that will make ammonia, that are floating in the atmosphere; but what the rain thus collects it may carry, as it descends rapidly into the soil, below the reach of the plants; or, as it runs off, may carry it to the brooks and rivers. But the snow collecting this ammonia, holds it at the surface of the soil until the snow dissolves, and being thus placed, the ammonia may combine with the decayed vegetable matter near the surface, and be kept there even after the snow-waters have passed away. It may be that falling snow gathers some ammonia and holds it to the surface of the ground until something there lays a firmer hold upon it and retains it. This ammonia is highly important to vegetable growth.

The atmosphere usually contains 21 per cent. in bulk of oxygen and near 79 of nitrogen; but the air in the snow is found to contain only 17 per cent. of oxygen. The air in snow, therefore, has more nitrogen than common air. It may be that this air is peculiarly favorable to vegetation; we, however, know nothing about it.

Probably there is reason for considering snow a fertilizer, and more especially such snow as follows the warm weather of spring; for at that time the air will contain more than its usual quantity of ammonia, because the carcasses of animals that have died in any part of the winter, and the dung that has been dropped, then first putrify and send off their effluvia freely.—Ed. N. E. F.

How Farmers can tell whether Ammonia is escaping from a Dung-heap, even when they cannot smell it.—Hold over the heap a feather dipped in vinegar, and if the ammonia is escaping, white fumes will immediately be perceived.

If the fumes are seen, the heap wants a thin coating of swamp mud, or soil, or some other substance that will hold the ammonia.—Ed. N. E. F.

Fame.—If we would perpetuate our fame or reputation, we must do things worth writing, or write things worth reading.

Pastime.—He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1843.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr King in the chair. Subject—The Honey Bee.

Mr Oliver, of Salem, alluded kindly but firmly to the report of his last week's lecture in one of the agricultural papers, in which he was complained of for what he *did not say*; and rather unkindly treated.

Mr Buckminster replied, and showed that his took Mr O.'s remarks to himself.

After this, Mr B. added, that he wished at these meetings for something practical. He wished to hear about the bee-hive—how we can destroy him. If, said he, the gentleman can tell us this, he will give us something more valuable in relation to bees, than all else that has been told since the days of the Romans.

Besides the moth, there is also a louse which troubles the bee, especially the old bee. How can we destroy this? It used to be said, that by building a fire near the hive, on the evenings of July and August days, you can allure and destroy the miller or parent moth. One gentleman had told him, he knew not how justly, that by setting a pan of whey near the hive, the millers will go to it and be caught.

Mr Oliver. Should a beginner with bees come to me and ask me how he should proceed, I would say to him that it is a good course to make his purchase of a swarm of bees in March: the risk of losing is less than that it is earlier in winter. When you have found a man willing to sell, lift up all hives and learn the condition of each. Where the comb is well laid or built down towards the bottom, and is of a light brown color, and where the swarm is two years old, and where, too, you find upon breathing into the hive, that there is great agitation among the bees—there the swarm is good. A swarm not very large is the best. You may generally transport them safely by turning the hive upside down, and covering well.

The hive may be placed in a bee-house, which you will make plain or ornamental, according to your means and taste. In Europe, they do not shelter the hive in a house, but place it on a post. And where hive-stealing is common, as in England, they often chain the hive to the post.

As soon in spring as the snow-drop and crocus open, the bees will be out. And from that time, they will increase in numbers, so that in May you will begin to look out for a swarming. And how may you know when the swarm is likely to come out? As to the first swarm, no very definite sign of its coming is known. The clustering of the bees on the outside of the hive, is not a sure indication.

Provide yourself in season with a hive, such as you prefer. Dr. Thatcher's hive led the way to many improvements. Next came Mrs. Griffith's, of New Jersey. These are much alike, and each is designed to have the bees work in the lower part of the hive first.

Mr Weeks, of Vt., has made a very good hive; especially his last ones, which let you encourage swarming or not, as you shall choose.

Drs. Bevon and Nutt, of England, have furnished hives. In Dr. Bevon's, you may make the bees construct the comb where you please. Mr Nutt's is a ventilating hive. Any of these are good, and Nutt's, as it enables you to do away with swarming, is especially good for cities. In one of these, Mr O. in 1840, had a

swarm from which he took 141 lbs. of honey, and left 70 pounds.

The mode of hiving. This must often be determined by the place and manner in which they alight. It is said by some, that if you place a long board near the hive, with one end raised three or four feet, they will alight there five times out of six; but his own have always gone to branches of trees.

If you are afraid, put on a bee dress—that is, a veil over the hat, and woollen gloves or mittens on the hands.

Mr O. takes a table—on this puts a sheet—also a few small blocks. Then taking the branch on which the bees are clustered, he lays it between the blocks—then sets on the hive. Next he brings up the corners of the sheet and fastens them. Thus he both keeps the bees in and keeps them cool.

Mr Holman, of Salem—a gentleman (Mr O. said) who has had much experience with bees—prefers to shake the swarm into the hive; but Mr O. thinks it better to put the hive over them. He never rubs the inside of the hive with any sweet or other substance, before putting it over the bees. Have several hives in readiness, for you may have several swarms. A Mr King, of Danvers, had three swarms from the parent hive, and two of these swarmed the first season—making in all five swarms from one hive in the season.

In eight or nine days after the first swarm has left the hive, you may go to the old hive in the evening, and if another swarm is to come out, you will, by putting your ear close to the hive, hear a little peeping noise from the new queen, and she will in that case lead off her colony in a day or two. And the same noise eight or nine days afterwards, will be heard, if a third swarm is to come.

Do not encourage excessive swarming; this weakens the hive and exposes it to the moth. If they swarm too much, you had better restore them to the mother hive; this may be effected by stealing their queen. How is this done? Put your hand into the swarm and take her out. If you are afraid to do this, put the hive into water and nearly drown your bees, and spread them out and pick out the queen. As the bees revive, they will go back to the old home. Or you may get them drunk by burning under them the puff ball that is often found in the pastures, and then may take the queen.

In the first autumn, you must not expect a harvest from your swarms: leave them all the honey that they have made.

How shall you winter your bees? Mr O. has tried various ways. Has put them in the cellar—but the dampness is an objection;—has put them a foot or two under ground, the hive being put in a sugar box, buried with the end down. This last swarm did well, and lost in weight only 7 lbs., while usually the loss on a hive in winter is 20 or 30 lbs. In England, if it not uncommon to bury the hive in peat. But the best way is to leave the hive out of door, above ground, and let the bees take their chance. Here they have a chance to preserve their natural and healthful neatness, by passing about in warm days and voiding their excrements abroad. If shut up, the hive becomes filthy.

Through the winter, Mr O. leaves the front of his spary open; he even lets the sun shine upon the hive; he has put straw in front of the hives, for their comfort, if they happen to fall in their feeble winter flight, but the snows will cover it often, and it is as well to let the bees take their chance, though some of them should perish.

The second season has come. Let your bees work, until they seem to have a good supply of honey in the main body of a new fashioned or improved hive, say until June 10th. Then let them into the side or the

top. What is made here you may take away. Should you want a little honey for summer use, you may put tumbler over a hole in the top of the hive and have the filled. But the principal side or top boxes it is best not to remove until cold weather; for then the bees collect in the main body of the hive, which is the warmest part.

With the common hive you may avoid fumigation; use a fumigation that is not fatal. Take the dried puff ball and burn it with a proper apparatus; that is, put the hive over a tight box, and put your burning puff ball into an iron tube, one end of which is put into the hive and putting your mouth at the other, blow the fumes inward. In ten minutes your bees will be drunk, so they will have fallen, nearly all of them, into the box over which the hive is set. Now take away your hive. The bring another hive; put it upon the same box, and through with the same process; make these drunk and let them fall upon the first; shake the two families together, and should you see one of the queens you may pick her out. When these bees wake up, and get sober, they will live together in peace as one family. If you do not kill one of the queens, there will be dual.

The testimony of one worthy man, of 60 years' experience, is, that the two swarms together will eat more than one. This is strange and unaccountable, yet seems to be true. What the advantage of the course? We save the lives;—the weaker queen usually perishes. What the advantage of saving lives? You have stronger working bees in the spring. The worker usually lives about 6 months, the drone 3 months and the queen 4 to 6 years. The summer and autumn born bees, do the work of spring. These are the or you fumigated. The spring-born ones do the work of summer and autumn. The saving of the autumn bee, therefore, gives you a strong body of workers in spring. Also, by uniting the swarms, you increase the warmth of the hive, and thus cause the queen to commence laying earlier.

[We are obliged to defer the remainder of our report till next week.]

At the conclusion of Mr Oliver's lecture, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted him. Likewise to the Hon. Daniel P. King, for the acceptable manner in which he had presided over the meetings of the winter. To this Mr K. made a brief, but neat and appropriate reply.

THE WEATHER.

Providence, March 20, 1843.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—I would wish to inquire through you, if that old gentleman has lately seen the yellow streak indicating the breaking up of winter? Yours, respectfully,

PROVIDENCE.

We have not heard from him. But keep up your spirits—hope on. The spring promising light made mistake, no doubt: it came before its time. And then it did drive old Boreas off from January, he renewed fight in February, and recovered his dominion. Still then, he has shown the spirit of triumph, spiced with little revenge. But the biter will yet get bit. Spirit will not permit him to 'linger' much longer in her lot.

Seriously. Though we had severe weather in February and March, yet the spring-like temperature of nearly the whole of January, was good evidence that prophetic hues of Christmas mornings, spoke the truth.

Poverty is never a disgrace, unless it be the fruit of idleness or crime.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded or partly exposed, for the week ending March 19.

March, 1863.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	13	31	38	22 E.
Tuesday,	14	24	23	21 N. W.
Wednesday,	15	26	38	23 S. E.
Thursday,	16	26	34	31 N.
Friday,	17	34	36	32 N. E.
Saturday,	18	21	32	30 N. W.
Sunday,	19	20	30	34 N. W.

RIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 20, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 330 Beef Cattle, 540 Sheep, and 40 wine.

Purses.—Beef Cattle—An advance was effected, and a quote to correspond. Extra, \$5.25. First quality, 1.75 a 5.00. Second quality, \$4.50. Third quality, 3.75 a 4.25.

Sheep—We noticed lots at \$1.33 \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.75, and \$5.00.

Swine.—Those at market were sold, but price not made public. At retail, from 4 1/2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bushel. Red Top, 10 cts. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12 cts.—Southern, 8 cts. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 cts. per lb. v. seed, \$3.50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 r cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market is without the slightest change on former quotations.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 55 to 57—Southern, round low, old, 0 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 52—do. white 49 a 50—do New Orleans, 45 a 50—Barley a—Rye, Northern, 53 a 50—do. Southern, 0 a 55—do. Southern, 27 a 29—Northern do, 20 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. —a— Bran, —a—

FLOUR. The principal business of the week has been in Ohio and Southern. The former for home trade, and the latter chiefly for export.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.25 a 0 00—do. n. r. \$0 00 a 1 12 do. free of cargo, \$0 00 a 1 25—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$4 12 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1 14 a 25, \$4 12 a 0—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 0 00—Georgetown, \$4.25 a 4 37—Richmond Canal, \$0 00 a 25 do. City, \$0 00 a 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 00 do. Country \$0 00 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 51 a 00—do. fancy brands \$4 75 a 5 25 — Ohio via Canal, 00 a 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$4.25 a 4.50. Rye, 00 a 00—Initial Meal in bbls. 62 57 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Demand steady, and sales of most descriptions at quoted rates.

Beef—Meas 4 110. new bbl. \$7.50 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 a 8 00—1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. \$11.00 a 00 00—do Clear \$10.00 a 10 50—Meas, 8 25 a 3 75—do Prime 6 50—do 6 50—do Mess 00 other States—do—do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00—do Cargo do do 0 00—do Clear do do \$00 00 a 00—do atter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, unspectred, 9 a 14—do dry, 15 a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston 15, 6 a 00—do South and Western, 0 a 00—Hams, Boston, 7 a 0—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 6 cts. per pound.

We have no material change to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 cts.—American full blood do 32 a 35—do. 3 4 do 22 a 00—do. 1 2 do 23 a 30—1 4 do common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 30—No. 1, do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—0 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 percent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb 10 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CITEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR AND PLUM, OF PEACH AND CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds.

Fruit most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gosnelleries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Honeysuckles, and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and bluss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent either daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. cpiJ1

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country, in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 62 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 75 Washington street, Boston, directed by mail, in Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention, and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. if March 22.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are Cedo Nulli—Early Frame—Early Warwick—Bishop's Early Dwarf—Blue Imperial. Also on hand Early Washington—Early Dwarf—Early Hill's—Dwarf Marrowfat's—Tail co., &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3000 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the New York Poudrette Company. The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in larger quantities than any, probably than all others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the quality he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his interest in furnishing a good article for customers.

Present price \$1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or \$5 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with directions sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent to his Nassau st., New York.

Feb. 15. sw

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention.

Feb. 15.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and d.w.r. of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

10,000 ORANGE AND PORTUGAL QUINCES

At Prince's Linnaean Garden and Nurseries.

These two varieties produce the largest and best flavored fruit that is found in our markets and which have sold at \$3 per hundred in the New York markets for several years past. The climate of New England seems the best suited to produce the finest fruit and most abundant crops.

Having devoted much attention to their culture, we now offer beautiful thrifty trees at very reduced rates by the hundred or thousand, for the formation of orchards. Prices for the different sizes will be sent to all post paid applications.

WM R. PRINCE & CO.

N. B. An immense stock of Ornamental Trees of the various kinds, will be supplied to Nurseries in quantity at low rates,—a Catalogue of which will be sent on application.

Flushing, March 8, 1843. 2w

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

At about as low a price as the same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by CHARLES SMITH,

43 India street.

March 8. 3m

SCIENS : SCIENS !

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Sciens of the very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Sciens can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantities and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

POUDRETTE ! POUDRETTE !

The subscribers keep constantly on hand and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.

Mullberry Trees. Cantons and Mulcatis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. Feb. 1.

Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wishes a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers, By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1.

Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Receipt for Happiness.—It is simply, when you rise in the morning, to form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment, to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving,—trifles in themselves light as air,—will do it, at least, for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, dependent upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. Look at the result: You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is, three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple?—and is it not worth accomplishing? We do not often indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, one that needs no red currant jelly to disguise its flavor, and requires to be taken but once in a day, that we feel warranted in prescribing it. It is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber.—*London Atlas.*

A Disease without a Remedy.—A certain lady went to a physician, in great trouble about her daughter.

"What ails her?" asked the doctor.

"Alas, doctor! I cannot tell; but she has lost her humor, her looks, her stomach; her strength consumes every day, so that we fear she cannot live."

"Why do you not marry her?"

"That we would fain do, and have offered her as good a match as she could ever expect, but she will not hear of marrying."

"Is there no other, do you think, that she would be content to marry?"

"Ah, doctor! that is what troubles us; for there is a young gentleman we doubt not that she loves, that her father and I can never consent to."

"Why, look you, madam," replies the doctor gravely, "then the case is this, your daughter would marry one man, and you would have her marry another;—now in all my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this."—*Selected.*

Bankrupt Law Explained.—"Sambo, what your 'pinion ob dat bankrupt law?"

"Tink him fuss rate, Pompey. I imply for de application myself."

"Just explain him principles."

"Why, you see here now; ject lend me dat haff dollar you got for whitewashing."

(Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.)

"Dere den, den, (says Sambo,) now I owes de shoe-maker tree shilling, and you haff a dollar, beside de grocer's bill;—now, dis haff dollar is all de property I got;—I diwides him according to de debts."

Pompey.—"I take dat haff dollar back."

Sambo.—(with amazement).—"Do you tink dis child green? I'm a bankrupt! you gets your shar wid de odder creditors!"—*N. O. Pic.*

At a religion meeting that was much crowded, a lady persevered in standing on a bench, and thus interrupting the view of others, though repeatedly asked to sit down. A reverend old clergyman at last rose and said, gravely, "I think if the lady knew she had a large hole in each of her stockings, she would not exhibit them in this way." This had the desired effect: she immediately sunk down on her seat. A young minister standing by, blushed up to the temples, and said, "Oh, brother, how could you say what was not the fact?" "Not the fact?" replied the old gentleman; "if she had not a large hole in each of her stockings, I should like to know how she got them on?"—*Old paper.*

Woman.—As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The desire of her heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken; the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams; 'dry sorrow drinks her blood,' until her enfeebled frame sinks under the last external assault. Look for her after a while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to darkness and the worm. You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low;—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler, death.—*Selected.*



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, agree with Mr. Howard's."

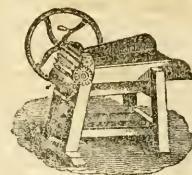
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$20 50, with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

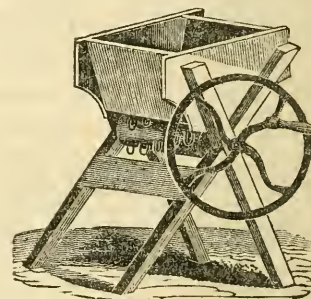
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the root into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACOB, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1843.

[NO. 39.]

N. E. FARMER.

THE HONEY BEE.

Conclusion of Mr Oliver's Remarks at the last Agricultural Meeting.

The Moth.—Grayish white or whitish grey millers are about from May to September. By quick notions, they elude the bees, and gain entrance to weak hives; they deposit eggs under the edges of the hive or on the comb, and afterwards you will see a small whitish worm, with a brown head, lead. This worm grows in size till it becomes as large round as a turkey's quill; and it keeps its body wrapt up in a cocoon: its head is out, but his is so hard that the bees cannot sting it. Making its silken house over its body as it goes along, his worm eats its way through the comb—destroying the work of the bees, discouraging them, and finally causing their destruction, or at least their expulsion from the hive.

A lighted candle at night may allure and destroy some of them, but it will do the same to some of the bees. The most effectual guard against the moth is to make the hive as tight as possible; to keep the swarm strong, by preventing swarms; to wash the floor-board frequently, and to watch and kill as many of the millers as you can find. Thus you may lessen the evil, though you cannot avoid it entirely.

The only diseases his bees have been subject to are dysentery and vertigo. Dysentery he thinks has been cured by cleansing the hive: the vertigo once passes off without assistance from the apiarian.

The louse, spoken of by Mr Buckminster, he had never seen, nor had he heard of it before.

Feeding.—It is sometimes necessary to feed. The best food is honey—and if the hive is not well supplied, it is better to feed in autumn than in winter. A common swarm ought to have 25 lbs. of honey for its winter stores. To put honey outside of the hive, leads to fighting between bees of different hives. A little tin box, with one end passing into the hive and making a sort of trough on the inside for them to feed from, does very well.

The temperature of a hive in the coldest weather, is from 70 to 90°; so that moisture will generally be trickling down the sides. This is often unhealthy: a glass vessel over a hole in the top of the hive, would collect the vapor and condense it, and thus make the condition of the swarm more comfortable.

In spring, when the bees first go out, it encourages and strengthens them, to give them some food.

Vermont Sugar.—Next to Louisiana, Vermont is the greatest sugar-producing State in the Union. The amount of maple sugar made there in 1840, was over 2,539 tons: this at 5 cents a pound, is worth \$255,963 20. The Montpelier Watchman links this is very far below the quantity produced last year, and says that the produce this season will, at the low price of 5 cents, be worth one million of dollars.

DR. PLAYFAIR ON THE PROPERTIES AND CHANGES OF MILK.

Before the Society of Arts in London, Feb. 8, 1843, Dr. Lyon Playfair read a paper "On the Changes and Composition of the Milk of a Cow"—the substance of which, as reported in the London Athenaeum of Feb. 25, is as follows:—

The principal object which the author had in view in this paper was, to draw the attention of practical men to the conditions which effect a change in their dairy produce. An improved mode of analyzing milk is described and followed. The cow being in good milking condition, and at the time fed upon after grass, he ascertained the average amount of her milk for five days, and then proceeded to analyze it. In the first day it was observed that the milk of the evening contained 3.7 per cent. of butter, and of the following morning 5.6 per cent. The deficiency in the first observation is referred to the consumption of a greater portion of the butter or its constituents, from respiratory oxidation during the day when the animal was in the field, than during the night, when it was at rest in the stall. When confined during the day, and fed with after grass in a shed, the proportion of butter rose to 5.1 per cent. When fed with hay, the butter was 3.9 and 4.6 per cent.; when fed with portions of potatoes, hay and bean flour, the butter was 6.7 and 4.9 per cent.; with hay and potatoes, 4.6 and 4.9 per cent.

The author then examines Dumas's theory of the origin of fat in animals, in reference to the foregoing experiments, and concludes, in opposition to that theory, that the butter in the milk could not have arisen solely from the fat contained in the food, while it may reasonably be referred to the starch and other unsaturated elements of the food, as maintained by Liebig. Experiments of Bous-singault are quoted in favor of the same conclusion, and observations of dairymen in different localities. Potatoes are particularly favorable to the production of butter, from the starch they contain; so is malt-refuse. Porter and beer are also well known to be favorable to the production of butter, both in the milk of woman and of the cow, although these fluids do not contain fat. The quantity of casein (cheese) in the milk is shown to be dependent on the quantity of albumen in the food supplied on different days to the cow, and to the supposed destruction of the tissues by muscular exercise. Peas and beans are the food which yield most casein. Pasturing in the open field is more favorable to the formation of casein, while stall-feeding is more favorable to the formation of butter. It is also known that the proportion of butter in the milk of woman, is increased by rest and the diminution of the respiratory oxidation.

Cornstalk Sugar.—The manufacture of this has been attempted with success in several parts of the U. States. The Cincinnati Chronicle notices a specimen made in Illinois, which was as good as the New Orleans sugar. It is estimated that an acre of corn will give 1000 lbs. of sugar.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

MY MOTHER'S BUTTER.

It was as good as ever was made, and so were her pies and symbolis. Who is there, brought up in the country, that has not the same feeling? Who but reverts to his youthful taste, and as his memory furnishes forth the seasons and times when he enjoyed what he still thinks the best of butter, and of every thing also prepared by a mother's hand, and supplied with an unequalled mother's kindness?

All kinds of modes of making and preserving butter, have been presented again and again. To make it good is now so common, that we have almost forgotten that it can be otherwise; and nothing speaks more favorably of the admitted neatness and excellent carefulness of our unparalleled women.

That man of self-esteem, Dickens, who was in our country, admitted the surpassing excellence of our females in literature, and had he been capable, would no doubt have passed a higher eulogium upon them as wives and mothers.

But I am leaving my starting point, and what I thought I should have said ere this, which was not about the mode of making butter, but rather of keeping it for a length of time as good as new.

My mother's mode was to have a barrel about half full of brine, made from Turks' Island (not English) salt, which is the purest as well as strongest. The butter when made, was divided into lumps or rolls of about four pounds each, and put into the brine, and kept below the surface of it by a clean board, cut to fit, with holes in it.

The butter, if well worked at first, never became rancid in the least, and was better twelve months after it was made than at first. The barrel, of course, should be always in a cool cellar—cool in summer, and warm in winter.

The main object in rendering butter proof against spoiling, is to keep it from the air, and when put away, there should be no buttermilk or water in it. I am now speaking of firkin butter.

The Arabs melt their butter over a slow fire, which expels all the watery particles; it will then keep without salt; and the Irish have adopted with success a similar mode for exportation to the East Indies.

The mode of keeping butter in a convenient state for daily use, is what I thought might be new to some of your readers, and which you can, if you think proper, make them acquainted with.

A FARMER.

No young lady of sense, cares a fig for a dandy beau, who prides himself more on the cut of his coat and whiskers, than for the more enduring qualities of the head and heart; and what young man of sense, would not prefer a wife who can cook and wash, and sew and scrub, as a good housewife does, to one who can sing fashionable music, drum on a piano, talk sentimental nonsense, and repeat whole pages of album poetry.—*Lowell Court.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

MANURES—POUDRETTE—TURNIP CROP.

No. 1.

To Farmers.—I would say, there is nothing of more importance to them than manure; and yet many of them act as if it was a matter of the least consequence. A man will plow and plant and toil as if he expected exhausted nature would yield her increase, without once asking himself the question, Does the soil require any aid? And when they do think of manure, yet it is with so little estimate of what is the best, that it really seems of little consequence to them what it is, provided it be what is called manure. I desire the attention of the farmer to some few facts for his serious consideration, as it is now the time of year when it calls for it. Do not be offended when I put the question, Do you know what is manure?—of what it is made? You will probably say it is dung, taken from the horse-stable and cow-yard. To be sure those articles apparently furnish the means of nourishing plants and vegetables, if properly applied; but that mass of matter which is thus taken will afford no nourishment, or but very little, in comparison to its true value, if not treated and applied properly. Listen and read, for a few minutes, what will surprise many of you.

The value of barn-yard manure, whether of horse or cow dung, if left to be operated upon by the rain and sunshine, will soon have extracted from it the thing called ammonia, which it contains, and the refuse mass which is left, will be of little or no value—not sufficient to pay for its cartage to the field. To make the most of barn-yard manure, it ought to be removed day by day, summer and winter, and put under cover in some cool place where it will not ferment, and should be applied as long dung, or raw manure, and put under ground some few inches, as soon in the spring as the season will permit. The only value which there is in that manure, is the ammonia which it contains. The ammonia is a vapor or steam which arises from a heap of manure in a state of fermentation, which nourishes and is consumed by plants, and when the fermentation has ceased, and the vapor passed away, the residue is a dead, inert mass of matter, of no value. If you put it in a heap under cover, so that neither the rain or the snow or sun can reach it, yet it is advisable to cover it over with some earthy substance that is porous, and which will absorb and retain the vapor, and not let it pass off into the atmosphere; and when applied to the land, it should be plowed under some two or three inches, with the least possible delay. It would even pay the expense of the cart following the plow and filling the furrows with more or less of the dung, as required. The heap of dung should be well covered from time to time, as it increases, with any common earth that is porous or friable, or covered with charcoal made fine, which will absorb and retain the ammonia in the heap, if under cover.*

Having explained to you how you may increase the fructifying property of your yard manure fifty fold and more, I now call your attention to another

manure called Poudrette—the cheapest and the best, as far as yet discovered and known, for it is both animal and vegetable matter. The cheapest, because it saves, in the labor of transportation and application to the soil, more than the price of it, between the use of it and barn-yard manure, that has to be carted 200 yards. It was fairly tested the last year. A boy 14 years of age, manured with poudrette more corn ground than two men with a double team did, in the same time, with barn-yard manure. The poudrette cost the tenant \$2 a barrel, and the barn-yard manure was given to him. It proved that the poudrette was the cheapest, because the whole cost, including the labor of the boy, was less than was paid for the hire of the team and labor of two men; and the best, because at harvest the yield was one-third greater in favor of poudrette.

It is not all gold that glitters—neither is all the poudrette that is manufactured made in a proper manner. The ammonia that it contains is all that is of any value in it; and it is to be regretted that the reputation of so valuable a manure has been greatly injured by the bad preparation of it. It is composed of fecal matter, taken from sinks and privies, sometimes called night soil and sometimes Flemish manure, and has been in use in Europe for more than a century. In France, according to the statement of M. J. Bailey, it takes from five to six years to prepare it. At the Lodi manufactory, near the city of New York, under the direction of Anthony Dey, it is made generally, in good weather, in one week. It is prepared by a compound entirely new, which absorbs and retains the ammonia, and is at least 66 per cent. better than what is generally obtained at any other manufactory, as proved by a chemical analysis made by three of the most distinguished chemists in the city of New York—persons who have used the poudrette of the several manufactories, say that Anthony Dey's poudrette succeeds better than any other. The office of the company is at No. 43 Liberty street, N. York. The raw material is not exposed to the weather, as in other factories, nor to the action of the sun, until the vapor or volatile part is absorbed and the mephitic gas rendered inodorous. The Lodi manufacturing Company warrant their manure, provided the application of it is made according to the printed directions, which are furnished without charge.

Turnip Crop.—It has long been a cause of complaint that the turnip crop is destroyed, as well as all sorts of melons and cucumbers, by the fly or bug, which eats up and destroys the vegetables when they are just coming out of the ground. The Lodi Manufacturing company have prepared an article at the cost of \$2 per barrel, containing four measured bushels, which if sowed or sprinkled over the crop when it is coming up, while the dew is on the ground, will drive all animalcules from it, and effectually protect it from their ravages. This is a warranted article. It is also a manure of itself, but has not the strength of poudrette, and it would be well to manure the ground with poudrette, at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre, plowed in from two to three inches deep under ground before the turnip seed is sown.

The Lodi manufacturing company have agents in almost every city or large town in the country, through whom these manures may be ordered, if not, a letter directed to the Company at 43 Liberty street, N. York, will no doubt meet with attention.

March, 1843.

AGRICOLA.

We do not like the tenor of the preceding communication. It shows a disposition to undervalue stable and barn manure. The general remarks upon manures are not such as any practical farmer would furnish. If they come from one interested in the sale of poudrette manufactured by the Lodi Company—and we presume they do—then our readers can see, as well as we can, the circumstances which will influence the judgment of the writer.

We do not like the substance of the communication. Under cover of the general subject of "Manures," it appears to be the author's chief aim to specify and laud a particular article, manufactured by a particular company, in which we are constrained to infer he has a particular interest. There seems to exist, (to borrow a Mesmeric technicality,) a "community of feeling" between his pocket and his pen. But we are sometimes willing to let others speak in our columns, when their view differs from our own.

Communications, the chief object of which is to "puff" one's own commodities or those in which he is directly interested, and which are of vast more consequence to their writers than to our readers, we prefer to receive in the form of advertisements, with the author's name affixed: in any other form, we regard them as unworthy of occupying space in our columns to the exclusion of matters of general interest.

We have no practical acquaintance with the Lodi Co.'s poudrette, and can say nothing of its comparative value; but the use of such as others have manufactured, has led us to regard it as good for some gardening purposes, and for forcing early vegetables—but not worth its cost for general use on the farm.

With these remarks, and without recommending the purchase of poudrette for the farm, we give insertion, though not very willingly, to the article of "Agricola." But by publishing this, we do not put ourselves under any obligation to insert anything more from the same source;—and, moreover, if this is the first of a series upon manures in general, but the poudrette of the Lodi Co. in particular, we cheerfully release the writer from his obligation to forward us the remaining numbers.—Ed. N. E. F.

Silk Manufacture.—The testimony of those who have prosecuted the silk business for a series of years, under ordinary advantages, establishes the fact that silk growing yields a much better profit than ordinary agricultural occupations; and as far as we can judge, there is every probability that the business will sustain itself, even when the bounty laws are repealed. The bounty paid for silk in Massachusetts in 1836, was \$71 37: in 1842, to Oct. 1, it was \$3351 91.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

A foppish young fellow at a ball, in whisking about the room, ran his head against a young lady for which he began to apologize. "Not a word, sir," cried she, "it is not hard enough to hurt a body."

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Porter, he told her he was of mean extraction, had no money, and had an uncle hanged! To which she replied, she had no more money than himself; and that although she had not a relation hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. She became the Dr.'s wife.

*We see nothing in the above positions so peculiarly novel as to be likely to excite the "surprise" of any farmer of common intelligence—and our readers, we think, may safely be presumed to be somewhat conversant with the nature and value of "the thing called ammonia," and with the proper method of managing barn-yard manure: if they are not, it is not because we have neglected to enlighten them on those subjects.—Ed.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

ON ASHES AND SILICATES.

MR. HILL.—I have read in several of the agricultural papers, within a few months past, various accounts of the value of ashes in agriculture, both leached and unleached; and in most cases their application was attended with decidedly beneficial results. But there is a great difference in the value of soapers' leached ashes, and those from the pot or pearl-ash factory. Dr. Dana says, "the soap handler, in leaching ashes, uses about one peck of lime to each bushel of ashes." This is used for the purpose of taking up the carbonic acid in the ashes, which makes the lye caustic; it then readily combines with the oil or grease, and forms soap. The lime used with the ashes is "quick lime," or in other words lime that has had its carbonic acid driven off by the process of burning. After being leached, it is carbonate of lime, from the carbonic acid derived from the ashes, and is chemically the same as before being burnt. Then 125 bushels from the soapboiler's, we get 100 bushels of leached ashes, and 25 bushels of carbonate of lime. The manufacturer of pot or pearl-ash, covers the bottom of his leach tubs with swine-tallow or straw, and puts over it a bushel or two of slack lime, and does not renew the lime again during the season of making; consequently, there is no lime mixed with the leached ashes from the tub.

From the above facts, every one will see there is a material difference in the value and effects of the two kinds. Therefore the farmer that uses leached ashes from the potash, expecting to realize the same results as those do that make use of soapers' ashes, will be likely to meet with disappointment.

I have never seen Dr. Dana's "Muck Manual," but have read a few extracts as published in the agricultural papers. In one of them, the Doctor enters into a calculation to prove that soils are not exhausted of their lime and ashes by cropping or cultivation. For by his figures he makes out that an acre of soil to the depth of six inches, "contains 326 lbs. of lime, and 73,311 lbs. of potash, or nearly 3-4 ton of lime, and 36 tons of potash." Well, every farmer must say there is enough in all this lime and potash in his soil; and I am not at all disputing the Doctor; but if there is so much at amount, I believe it is nearly insoluble, and of little use. Liebig says the lands in Prussia, by long cultivation, become entirely unproductive in wheat, for want of potash in the soil. He says, (if I recollect right, it being more than a year since I have seen his book,) that there is 12 lbs. of potash annually carried off the soil, in the straw and of an acre of wheat—1200 lbs. a hundred years. But according to Dr. Dana's statement, there would be left there, in the soil, 35 tons of potash per acre. Now, Mr. Editor, I am a "plain, practical, every-day farmer," and all attempt to decide, where learned doctors disagree. But being willing to contribute my mite to the benefit of our craft, I will state a few facts, and give my views, with the hope that they may result in further investigations; but not having a happy talent of saying much in a few words, hope you and your readers will excuse the long run I am about spinning.

I think I can furnish a few facts, to prove that the application of ashes to the soil in addition to the 36 tons, is attended with beneficial results. I

believe also the part that ashes perform in agriculture is not fully understood. The general opinion is, that it acts as a stimulant to the growing plants, and a decomposer of vegetable matter in the soil, and perhaps the above opinion is partially correct. I apprehend the most important part ashes perform in agriculture, is in decomposing silica, and rendering it soluble, so as to be taken up by the rootlets of plants, and by proper vessels carried to every part, and there assimilated and applied to the various purposes for which nature intended it, viz: to form the skeleton of the plant or tree, the glaze on the cornstalk and kernel, the outer covering upon wheat and other straw and grasses, &c. &c. The material of this glaze is derived from that kind of rock called quartz, (sometimes called rock crystal, or white flint stone); it is dissolved and rendered soluble by an alkali. Some kinds of trees require a much larger quantity in their structure than others, and produce a much greater amount of ashes, upon being burnt. The burning of wood converts it again to silica; the insoluble part of ashes is mostly siliceous. Oak requires a much larger amount, as it is much heavier than pine wood. To prove the solubility of silica by potash, I will state a few plain facts, because we common farmers want facts, and illustrated in a way that we can understand them. From the fact that lye dissolves the silica in wood, tubs for leaching ashes are usually made of pine, as they are not so powerfully acted upon by the lye as if they were made of oak. An oak tub, after having been used a few times for a leach tub, would have its silica dissolved, and a stave 4 inches in width, upon being dried, would shrink to two inches, wholly in consequence of the dissolving of the silica (gritty part.) But the ashes do not operate upon the vegetable tissue or fibre of the wood.

When it was the custom of farmers' wives and daughters to spin their thread from flax, the next process was to boil it out in lye, to soften and remove the harshness of the thread by dissolving the minute particles of silica, but it did not destroy the strength of the vegetable texture. Manufacturers of paper from straw, go upon this principle: the straw is boiled in lime-water or lye, the glaze upon it is dissolved, and the vegetable fibre is unharmed. From these facts, then, it would seem the alkali acted upon the inorganic, rather than upon the organic or vegetable matter.

Dr. Dana's statement of the amount of potash in the soil, may be correct; but I will try to prove that I am right in my conjecture as to its being insoluble, and therefore inert. Common granite is the prevailing rock in New England, and is composed of three different minerals—quartz, felspar and mica. Quartz is supposed to be of an acid nature—felspar contains 12 to 15 per cent. of potash—mica from 5 to 8 per cent. of potash. Chemists tell us that the rootlets of living plants and trees have the power of decomposing granite rock, to obtain the potash we find in their ashes. "It is said, 'the living plant is a consummate analyst.' I will, though with much diffidence, give you my theory of plants decomposing rocks.

The decomposition of vegetable matter always produces an acid—or in other words, the decaying or rotting, or more properly, the slow combustion of vegetable matter partially converts it into carbon. The oxygen of water combines with the carbon and produces carbonic acid. This acid in its liquid and gaseous form, having an affinity for the alkali in the rock, dissolves it; the alkali dissolves

the silica, (quartz,) and by the endosmose principle of the living plant, the water holding these in solution, is drawn up by the rootlets, and these salts disposed of and assimilated to the purposes designed by the first great cause. In proof of this position, I forward you a piece of rock, not acted upon by the "living plant," but by decomposing vegetable matter, and it will convey to your mind a better idea of my meaning than I can by the pen.

In some situations, there is a superabundance of alkali and silica—in others just the quantum needed; and in others a deficiency. These propositions I think I can explain to the satisfaction of you and your readers. Upon the banks of a small river, running through this town, there is frequently a strip of land one or two rods in width, and sometimes several rods in length, a few feet above the bed of the river. Upon every overflow of the banks by a freshet, there is left upon them a deposit of gravel and fine sand; yet every year these strips produce a tolerably heavy crop of reed-top grass, generally free from any mixture. When secured in good order for hay, it has every appearance of first-rate winter fodder. Yet our cattle will not eat it, unless driven to the borders of starvation. Again, there is a similar kind of grass, only more wiry and jointed, growing upon our gneiss and granite ledges, and frequently quite a quick growth of it, where the soil is but two or three inches in depth. It is reed-top grass, but from its small and narrow leaf and wiry appearance, but few persons would suppose it was the same kind of grass that was growing within six feet of it, where the soil was deeper. The grass on the river bank, from the comminuted and fine particles of quartz, felspar and mica, takes on and in such a quantity of silica, that it is hard and difficult to masticate, and probably it is not so nutritious as if grown where there was more vegetable matter in the soil. That, upon the ledges, the roots of the grass rest directly upon the rock, and decompose it: this contains more silica, and is harder than that upon the river bank. This establishes my first proposition.

There are other situations where all the necessary constituents for a perfect development appear to be rightly balanced. With such spots all our farmers are familiar. They are found wherever the wash from rocky or gravelly roads is carried over grass lands: the wheels of carriages and travel on the road are continually grinding to powder the component parts of stones and rocks in the road, which renders their salts soluble. This with the animal and vegetable matters, are sprayed over the ground by every heavy shower; the result is a heavy crop of grass. Herds-grass in such places is frequently found four or five feet in height, standing perfectly erect till mowing time, and affording palatable and nutritious food for cattle. This I offer to sustain my second proposition.

My third was, that there were other spots where there was an absolute deficiency of potash and silica, but an abundance of nutritious matter. Where a piece of land has the wash of a burn, the grass starts early in the spring, and bids fair to yield a great growth of grass; but for want of stamina it frequently falls or lodges before it bears out, and when made into hay it will weigh light according to its bulk: much of this is occasioned by a deficiency of silica. The same results are frequently exhibited on reclaimed meadows, where there is a great amount of decaying vegetable mat-

ter. A compost of manure, with a large quantity of ashes and fine sand, is the right dressing for such spots.

When the primitive growth of wood on our new lands is felled, and burnt upon the ground, and there is sometimes two or three hundred cords per acre and none of the ashes carried off, we almost invariably obtain a heavy crop of wheat or rye. I have known of more than 50 bushels of wheat, or 60 bushels of rye per acre on such lands. The intense heat shivers up the rocks; the great amount of alkali readily dissolves the disintegrated rock, and, in its soluble state, it forms a stiff stalk, with a hard, thick glaze upon the straw, which prevents the rupturing of the sap vessels: the sap, instead of oozing out upon the stalk and rusting, is carried to the head of the grain and fills it with a heavy, plump kernel. The crops of grass that follow for several years, correspond with the grain crops, but ultimately the vegetable matter is used up, and nearly all the soluble potash is used up—so that the farmer must resort to the plow and manure to get a fair crop again.

Every practical farmer who has attempted to raise wheat on highly manured land that has been long cultivated, knows that it is liable to lodge, and very frequently to rust or mildew. These two evils might, I think, be nearly remedied by the application of the right amount of ashes—if that right amount could be ascertained and obtained by the farmer. As to the amount, he need not fear of getting on too much, if he will just reflect how much is left upon an acre of burnt land where two or three hundred cords of hard wood is converted to ashes; but in all probability a very much less amount would answer. I conceive there is but little difficulty in any or every farmer's obtaining his supply, by plowing up a small patch of sandy or gravelly sward land, and letting the furrows remain till dry, then commence a fire, with a small quantity of wood, and gradually pile on the sods, and very large heaps may thus be converted to ashes. The vegetable matter would be burnt, the particles of quartz, feldspar and mica would be broken and shivered, and thereby rendered soluble, and afford those very salts so essential to a good growth of grain. After the mass had become cool enough to be removed it should be put under cover, to be applied to his wheat ground, after being plowed in the spring. In all probability fifteen or twenty cartloads would have the desired effect, and the good effects would also be felt for several years by the succeeding crops.

Frequently promising crops of wheat are almost entirely destroyed by rust. On highly manured lands, if there happens to be a day or two of warm, steamy, good corn weather, in July or August, at about the time wheat is in the milk, the rush of sap is so great, that if it do not produce apoplexy, it does that which is nearly as bad—it ruptures the tender and inefficient coating in the stalk; the sap vessels burst; the sap exudes and forms a coat of rust, and the crop is nearly ruined. In some of the agricultural papers the last year, I read an account that wheat never rusted where it was sowed upon an old coal hearth, and that grass and other crops always succeed well and were luxuriant. I think this was attributed to the remains of the charcoal; but perhaps a part might be justly attributed to some other cause—to its furnishing a thicker coat of glaze to the grain, and preventing the rupturing of the sap vessels.

I might cite a great many more facts in addi-

tion, to satisfy any one of the benefit of adding to our cultivated soils, potash in a more soluble state than we find it, as locked up in sand, gravel, stones or rocks. You will find some of them in Mr. Colman's Fourth Report, viz: Mr. Haggerston's compost of peat and barilla; Mr. Jarvis's account of glass factory manure; Mr. Whipple's statements in regard to the value of saltpetre or nitre—that being about one-half potash; 102 lbs. of nitre contains as much potash as 79 lbs. of pot or pearlash of commerce. He applies about 150 lbs. to the acre.

But ashes are also useful in agriculture for neutralizing acids in soils, and for the formation of nitre or saltpetre for agricultural purposes.

In the 6th number (June, 1842,) of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, there is taken from the Albany Cultivator, an article on, or review of, Dr. Dana's Muck Manual. In this article there is a statement made by the Doctor, and another by the reviewer, which I think are calculated to lead to erroneous conclusions. The Doctor says, his first principle in agricultural chemistry is, "one rock, and consequently one soil."—from this, he lays down his second principle, "that rocks do not affect the vegetation which covers them." The reviewer says that "rocks certainly exert a powerful influence on the soil that covers them, in many cases," but this, he says, "is owing to their physical condition, and not to their chemical constitution." Now I think, to the mind of every farmer, the plain English of the above would be this: All soils are derived from rocks; all rocks are chemically the same; ergo, the chemical constituents of rocks never affect vegetation.

For the sake of many of our farmers, I wish the above was true; but the weak and sickly appearance, and light and short crops of corn, we every year see growing upon soils containing sulphate of iron—iron pyrites—or what farmers more commonly call brimstone rocks, proves the above doctrine untrue. There are six thousand of acres of land in this State, that once yielded heavy crops of corn, that now with a dressing of fifteen or twenty loads of manure, will not give more than the same number of bushels of corn, and without manure it would not yield five bushels per acre; and this decrease in amount of crop, is almost wholly in consequence of sulphurous or sulphuric acid in the soil, derived from the disintegration of rocks containing sulphur and iron. Hundreds of our farmers have dug solid and heavy rocks from the soil, and laid them into wall, and soon the oxygen of the air and water combines with the iron, and it is decomposed and converted to an oxide or rust; this sets the sulphur free, and that combines with oxygen and forms sulphurous or sulphuric acid, according to the amount of oxygen in combination with the sulphur. This renders the soil acid, and unfortunately, the more this land is worked by the plow and harrow, the worse it is, by exposing the stone more and more to the action of the oxygen and eliminating increased quantities of sulphur.

When corn is planted on lands, containing this acid, derived from such rocks, it generally looks well and promising for a few weeks, at least as long as the plant draws its nourishment from the decomposing kernel. But after the rootlets on the main roots are formed, and they begin to fulfil their office, by absorbing water from the soil, a reaction takes place, and the plant remains stationary for several weeks—the leaves assume a reddish pur-

ple color, the main root is corroded or rusted off, to the length of one or two inches, and the farmer generally lays all the blame to worms, when in fact, there may not be a dozen in an acre. After a while, a new set of roots start out at the lower joint, but so few and weak, the crop is light, and a large portion of the corn in attempting to cut it, is pulled up at harvesting, by the sickle.

I think upon inquiry among farmers having lands containing this kind of rock, you will find hundreds that will confirm my statements. Here the inquiry may arise, is there any remedy? Yes: unleached ashes will neutralize the acidity of such soils, (precisely as saleratus does sour dough,) by combining with the free acid of the soil and forming a neutral sulphate of potash. But I have my doubts about plaster of Paris being useful on such soils, for it is composed of 40 parts sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol) and 28 of lime; but the acid is neutralized by the lime, and therefore inert. But reasoning from chemical principles, if we apply to such soils, hydrate or slacked lime, it will combine with the acid of the soil, and the lime will be converted into sulphate of lime—plaster of Paris—and thus remove the free acid from the soil, in the ratio of 40 lbs. of acid to 28 lbs. of lime. It can also be remedied by very heavy dressings of manure; but that is not always within the reach of the farmer.

"It is well ascertained that different soils have different properties, prejudicial to the growth of some plants, and favorable to the perfection of others;" and it would be a most fortunate circumstance if those differences in the properties of soils were better understood, and more generally acted upon by the great mass of farmers. Notwithstanding the bad character I have given soils containing sulphur in excess, for growing corn, (and for many other crops it is equally prejudicial,) yet it is peculiarly favorable to the perfection of others. In Jones's "Conversations on Chemistry," page 136 speaking of sulphur, he says, "it exists in some vegetables, especially those of a cruciform tribe" that is, the tribe of plants consisting of cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish and cress, of every variety. In some respects this family of plants possesses peculiarities contained in no other tribe.

In the December number of the Genesee Farmer, page 185, there is an extract copied from the Farmer's Journal, Eng., on soils, by Wm. Chatterly, from which I make the following extract:

"The state of chemical combinations, in which the various ingredients of the soil are found, also materially influences its fertility, though such combination should differ somewhat for particular crops; for instance, wheat requires that a portion of silicic should be in union with potash; and for clover that sulphur should exist in the soil in the condition of a soluble sulphate. In confirmation of the above theories, I will relate a few facts that have come under my immediate observation. In 1837 I came into possession of an old farm that had no had a furrow plowed on it for 20 years. In one of the fields there were 12 or 15 acres that had been yearly mowed all this time, and did not average cwt of hay per acre. Many of the rocks and stones in the soil were of the brimstone order. That spring I plowed about an acre and a half—being, as far as I could judge, the best land of the field, manured with about 20 loads of manure something over an acre was planted with potatoes the rest with corn. From the friable appearance of the soil and the long time it had laid in grass, expected to have raised a good crop; but in Jul-

nd August, I observed many of the tops wilted and dead. Upon examination, I found the stalks on the surface of the ground to their roots, entirely corroded or rusted off by some cause to me then inexplicable. I think the crop was less than 10 bushels per acre. The part planted with corn amounted to nothing except for fodder. The next year, ('38,) all except one-tenth of an acre was sown in oats—rusted bad. The tenth of an acre was manured with about four cartloads of coarse manure, plowed twice, and sowed with ruta baga out 20th of June—harvested 1st of November—timed close, and accurately measured, and the yield was 100 bushels—or 1000 per acre. In '39, the produce of turnips was very good. The years '40 and '41, in consequence of drought, the turnip mostly failed to vegetate, and what few did, the insects destroyed. The past season, ('42,) I planted three small pieces of land with squashes and pumpkins. They were destroyed by the black rot: one of the pieces was set out with ruta baga plants in July; several very warm days succeeded, and the tops were killed to the surface of the ground; and it was many days before they showed signs of life. When they were harvested in November, many of them were the largest turnips ever saw. The other pieces were sowed late in July with English turnip seed, by merely hoeing them in, and nothing farther was done to them till they were harvested. The product was nearly 20 bushels of as fine turnips as ever I saw. I cannot omit but the sulphur in the soil exerted a beneficial influence upon the growth of the turnips.²⁷ My experience of four years in cultivating clover upon this kind of land, fully confirms Mr. Chatrley's statements; but from the length of this paper I must forbear to go into particulars.

The opinions I have expressed in this communication, I trust are correct; what I have stated as facts, I believe are so, but if I am in an error, I am all the happier to be set right, as I have no favorite theories that I wish to establish at the expense of truth.

LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H., Feb. 1843.

Early Cucumbers.—The following has been used by the writer an easy and successful way to see them. Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hot-bed, and plant the cucumber seed upon them: when the stems are two or three inches long, the pieces of turf are removed, plants, roots and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth, and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than those planted on open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where grass has been inverted the previous summer or autumn. The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape the frost.—*Selected.*

Corn Bees-wax.—Some rogue has been supplying the merchants of St. Louis with large quantities of "bees-wax" made chiefly of corn-meal. He sold to one house several hundred pounds, at 22 cts. per lb., being about 2 cts. less than the price of genuine. Five parts of the corn-meal were combined by a chemical process with one part of bees-wax, and the whole run into a cake, which, says the St. Louis Republican, would defy the judgment of the best connoisseur.

Look not to the praise of men for your deeds, but rather regard the decision of conscience.

From the Boston Cultivator

MUSCLES AS MANURE.

Having often seen a request in your paper that farmers would write to you, giving their experience, and having had some experience in the article of muscles (or *Mytilus*) as a manure, I here give you what information I can respecting them.

I have used muscles two years as a top-dressing on my mowing lands, and the result has far surpassed my most sanguine expectations. My first experiment was with twentyone cartloads. It was spread as follows, in heaps of six shovels full in a heap—the heaps were ten feet apart—where it remained until the next spring; and after the frost was well out of the ground, it was spread, care being taken that none should remain on the spot where the heap stood. The result was as follows: I cut that season four tons of good English hay, and the year before I cut but one ton on the same piece. I will also state that there was large quantities of Roman wormwood on the land before I spread muscles on it, and it has been all killed out in this manner.

Muscle beds are found in most of our harbors, and amongst our islands on the coast. The way that we procure them in this place is by means of a scow. I live about four miles from a muscle bed. I take two men with me; we generally start on the first of the ebb tide, so as to get on to the bed before the tide leaves it; then we get out on the bed, and shovel in on both sides; we load the scow in about an hour and a half. She will carry about twentyfive cartloads.

I haul it out on my land as soon as I get it, in heaps, as before stated. The reason that I do not spread immediately is, that it is so wet and lumpy, and by letting them remain over winter, the frost slacks them, and in the spring they spread like ashes. I think that muscles will do much better on clayey land than on gravelly land. I know of places on the shores of Massachusetts where a man could drive his team off on the ice to muscle beds at low water, and get muscles in the winter when he could do nothing else.

I know of a farmer about forty miles from this place, who cuts annually one hundred tons of hay; all his stock consists of one cow and two yoke of oxen. Another instance I know of, in this town, where one scow load of muscles was put on the land eighteen years ago, and has had nothing done to it since, and still cuts a good crop of hay. I have now on my land twelve scow loads ready to spread in the spring, and next fall I will write you the result. I have given you all the information in my power respecting muscles.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. F. TYLER.

Live honestly, hurt nobody, and render to every one his due. To these three general precepts, Justinian has reduced the whole doctrine of law.—*Blackstone.*

To divest milk of the taste of turnips, &c. upon which cows have been fed, put into each pail of milk, when fresh drawn from the cows, one pint of boiling water. The heat of the water dispels the odor of the turnip, which becomes volatile as the temperature of the milk is increased. This has been practiced by the writer, and proved to be effectual.—*Selected.*

Substitute for Glazed Frames in Hot-beds.—In the *Rheinlandische Gartenzeitung* is described a substitute for the glazed frames of hot-beds and green-houses, which deserves the attention of florists. Instead of glass, the frames are covered with a fine white cloth of cotton. In order to render this more transparent, and enable it to resist moisture, it is covered with a preparation, the ingredients of which are four ounces of pulverized dry white cheese, two ounces of white slacked lime, and four ounces of boiled linseed oil. These three ingredients having been mixed with each other, four ounces of the white of eggs, and as much of the yolk, are added, and the mixture is then made liquid by heating. The oil combines easily with the other ingredients, and the varnish remains pliable and quite transparent.

The expense of a forcing bed arranged in this manner is inconsiderable, and it yields at the same time many other advantages. Such a hot-bed needs not the anxious attention required by the ordinary ones covered with glazed frames. During the strongest rays of the mid-day sun they do not require any particular covering or shade; the atmosphere therein preserves a nearly equal temperature almost the whole day, and requires only to be changed from time to time, according to circumstances. If such a bed is provided with a soil of horse-dung, and a proper thickness of some fertile, finely sifted mould is spread thereon, layers of all sorts of flowers, early vegetables, and other plants, may be reared from seeds in it.—*Annals of Chemistry.*

Guanos.—The Liverpool United Brokers' Circular states that 2600 tons of the new manure called guano, have been recently sold in this town, at from 10l. to 12l. per ton. This quantity will raise ten thousand acres of turnips, as four cwt. per acre has been found sufficient for that purpose. With that quantity, which at the present price will cost only two pounds, we ourselves raised larger crops of turnips last year than we were able to raise with eight pounds' worth of common manure.

If the original importers of this valuable manure had been satisfied to offer it to the public at the present price, the consumption would have been ten times as great as it is now; for having tried guano with every description of crop, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the cheapest and most valuable manure ever introduced into this country. As we are buyers, not sellers of the article, our praise of it is at least disinterested.—*Liverpool Times.*

Remarkable Plowing Match.—A plowing match lately took place in the vicinity of Cleland House, Lanarkshire, which excited considerable interest from the novel circumstance of the rival plowmen being two Members of Parliament—Capt. Dalrymple and Edward Horsman, Esq. Both went to work like old hands, and produced capital furrows. The land plowed by them was named, amid deafening cheers, "The Members' Acre." This is as it should be; and we congratulate the landed aristocracy in possessing members who are disposed to acquire knowledge of agricultural pursuits, with a view to promote the interests of their tenants, instead of squandering away in scenes of fashionable frivolity, the hard-earned money wrung from an over-taxed and oppressed peasantry.—*Scotch paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843.

SPRING WORK.

The cold and snows of the present month, will cause farmers to be later than usual in commencing the operations of plowing, sowing and planting. For this reason, there is more than ordinary need of laying the most economical plans that are possible in the way of saving labor. Such work as can be done while the snow is on the ground, should be attended to forthwith.

The tools may be looked up and put in good order; fencing stuff may be fitted for use; the topping of willows, poplars, &c. to obtain summer fuel, may be done; old apple trees, &c. may have their dead branches removed and worked up.

Those who have their manure under cover, may perhaps take it, or at least a part of it, to the fields. Whether this will be a good course, may turn upon the probable driving or press of work upon the farm in the latter part of April and in May. There will be some waste to the manure if taken out now and dropped upon the snow, but then it is not improbable that this loss will be compensated by the better opportunity to plow and harrow thoroughly, and to get the seed in the ground at the best season. As to this, each farmer must judge for himself. The manure, if put in a compact and well formed heap, and covered with snow enough to prevent much evaporation until the probable time when a coating of soil or meadow mud can be applied to it, probably will not waste much. We have put out the most of ours already in small heaps, to be spread and plowed in as soon as the state of the land will permit. We have two reasons for this—our team will not be adequate to carrying it out comfortably while the ground is soft—and our work will be thrown back too much by delaying the carting of the manure until the time of planting. We will not maintain that we have practiced good husbandry in doing as we have done—but we were willing to make the experiment.

The Compost Heap.

Those who provided swamp mud or peaty matters last autumn or during the past winter, may put their manure in a heap and cover it well with the mud; after the manure has become warm, let the whole be thrown over, and a little dry slaked lime or some ashes be evenly mixed in; then put a thin coating of mud or soil over the whole and pat it with the shovel. The mud that is intermixed and that makes the covering, will be penetrated by the gaseous ammonia of the dung and will make good manure. By processes like this, the manure heap may be much increased in value. The common representation is that where the process of composting is properly conducted, one load of dung, a cask of lime or its equivalent in ashes, and two loads of swamp muck, will be as valuable as three loads of dung. We presume it is; but we would not advise inexperienced hands to put more mud than they do dung; especially where the compost is to be used this spring.

Early Peas.

We would say to farmers who raise peas only for their own use, and who yet like to get them in pretty good season, plow your land well as soon as it is in a good state for working; then cover the ground well with horse dung or other warm manure; then back-furrow or ridge up the ground, and put the peas on the ridge—they will do much better up there, than they will put upon manure that is buried in a furrow. Or if you will

have all the manure in the drill, then just make a little mark along the surface of the ground and cover the mark with the manure; then with the plow turn up the soil and make a ridge over the manure and put your seed on the ridge. Hill's Early and the Cedo nulli are the earliest.

Early Potatoes.

Prepare your ground in the same way, and set your seed, the small or seed end up. Let this end come near the surface of the ridge. These early vegetables will do much better if the seed is put up on a ridge than if put down in the furrow.

If you are anxious to get them quite early, you may sprout them in a box, set in some warm place, and when you come to plant, be careful not to break off the sprouts.

THOROUGH WORKING OF THE SOIL.

It is a common fault with our farmers to plant and sow before they properly prepare the ground. There is too much of the "cut and cover" system in our plowing: we generally take too wide furrows and of too little depth. Thorough plowing, excepting on some new and light lands, is highly serviceable to the after growth. The English and Scotch mode is to plow not more than 9 inches wide, where the furrows are 8 or 9 deep. We should do well to conform our practices in this respect much more nearly to theirs than we now do. But the slightest is not limited to the work by the plow; we do not use the roller and harrow (or drag) enough. We mention the roller here, because this instrument ought in most cases to follow the plow immediately; where it does it crushes lumps and puts the soil in a state to be well pulverized by the harrow. A harrowing, after the roller, we know is much more serviceable than it is where the roller has not passed. The common habit too, of considering the ground as having been harrowed enough, when the team has drawn over the ground once a frame in which teeth are set six inches apart, is a bad one. The harrow should go North and South, East and West, North east and South-west, North-west and South-east. When this has been well done, the land may be fitted to receive the seed.

This thorough pulverizing of the soil, we recommend as a process that gives a speedy return; we believe that the first crop is enough larger to pay for the extra labor.

We had the curiosity, the other day, to look into a book upon the homœopathic system of medicine. What we think of the system, is of no consequence. But we there found the advocates of that system maintaining that the thorough grindings or rubbings to which they subject their medicines, greatly develop their latent powers, and cause them to be highly efficacious in exceedingly minute doses. Whether this be so or not, we could not help thinking that the grinding down and thorough pulverization of the soil would greatly multiply the powers of that, and cause wonders as great as any of the many astonishing medical cures of the day.

PLAYFAIR ON MILK.

The article on our first page, copied from the London Athenæum, is apparently only a concise and hasty report of the leading points of an extended lecture. We should be glad to learn a few things more than this article states, before we can estimate the value of its deductions. Was the whole of the milk which was drawn at evening or in the morning, well mixed together before a portion was taken out for analysis, or did Dr. Playfair take out what he wanted for his purpose, without mixing whether it was of the first or of the last drawn? All who are familiar with the dairy, know that

the last drawn quart is much richer in cream than the first. Did Dr. Playfair regard this fact and take a fair average? We know nothing to the contrary. If he did, the analyses may be of much value—but if he did not, we should regard them as worthless. Presuming that he did, his inference that the cow will make more butter from the same quantity of milk, if kept in the stall, than if turned out to pasture, seems to be perfectly fair.

There comes up a question here, which we are inclined to put to dairymen, though we can make no answer to it. As exercise takes the butter from the milk, and as the last drawn milk is the richest, we wish to ask whether time may not cause the butter to diminish. The milk that is drawn last, is, more likely than otherwise, the last that is formed. Now, may it not be that from the time it is formed in the cow until it is drawn from her, the milk is giving off a part of its butter to be consumed by the oxygen of the cow's breath? Should it be so, then there will be much economy in milking often.

The assertion in that article that "potatoes are particularly favorable to the production of butter, from the starch they contain," we receive with much distrust. That they contain much starch, and therefore ought on the principles of Liebig and Playfair, to produce much butter, is obviously correct; but that they do furnish milk that is rich in cream, is, we think, opposed to the common observation of those who are accustomed to feed and milk cows.

That the milk is formed, not from the food directly but that the food first becomes flesh, and is then changed from tissues into milk, we are not surprised to hear advanced, because we know that when cows are first removed from a short pasture to abundant feed, there is but little if any increase of milk at the first milking—even at the second the increase is much less than of the following day.

All these deductions of science are interesting and valuable. Those who are trying to throw light upon agriculture from the laboratory, are already helping us to understand many things that have been mysterious and they give promise of furnishing more and more instruction every year.

MR BARTLETT'S ARTICLE ON FERTILIZERS.

We have given much space to the article of Mr Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., because the accounts we have received of him, lead us to suppose that he is the most thoroughly scientific of all the laboring farmers of New England; and because the article itself contains many valuable opinions and facts. The suggestion that the exposure of the dried turf of a sandy soil to the action of fire, will give us a very valuable fertilizer, is worth of remembrance, and of being put into practice next August or September, by hundreds of farmers.

It will be seen by the advertisement, that the price of Dr. Dana's Muck Manual has been reduced to 63 cents. Cheap enough for so valuable a work. For sale at Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse.

He that to what he sees, adds observation, and what he reads reflection, is in the right road to knowledge, provided that, in scrutinizing the hearts of others, he neglects not his own.—Lacon.

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of trick and duplicity himself, than straight-forward and simple integrity in another.—Ib.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North easterly exposure, for the week ending March 26.

	March, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	20	19	31	29	N
Monday,	21	26	34	31	N. W.
Tuesday,	22	14	32	28	N. E.
Wednesday,	23	22	33	18	E.
Thursday,	24	10	40	33	N.
Friday,	25	18	40	30	S.
Saturday,	26	22	36	26	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 27, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 475 Beef Cattle, 870 Swine, 50 Beef calves unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week for the like quality were hardly sustained. A small number Extra \$5.12 a \$5.25. First quality \$4.75 a 5.00 second quality, \$4.25 a \$4.50. Third quality, \$3.75 a 25.

Sheep.—None at market.

Pigs.—A lot to peddle, prime quality, 4 for sows and for barrows. Also a lot 3-4 and 4-3-4. A lot of pigs 4-3-4. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Correlated with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bushel. Red Top, to 50 cents. Clover.—Northern, 12 to 13c.—Southern, 8 9c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30c. per lb. v.ary Seed, \$4.00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 r cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There have been no arrivals of any importance since the 1 report, and prices for Corn have improved about 2 cents bush.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 56 to 58.—Southern, round low, old, 60 a 60.—Southern flat yellow, new, 54 a 55.—do. white 51 a 52.—do New Orleans, 60 a 60.—Barley a—Rye, Northern, 60 a 60.—do Southern, 55 a 55.—do Southern, 27 a 29.—Northern do. 30 to 31.—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. —a— Bran, —.

LOUR. The supplies having come in slowly from the north and from New Orleans, sellers have rather had the advantage of the market.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.25 a 4 37.—do. cr. \$4.00 a 4 12.—do. free of galls, \$4.25 a 4 37.—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 12 a 0 00.—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/2 a 3, \$4 12 a 0 00.—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 0 00.—Georgetown, \$4.25 a 4 37.—Richmond Canal, \$0.00 a 4 25 c.—City, \$0.00 a 1 00.—Petersburgh, South side \$0.00 a 0 00 c.—Country \$0.00 a 0 00.—Genesee, common, cash, \$1 87 a 1 90.—do fancy brands \$5.00 a 5 25.—Ohio via Canal, \$0.00 a 0 00.—do do New Orleans, cash \$4.50 a 4 75. Rye, \$0.00 a 0 00.—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a good demand for Provisions during the past week, and prices are rather better ported.

Beef.—Mess 4 100. new bbl. \$7.50 a 8 00.—Navy—\$7.00 a 7 50.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25.—do Prime \$4.00 a 4 50.—Pork—No. 1 clear 1 00 bbl. \$11.00 a 0 00.—do Clear \$10.00 a 10 50.—Mess, 5 25 a 3 75.—do Prime \$6.00 a 6 50.—do Mess a other States—2 a —do Prime do to \$0.00 a 0 00.—Cargo do, 0 a 0 00.—Clear do do \$0.00 a 0 00.—do, 17, 15 a 17.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 0 00.—do 1/2 and Western, 6 a 0 00.—Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 00.—do 1/2 and Western, 0 a 0 00.—Cheese, Ship's and meal, 6 do new milk, 5 a 6 c.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 5c. per pound.

There have been further sales of American fleece at foreign prices.

Merino or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33.—do 34 a 35.—do 00.—do 1-2 do 30 a 34.—do 3-4 and common do 25 a 27.—Smyrna Sheep, do 20 a 23.—do unwashed, 10 a 13.—Bengasi do 10 a 15.—Saxony, clean, 00.—Buenos Ayres unwashed, 7 a 10—

do do, picked, 12 a 16.—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 25 a 30.—do 1-1 do, 1 do, 23 a 25.—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20.—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales New Hampshire inspection, 50 bales, for foreign shipment, at 11 cents, cash.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 12 a 12 1/2. 2d do do do 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL FORD, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do, Plum do, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, free of expense. Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees. Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 29.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 600 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees, among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders to mail, addressed to WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR AND PLUM, OF PEACH AND CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained. Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. eptJt

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are Gode Nulli—Early Frame—Early Warwick—Bishop's Early Dwarf—Blue Imperial. Also on hand Early Washington—Early Dwarf—Early Hill's—Dwarf Marrowfats—Tall do., &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

YOUNG FARMER WANTED.

A young man is wanted on a farm—he must be well qualified to take care of Stock, and be familiar with the duties of a farm. The best testimonials will be required. To such a person permanent employment will be given. March 29.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant. Apple Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees. Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlias and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety. Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention, and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. If March 22.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3000 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than a 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the New York Poudrette Company. The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in larger quantities than any, probably than all, others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the quality he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his interest in furnishing a good article to his customers.

Present price \$1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or \$3 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with directions sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent 118 Nassau st., New York. Feb. 15. 6w

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging one foot in height. Also, Pent Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1/2. Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lion's Law.—A laughable incident took place in Liverpool recently. A man connected with Mr Wright's menagerie, exhibiting in that town, was arrested for debt. After some conversation with the sheriff's officer, he invited him in to view the collection of animals, previous to his accompanying him to "durance vile." The officer agreeing, they entered the enclosure, and the menagerie man after describing to his friend each of the animals, concluded his politeness by entering the cage with the lion, which latter feat highly pleased the officer, who was waiting to conduct his entertaining friend to prison. Finally he notified the man of the menagerie that he was ready to go—but, judge of the officer's consternation, when the man in the cage assured him that he was not ready to go, but preferred the company of the lions of the forest to the lions of the law, and said it was his intention to stay where he was until after twelve o'clock on that (Saturday) night, when the strong arm of the law would be powerless. Threats and persuasions were alike unavailing; all the satisfaction that the officer and his attendants, whom he had called to his aid, could get from the man with the lions was, that if they wanted him, they might come and take him. Not having the spook to "beard the lion in his den," they declined the invitation. After some time the plaintiff appeared, and was so well pleased with the joke, that an amicable arrangement took place.—*English paper.*

Syllogisms by Dogs.—There is a chapter in one of our metaphysical works showing how dogs make syllogisms. The illustration is decisive. Thus, a dog loses sight of its master, and follows him by scent till the road branches into three; he smells at the first, and at the second, and then, without smelling further, gallops along the third. That animals should be found to possess in perfection every faculty which is necessary for their well-being, is nothing wonderful: the wonder would be if they did not. But they sometimes display a reach of intellect beyond this. For instance, dogs have a sense of time, so as to count the days of the week. My grandfather had one who trudged two miles over Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well-authenticated example. A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a Catholic as himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his master, and when he died, refused to eat, and died also.—*Southey.*

An Intelligent Dog.—A friend of ours in an eastern city, relates the following anecdote of his Newfoundland dog. On a certain Sunday, after church, the family were all assembled in the drawing room, and every member of it, with one exception, occupied in reading. The dog, after making a reconnaissance of the party, proceeded of his own accord to the library, and taking down a book from the shelves, returned and presented it to the individual who was unprovided with one.—*Troy Whig.*

What word is that of six letters from which two may be taken and nine remain? Be-nign.

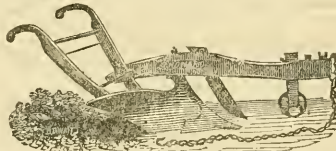
A Practical Jest.—A man named Moore, who deals in young trees, shrubs, seedlings, and other juvenile vegetables, near Carlrow, was knocked up, lately, at an unseasonable hour, by a traveller, who asked if he did not keep a "nursery." "Yes," said he. "Well, then, here's something in your line." Before he could open the door, his customer had gone off at a smart trot, and left a nice little child on the threshold.—*English pap.*

The best distinction we ever heard drawn between railway and coach accidents, was that given by an old knight of the whip. "If," said he, "you gets comfortably capsized from a coach into a ditch by the roadside, *there you are*; but if you gets blown up by an engine, run off the track, or run into by another, *where are you*?"—*Id.*

Dr. Lathrop was a man of genuine piety, but much opposed to the noisy zeal that seeketh the praise of men. A young divinee who was much given to enthusiastic cant, one day said to him, "Do you suppose you have any *real religion*?" "None to *spcak of*," was the excellent reply.

Moderate Drinking.—Old Guzzlefunction having drunk nine mugs of cider at a neighbor's house one evening, observed upon rising to leave, "I believe, neighbor T., I'll take a *little* more of your cider. I love good cider as well as any body, but as for swilling it down as *some* people do, I never could."

A man told his Irish servant to wake him at six o'clock. Pat waked him at four—observing, that "he came to tell him he had two hours yet to sleep."



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try *Prouty & Mears*, but if your land is *heavy, hard, or rocky*, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

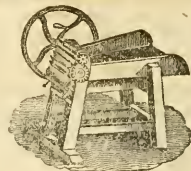
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$25 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

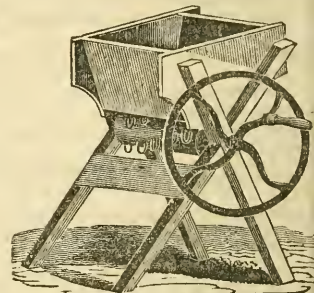
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay, & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most potent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cut two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as was claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and used together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. A great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYPE CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. L. DEARY, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient means of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.

200 " " Trunk and leading Chains.

200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to furnish subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[L. XL.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1843.

[NO. 40.]

N. E. FARMER.

ANALYSES OF INDIAN CORN, RUTA BAGA AND POTATOES.

The Baltimore Farmer copies from our paper Dr. Dana's communication, and remarks upon it as follows:

The letter of Professor Dana, which we have copied into our paper today, is one of deep interest to every agriculturist; first, because it contains an analysis of *Corn*, made by him—than whom no one is more competent to make it on accurate principles—and secondly, because, as far as we are aware, it is the first that has been made of this grain, which, of all others, is of the most importance to the farming interests of our country, it constitutes fully nine-tenths of all the bread consumed by them. Every one knows, and is long known, that the flour made of it is most wholesome and nutritious; but very few indeed are aware before, that every hundred pounds of it contain upwards of 89 pounds of nutritive matter calculated to impart body and strength to flesh, muscles and fat, and that upwards of 88 pounds of that consist of those principles of nutrition, of which fat is formed; nor were they previously aware, that the principles which contribute to the formation of the flesh, existed in so minute proportion as but a little over one and a quarter cent.

These are important facts—facts which, if properly improved, may lead to results of deep moment to a pecuniary point of view in the feeding of stock.

By the same analysis, it will be seen that ruta baga possesses but 14 per cent. of nutritive matter, potatoes 26.41; so that every bushel of potatoes, in the fattening or keep of stock, is nearly the equivalent of two bushels of ruta baga; that one bushel of corn is worth as much as 6 5-14ths of ruta baga, or 3 11-26ths bushels of potatoes, in the fattening of stock, so far as the creation of *flesh* and *fat* are concerned. These conclusions, however, we think are subject to some qualifications, upon a score of the value of distention, as we are of opinion that it is as important to keep the stomach and intestines of an animal in a state of healthful distention, as it is that which he may eat shall contain the properties of nutrition; and from the high-concentrated state of nutritious matter in Indian corn, it would, perhaps, be unsafe to give it in such quantity, at a time, as to fill those organs just named.

If this suggestion be well founded, then, something is to be conceded, as of value, to the greater stock, which a quantity of ruta baga or potatoes, containing the nutritive matter of any given quantity of Indian corn may possess; hence it would, therefore, not be exactly accurate, to say, that the nutritive value of corn, and the roots named, were disproportionate, as would appear from the analysis.

This analysis presents one other curious fact—this is—that while the corn gives over 88 per cent. of the *fat-forming* principles, and the potato

only a little over 24 per cent.; that in the *flesh-forming* principles, the *potato* greatly exceeds the *corn*, the former yielding 2.07, whereas the latter only gives 1.26—and strange as it may seem, the ruta baga, which contains but 13 per cent. of *fat-forming* principles, is within a fraction of being as rich in the elements of the *flesh-forming* principles, as is corn; their relative proportions being as 1.26 to 1.

In contemplating and reflecting upon these facts the inquisitive, observing mind will ask these questions. As the *flesh*, that is the *lean*, of animals, is the seat of the muscles, arteries, veins, bones, &c. is it consistent with an enlightened view of animal economy, to feed young animals upon such substances as are calculated to produce such a state of obesity, as might prevent the regular expansion and vigorous growth of the enumerated parts? Would it not be better, by adopting a compound system of feeding, that is, by mixing a *limited* quantity of meal with a *large* body of roots, to counteract the tendency of too much grain to create fat? Would it not be best in the *early* stage of fattening stock, to feed on roots, and thus encourage the increase and enlargement of *flesh*? Would it not be conducive to the increase of *size*, if young animals, in a growing state, were fed upon such substances as promote the growth of *flesh* rather than *fat*? In reflecting upon these questions, and the natural conclusions to which they lead the mind, our memory recurs to a remark we heard made many years since, by a shrewd Yankee farmer. He was conversing upon the subject of hog raising, and observed, that he always liked his pigs to *work* for their living, until they were ten or twelve months old,—that he had always found that the exercise they had to encounter, in procuring a living out of the woods, or on a marsh, was conducive to the *growth of their frames*, and that he could always make pigs, thus raised, weigh more than those of the same age and breed, kept in the pen; that when the period for fattening came, there was something to fill up. Upon our asking him, whether during the grazing months he did not give them any grain, he replied that he did; but not sufficient to encourage fat—that his chief object was in grain-feeding at that time, to render them docile and fond of their home, and merely gave them grain enough to keep their hides a little silky. This was the practice of a plain farmer, who without knowing any thing of the constituent properties of corn, had sagacity enough, from his own keen-sighted observation of effects, to found a system of feeding which would do no discredit to the profoundest philologist and most skillful chemist, and would seem to favor the views indicated by our questions.

We have thrown out these views in the hope, that the importance of the interests involved, may elicit the attention of gentlemen whose attainments qualify them to throw light upon the subject, and in that spirit would ask such gentlemen to favor us with communications thereon."

It is easier to conceal wealth than poverty.

PREPARATION OF CORN.

We publish with pleasure the following communication from a practical farmer, upon the preparation of seed corn. His mode strikes us as being admirable in its design. The tar upon the surface of the corn, causes the coppers in its undissolved state, to adhere to it, and is there more firmly bound by the articles used as a dryer.—*Amer. Far.*

Seed Corn.—The following method of preparing corn for seed, has been pursued by the subscriber, with uniform success, for several years, to prevent its destruction after being planted, by fowls, birds, or even hogs.

Take 1 bushel shelled corn in a basket, and immerse it in water, so hot as scarcely to endure the hand in it—the corn to remain in the water until thoroughly warmed: rinse out the basket with the corn to drain; have then ready some suitable vessel in which to pour it, and put thereon a pint of tar, well warmed, stirring it immediately, until each grain is coated with the tar, which will easily be accomplished while the whole is warm, (and this is the whole design in warming them)—then have 1-2 lb. of coppers ground or finely pulverized, thrown upon the tarred corn and well stirred; then dry the whole by mixing slacked lime, ashes, plaster, or gypsum therewith, when it is ready to plant.

This coating of tar, coppers and lime, &c. is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste, which is the cause of its being free from depredation, and its unpleasantness will not be affected by the moisture of the ground.

I have kept what has been left after planting for 2 or 3 weeks, and then used it for replanting, and it would vegetate well, but not so quickly.

I have also thrown what has been left from planting, of this prepared corn, where pigs and fowls had free access to it, without their eating a grain. It looks very dark and unsightly in appearance, but it nevertheless comes up and grows well.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

NECESSITY OF A CHANGE OF CROPS.

Messrs. Editors.—In a conversation the other day with an intelligent friend, I stated the remarkable fact, that if an animal were to be confined to one particular diet for a certain number of days, sickness, and eventually death, must be the consequence; when he immediately applied the *rational* of the fact to a subject at once so highly interesting and natural, that I cannot help recording it. "Then," said he, "this shows at once the necessity of a change of food to the crop; or which is the same thing, a change of crop to the soil—a *rotation of crops*, as it is called." Now in this little remark, a volume is thrown open to our perusal, and by studying it, I believe we may derive information and advantages at present unknown and unappreciated; and in return for the many useful hints and very pleasant ideas that I am continually reaping and garnering up from the perusal of your paper, I offer the above, in grateful acknowledgment.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PLACE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DUNG-HEAP.

Farmers have generally found out the advantage of having a dung-pit instead of a dung heap; but still the rich drainage of the dung is much of it allowed to run away; the urine from the stables, &c., does not half of it run into the dung, though it is the best part, the essence of the whole; and the privy manure, which is better still, is mostly neglected altogether.

All drainings from the stables, cow-houses, and styes, should run into the pit, and the overflowsings should be caught in another pit, to throw back in dry weather.

The following is a cheap and effectual method of doing all this:—When convenient, the pit should be on the north side of a wall, or of some trees, to shade off the sun; or under a shed, to keep off both the sun and rain; but these advantages cannot always be had without too much cost.

Having selected the best place for your pit, first lay in way soil, peat, or any soil as different as possible from that of your farm, and give it a hollow surface, like a great tea-saucer. Upon this lay potatoe stalks, and any other vegetable matters, easy to ferment, and hereupon a layer of dung. Next a layer of vegetable matter, as peat, turf, bark, rotten weeds, ferns, leaves, or any kind of dead vegetable, to increase your quantity; and so every week, cover your dung from the stables, styes, &c., with three or four times as much dead vegetable matter; thus making up your heap in alternate layers. The urine should all run into the pit from stables and all, by narrow drains, where it will not be much exposed to evaporation; and another such drain should lead from it to a lower pit, to catch the overflowsings when there are any; and keep them to throw back upon the dung in dry times. This lower pit should be deeper and smaller than the other, and must never be allowed to overflow, as that would be waste. It may contain cabbage stumps, and other things difficult to work, which may be thrown back upon the heap as they rot.

The lower pit may be used as a store of liquid manure, for watering young corn, in May or June; which gives it a start, and much strengthens its growth. In leaky ground, the bottom of the pits should be *stanchered* with clay, and stones or gravel stamped in, to harden it.

The privy should discharge into the large pit, if possible, or else into the small one; and coal ashes (but not wood ashes,) are good to throw where this comes out. Saw-dust or turf-dust from the stacks do very well. House-washings, as soap-suds, &c., should also be thrown on the heap; but the wash of the country, and heavy floods of rain should not be allowed to enter it, but be led into the meadows by other channels.

In wet seasons, the top should be slanted to turn off the rain.

Each layer of dung being covered with a layer of peat or other dead vegetable matter, the whole heap, when finished, should be crusted over with way soil, or other earth, to retain the vapors.

The fermentation will be slower or quicker, as it is more or less covered and compressed.

Wherever your heaps are made, whether in the yard or the field, give them a bed of some sort to absorb the drainage, and crust them over with soil, and mix all up with the dung before spreading. The drainage carries down the strength of the

heap; sometimes enough to kill the seed in the place where the heap stood, whilst it would have been of the greatest benefit if spread out with the dung.—*Plymouth (Eng.) Herald.*

MANAGEMENT OF CALVES.

Have as many calf bows made in winter as you expect to have calves in the spring; hickory is the best wood for these; split it out and whittle or shave it down to the size of a whipstock, leave a knob on one end, and cut in a notch at the other end. The average length before bending, should be from 18 to 28 inches, according to size and age of the calf. The cap to go over the ends of the bow has a hole 3-4 of an inch at one end, and a hole the same size 2 inches from the other end. An inch from this hole towards the end, bore a half-inch hole, and cut a mortice of half an inch from one to the other, so that when the bow is put into the three-quarter hole to the neck it springs back through to the end of the mortise and remains stationary until removed.

For ties we would recommend light trace chains, with a small ring at one end large enough for the bow to pass through, and a fixture at the other end to fasten it to the calf's trough or manger, with a swivel to keep the calf from twisting up the chain, which any common blacksmith can make and put in. These bows will last for many years as we can testify from our own experience, and can always be ready whenever there is a new calf dropped. The advantages of tying up calves in a calf house until weaned, is to halter-break and make them perfectly tame and docile, so that they never forget it; it also accustoms them to eat at early age. Hay, or new mown grass, roots, oats, shorts, or Indian meal, are usually much cheaper food than milk, it can consequently be saved for family use by substituting these kinds of feed, and the calf be pushed forward with about the same rapidity. Water is essential once a day, notwithstanding the calf may have milk morning and evening. It is important to keep the calves out of the scorching sun and away from the tormenting flies and woodticks in summer; and from pelting storms and cold at other seasons of the year. By keeping them well bedded with straw and throwing it out under a cover, such as may be made cheaply from loose boards laid upon poles in crotches, and mixing muck, sods, or road scrapings with it, a good pile of rich manure may be made in a few months from this source alone.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

From the same.

LUCERN FOR SOILING.—SUGAR BEET.

Messrs. A. B. & R. L. Allen,—I noticed in the last number of your paper, an article on the cultivation of rye, vetches, peas, and corn, sown broadcast and cutting them for soiling stock. Now I should much prefer lucern to any of these, for an acre of it will keep five cows from the middle of May to the middle of October, if cut and given them when green, and it may be cut five times for soiling, and three times for hay during the summer. It will produce three tons of hay to the acre the first cutting, and one and a half tons each succeeding cutting.

It flourishes most luxuriantly in deep, rich, friable loams, though it will also thrive in any good, dry soil; but the land must be kept free as possible from weeds, otherwise its growth will be great-

ly impeded. No land is too rich for it, and the soil must be deep and dry, otherwise it is useless to attempt to grow lucern. The potatoe or heavily dressed with long manure is a good preparation for it, and the ground should be plowed deeply as possible, as it is a tap-rooted plant, and a loose sandy soil the roots have been known run to the depth of four feet; the seed should be sown from the 1st to the 15th of May. It may be sown on a crop of wheat, rye, or barley; two pounds of seed should be allowed to the acre, put in with a light harrow, and the operation finished with the roller. The ground should be harrowed every spring to destroy grass and weeds, and occasionally top-dressed with bone dust, ash, or rotted manure, as best suits the convenience of the farmer. It is an excellent food for horses and cows whether in a dry or green state; and which well laid down and properly attended to, will last ten years. It is quite as hardy as red clover and much more valuable.

I have raised the sugar beet for several years and think them very valuable food for stock, milk cows particularly, making them give an abundance of the richest milk, quite equal to that produced from grass; they are also very good for hogs. I have fed them to my breeding sows and store hogs together with the wash of the kitchen, and they are now in as good order as any farmer need desire; but a Berkshire will get fat where a razor-back would starve. Respectfully, W.

From the same.

PORTABLE MANURES.

These are very valuable to the farmer at a distance from towns, one load being, in many cases sufficient for several acres. They generally form or forward the crop, without doing much to enrich the soil with humus.

Salt, 1 ton (value 25s.) is enough for 10 to 12 acres top dressing, though much more is used when plowed in to kill weeds, &c. For this purpose a ton may go to 3 or 4 acres.

Soot is an excellent top dressing, twenty bushels per acre; perhaps still better with two or three cwt. salt, just damped to prevent flying about spreading. It should be sown upon wheat in the evenings, when rain is expected.

Gypsum, or clover, when wet with dew or rain and the weather clearing, that it may stick on the leaf, 5 or 6 cwt. per acre.

Bone-dust, excellent to drill in with turnip seed 10 to 20 bushels per acre; and better mixed with half or quarter as much wood ashes. A top dressing of the turnips, after hoeing; of gypsum, 3 cwt. and salt 1 cwt. per acre, would probably help bone-dust.

Nitrate of soda, and some other more expensive manures, seem to pay very well, when judiciously used; but the object of this paper being to help small farmer forward, with but little outlay, it need not be dwelt on here.

It will be well, however, for the farmer to know that lime, in compost with three or four times much ditch or pond mud, laid out not very thick and occasionally turned, produces nitrate, more less, according to the quality of the mud.

I am, sir, yours, &c. &c.

J. PRIDEAUX

There arrived in this country in 1842, 110,000 emigrants, mostly from Ireland and Germany.

THE TIMES.

That a singular condition of things is existing in the United States at the present time, is obvious to every one at all acquainted with the affairs of the country. With general health unexampled; with peace uninterrupted; with granaries overflowing; the cry of hard times comes up from every part of our broad country, mingling with complaints, murmurs, and execrations, varied as the causes supposed to produce the evils under which we are suffering. The manufacturer has stopped his spindles, because his sales would hardly procure the oil required by his machinery. The merchant has laid up his ships, because there was no demand for exports, and imports could not be sold. The farmer has stopped his plow, because his granaries are already full, and because his products have fallen so low that the prices will not pay the cost of production. There are thousands of respectable farmers in our country, whose crops the last year were good, that find themselves on the wrong side of the balance sheet, after wages, taxes, and wear and tear are deducted. These are facts, and they are serious ones; the causes of this state of things are not so obvious. The evil admits, the remedy varies with the individual; but almost every one has his panacea for all the ills of the body politic. With some, the enactments of high protective tariffs would form an infallible cure, while others deem their total repeal all that is needed to insure prosperity. There are some who consider a national bank indispensable to relief, while others argue most vehemently that all our troubles may be traced to the existence in past years of such an institution. There are those who assert that all is wrong because the State banks will not "shell out," while there are others who regard as earnestly, that "shelling out" too liberally lies at the root of all our troubles. Who shall decide, when political economists disagree?

But while there is such a difference of opinion as to some of the causes that have operated so unfavorably, there are others respecting which it would seem there can be little room for dissension. Such a cause, in our view, is the general state of indebtedness, in which the individual, the States, and the government are found. There is no need of unravelling about the cause of this indebtedness now, though we believe there is a fearful responsibility resting on those through whose management this state of things exists. The debt exists, the farmer owes, professional men owe, states are bankrupt, and the general government has not escaped the shame or crime of a debt. "Brethren," said a preacher one day in our hearing, when discoursing on that knottiest of metaphysical subjects, the introduction of sin into the universe—"Brethren, there is no use in spending our time in conjectures as to the manner in which sin came into the universe; it is here, and it is our business to go to work in earnest, and get it out as soon as possible." So with our debts; they are contracted, they are here, and wrangling about them is of no use; the only way is to go to work with steady nerves and strong hands and wipe them out as soon as we can, and then look out for the future.

The great cause of the distress now existing in our country, is to be found in our indebtedness. This is the millstone that hangs on the neck of honest industry, the incubus that chills the life blood and stifles the breath of enterprise. Prices are low, and they must be low in a healthy state of things, while the world remains in its present con-

dition. The millions of Europe have converted their swords into plow shares, and instead of slaughtering one another, are employed in sowing and reaping. As producers multiply, prices must decline, industry will be turned into new channels, and as these are occupied the same results will ensue, the prices of labor will fall, and all things will gradually find their true level. All will see that this would be well enough, were it not for the fact that too many of us owe. And the debts too were contracted in times when the products of the soil were at least 100 per cent higher than they now are. Here is the true secret of the existing distress, the cause of the hard times of which we complain. We must grow two bushels of wheat, or fatten two pigs, or shear two sheep, where it was expected one would be sufficient; for though we might live, and live well, on the products of our farms at present prices, it requires double the labor to pay our debts it formerly did, or would at the time they were contracted.

But it is said by some, there is no necessity of hard times, simply because farm products have declined in prices; that there is no necessary connection between low prices in grain, and general distress in a country. This might be true, were it not for our indebtedness; but now the effect is as sure to follow the cause, as night is to succeed day. If the merchant, or the mechanic, expects the former to purchase as much of them as formerly, they must be mistaken. Nothing short of the grossest infatuation could induce him to continue his purchases, while his means have lessened one-half. No, the old coat must be neatly brushed and mended; the number of dresses must be reduced to suit the times; the order for the new carriage is countermanded; and the sofa and chairs about which there had been some talk, it is mutually agreed to forget. Thus when the farmer is forced to retrench, the act is felt in every quarter, for he is the great producer, and the great purchaser of the country.

We sometimes hear bitter complaints against the banks, that they do not throw out more paper, that they do not make money more plenty. This is all idle. The banks are able and willing to lend; the difficulty is to find safe borrowers. The Report of the Bank Commissioners of this State, discloses the singular fact, that the specie in their vaults, actually exceeds the notes of the banks in circulation. In what branch of industry is there any inducement found at this time to draw money from banks? Money literally goes a begging in our cities, and for profitable investments can be had at the lowest rates. Trade is stagnant because the supply exceeds the demand; prices have fallen to the specie standard; and when by patient toil and persevering industry the producers of wealth have paid their debts and the debts of the States, which must ultimately come from their earnings, times in which less distress will be felt, may be expected. And the times will improve exactly in proportion as this point of freedom from indebtedness is approached. There is not the least use or necessity for the farmers being disheartened. The times may demand prudence and economy: they certainly require energy and industry. The circle of prices do not yet correspond; but when once this point is reached, and matters are fast tending to that point, the man who is free from debt, will encounter no trouble whatever. It is said that bought wit is the best, if not bought too dear. A terrible price this country has paid for the lessons in political econo-

my we have received within a few years past. It remains to be seen, by the use which we make of them, whether the price is too great.—*Alb. Cult.*

Death of the Celebrated Cow "Blossom."—The last American Farmer records the demise of the Durham cow "Blossom," accounts of whose extraordinary yield of milk, have often been copied into our columns. In an obituary eulogistic of the deceased, the editor of the Farmer says:

"We are pained to learn that the improved Short-horn Durham cow *Blossom*, the property of D. S. Carr, Esq., died a few days since, soon after giving birth to a fine bull calf, which latter, we learn, is doing well, under the charge of a foster-mother. *Blossom*, as our readers will remember, was raised by Samuel Canby, Esq., of Delaware. * * Take her all in all, we fear she shall never look upon her like again; for her very port and carriage—her every lineament—gave assurance of high and skillful breeding. Nor could one look upon her ample udder, with its large swelling veins; her cream-colored hide; her capacious hips, her expanded chest, her delicate head and neck, and sprightly eye, without mentally exclaiming—as with an instinctive impulse—here, here, is, indeed, an animal in whom all the qualities of deep milking, richness of cream, and propensity to fatten, are most happily commingled. Nor did she, like many *bipeds* we wot of, belie her looks; for, in truth, she was all she seemed to be. We regret her death on her own account, because she has been cut off in the very prime and gristle of her *cow-hood*—in the midst of her usefulness—and we regret it too, because it imposes a heavy pecuniary loss upon her owner, whose liberal spirit and noble enterprise, we had hoped to have seen generously repaid, by the progeny of this late matchless and gentle creature."

Steaming Potatoes.—The secret of steaming potatoes is very little understood, and rarely carried into full effect, although it is by many considered indispensable to the full development of the nutritious properties of the vegetable. A late English paper describes the process as follows:

"The whole mystery consists in suffering the steam to escape, and at the same time keeping the potatoes hot. When the cook throws off the water, under the instruction of the cooking book, what is she to do next? The steam rushes out, and she places the vessel opposite the fire; but, fearful that the potatoes may cool in the meanwhile, she puts on the cover. Thus she undoes one process by the other; for the steam no sooner escapes from the potatoes, than, being confined by the lid, it condenses rapidly, and falls back in water upon the vegetables. And thus, through the ignorance or obstinacy of our cooks, we are often served with what are commonly called *watery* potatoes—the fault of which is thrown upon the season or the gardener, or any thing or any body rather than the real culprit. The Irish peasant woman, wholly ignorant of science, but with instinctive sagacity, gets rid of the difficulty by the simplest process imaginable. Placing the vessel, uncovered, in a slanting direction opposite the fire, so as to hasten the process of steaming by the action of the external heat, she throws a napkin over the potatoes, which receives and retains so much of the steam as does not effect its escape, while it performs the equally essential office of preserving the heat to the vegetables below."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COMPARATIVE NOURISHMENT OF DIFFERENT VEGETABLES.

If, as an article in the last Cabinet, signed *Vir*, states, "the differences of opinion with regard to the value of root crops, as cattle feed, are indeed about as different as light is from darkness," the following table, showing the comparative nourishment of some of the principal kinds of vegetable food, may possess interest. The table was formed by Boussingault, an eminent French chemist—and he tells us that he compared the result of his experiments with the practical experience of farmers in feeding cattle, and found "a most remarkable coincidence between the theoretical and practical inference." The table is from a late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and is as follows:

White French beans,	100
Yellow peas,	120
Farina of cabbage,	148
" of carrots,	170
" of wheat,	175
Wheat,	191
French wheat,	193
Rye,	200
Farina of barley,	212
" of potatoes,	225
Barley,	232
Indian corn,	246
Potatoes,	1096
Carrots,	1351
White cabbage,	1446
Turnips,	2383

"Thus we see that 100 parts of white French beans are equivalent in nutritive power to 120 parts of yellow peas—to 1096 of potatoes, and 2383 of turnips. A farmer, for example, in feeding cattle, would find that 120 parts of yellow peas, would go as far in keeping up the strength and efficacy of his cattle, as 2383 parts of turnips." Or it would require more than 23 bushels of turnips, or two bushels of rye, to be equal in nutritive power to one bushel of white French beans.

These statements, it is believed, may be relied upon as approximating the truth; though the fact, that it should require nearly two bushels of wheat to equal in nutrition one of beans, may be a little to many. When *farina* is given, as of cabbage, potatoes, &c., the meaning is, that the article was dried and reduced to flour, by grinding, or otherwise.

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Horticulture, the attendant and embellisher of agriculture, which provides so many palatable and healthful additions to the substantial produce of the field, and correctors of the undue stimulus and acrimony of much animal food, merits all the fostering care which an uncorrupted and yet educated and refined taste has ever extended to it. A well cultivated garden, in due alternation of vegetable, fruit and flower, gives us poetry without its illusions—nature divested of her ruggedness, and art of its constraint.—*Dr. Bell*.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint as well as a steel: either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.—*Lacon*.

From the Plymouth Rock.

MUCK—LIME IN COMPOST.

Having attempted in my last to point out some of the advantages derived from a compost of lime and muck, I will now give the results of a few unsuccessful experiments with muck alone in its raw state, when taken directly from its original location and applied to crops.

Early in the fall of 1838, I had about forty loads of muck drawn from a pond-hole in the woods, which had received the wash from surrounding uplands for ages, together with the leaves of the forest, and the annual spontaneous growth of coarse herbage. This was applied on about an acre of land, the soil of which was a light sandy loam, in good condition. Ten loads were composted on the field with four casks of lime. On the 18th of September, the ground was harrowed, and sowed with winter rye—grass seed was sown, and the work completed with the roller.

The rye vegetated well, and early the ensuing spring it appeared luxuriant and promised a bountiful harvest. But it failed to keep pace with the season or to fulfil its early promise. It seemed to come to a stand as if struck with a mildew or rust, and before the heads shot out, it exhibited the effects of some fatal disease. At harvesting, the grain was small and shriveled, and we had less than half the ordinary crop of fields in the vicinity. There is no land in this vicinity more natural for grain crops than this. I had known it for twenty years, and it had never before failed to produce a bountiful crop; and when braiding-straw has been in demand, I have frequently sold from twenty to thirty dollars worth of straw, and then harvested more grain from what was left, than I received this year.

The next season, the grass took an early start and looked well; but the roots had no sooner penetrated to the unfermented muck, than its growth was retarded. The herds-grass refused to head out, and seemed to be struck with a rust, and I cut less than a ton of poor fodder, little better than fresh bog-meadow hay. The succeeding crops have been more or less affected, but are yearly better as the acidity of the muck becomes neutralized.

Another experiment was tried on a similar soil in 1839. During the mild weather in January and February of that year, I had about twenty-five loads of this kind of muck carted on an acre of land, where a crop of corn had been taken off the previous year. Early in the spring this was spread, plowed and harrowed in, sowed with spring grain and grass seed, and rolled down. An adjoining acre was laid down at the same time, which had received no dressing of muck—otherwise in the same condition.

The early appearance, after the grain had vegetated, was much the same at a late period. We imagined the part dressed with muck exhibited a darker green appearance, indicative of the healthful nourishment derived from the muck; but this was of short duration. It was subsequently affected with the same appearance of mildew or rust, as was observable on the rye; it failed to fill out, and gave a scanty crop, while the other part of the field yielded an average one, of fair, plump grain. The succeeding grass crop, in like manner, failed to come to maturity, and was little better than rye; the next crop was some better, but still not equal to the other part of the same field. And now, al-

though three years have elapsed since the muck was applied, I can point out where every heap was dropped, which is still barren of every vestige of vegetation except sorrel.

In the spring of 1842, we gave this acre a dressing of three barrels of ashes and lime, which has nearly restored it to its former fertility.

It would be impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty, the loss we have thus sustained by the application of muck undivested of its acidity by fermentation with lime, the alkalies or barium manure; and although we believe the soil will be ultimately benefited, yet had this muck in the out set been judiciously composted with some of the above ingredients, the soil would have received immediate and permanent benefit without any drawback.

Dr. Jackson, in his Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island, says:

"The pulpy matter of both peat and swamp muck, consists chiefly of the apocrenic acid in part combined with the earthly bases and metallic oxides. The erenic acid is frequently united with lime. Manganese, iron and magnesia occur in several of the peats I have analyzed. Phosphoric acid also exists in them, both in its free state and in combination with lime and magnesia. In some peats I have found traces of oxalic acid and oxalates. Lime is employed to decompose the peat, neutralize the acids, &c."

And again:

"There is one method of introducing lime that never fails to prove serviceable, and that is to mix it with our compost manures. In composts, it acts as a powerful decomposing re-agent, and renders the formerly inert matters soluble and powerfully active. Mr Phinney, of Lexington, says: Peat in this region are also supposed to contain portion of sulphate of iron or copperas, oxide of iron, &c. This opinion is formed from noticing the difference between the effect produced by using the peat mud on the ground when first taken from the meadow, and that which is produced after fermentation with stable manure, or by mixing with lime."

In my next, I shall endeavor to point out some of the errors committed by agriculturists in the application of lime, &c.

Pembroke, Feb. 1843.

PLANTING CORN.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet says "Immediately after planting, I go over the ground with a large harrow, to level it. This I find a great advantage, in regard to economy of time, as with the large harrow the work can be better done in one-fourth the time it will take to go twice in the row, with the common scraper. There is a advantage, too, in doing it immediately after the corn is planted, for the ground soon gets a crust on it, when it does not break up so nicely. And if it is left till the corn comes up, a hand is then required to uncover the plants—a job which is seldom well done. And the ground too, being entirely level, you may afterwards work much nearer the corn. I have also found it an excellent plan to pass over the ground after the harrow, with a light roller. It makes the earth compact around the corn, and hastens its sprouting. Further, I would say, drop plenty of grains in a hill—it is far better to pull up, than to replant."

"The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

ENTERING FARMS FOR PREMIUM.

We have received a communication from a farmer in the north-western part of Essex county, whose object seems to be to enter his farm for premium, either with the state or county agricultural society. If such is his wish, we must direct him to send a letter to Hon. Daniel P. King, of Danvers, Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, if he would be a competitor in his county. What the Trustees of the State Society intend to do with their funds this year, they have not yet made public, so far as we know. It has been said that they may think it advisable to try some new method for encouraging agriculture. But whatever shall be their course, we presume that Benjamin Child, Esq., of Boston, the Secretary of that Society, is the person to be applied to by all who wish to put in claims for their premiums.

Our correspondent's account of his own doings upon his farm, show that he has made much improvement, and we hope he will draw the attention of some committee to his operations.

If we have misunderstood his design in writing to us, we hope that he will write again, and we will publish his letter, if such be his desire.—*Enl. E. F.*

SUBSCRIPTION TO MR COLMAN'S CONTEMPLATED NOTES UPON EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

In conversation with Mr Colman, (who started for Europe on Monday,) we learned that 2000 copies of his proposed work have been subscribed for, and we obtained from him the subjoined statements:

"Mr Colman has the honor of acknowledging to most liberal encouragement to his project on the part of the agricultural public. Several Societies have subscribed for the work with the view of distributing the volumes as premiums, as follows:

	Copies
New York State Agricultural Society,	100
Massachusetts Agricultural Society,	100
Vermont Agricultural Society,	40
Philadelphia Agricultural Society,	40
American Institute,	40
Essex Agricultural Society,	25
Massachusetts Horticultural Society,	25
Monroe (N. Y.) Agricultural Society,	25
Livingston Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society,	10
Berkshire Co. Agricultural Society,	10

And several other Societies have engaged their subscriptions, but have not yet determined on the number which they will take.

Mr Colman gratefully acknowledges the most generous support on the part of personal friends and public-spirited individuals, in different parts of the country, and the promise of many more subscriptions.

Two gentlemen having subscribed for 100 copies each;

One	"	50	"
Twelve	"	25	"
Six	"	10	"
Forty	"	5	"

And a large number for two or three copies each, besides single subscriptions.

The names of the subscribers will be affixed to the work; and this emphatical and spontaneous approbation of the enterprise on the part of gentlemen of the highest character in the country, is more gratifying than even the liberality of their subscriptions."

MODES OF DISCOVERING THE AGE OF DIFFERENT ANIMALS.

The Horse.—The age of a horse may be ascertained by his mouth, and the examination of his teeth, till he is eight years old, after which the usual marks commonly wear out. These are usually forty in all; of which twenty-four are double teeth, (and from their office, denominated grinders,) four tushes, or corner teeth, and twelve fore-teeth.

The first which appear are the foal-teeth, which generally begin to show themselves a month or two after foaling; they are twelve in number, six above and six below, and are easily distinguished from the teeth that come afterwards, by their smallness and whiteness, having some resemblance to the incisors, or fore-teeth of man.

When the colt is about two years and a half old, he commonly sheds the four middlemost of his foal-teeth, two above and two below; but sometimes none are cast till near three years old. The new teeth are readily distinguished from the foal-teeth, being much stronger, and always twice their size, and are called the nippers or gatherers, being those by which horses nip off the grass when they are feeding in the pastures, and by which, in the house, they gather their hay from the rack. When horses have got these four teeth complete, they are reckoned to be three years old.

When they are about three and a half, or in the spring before they are four years old, they cast four more of their foal-teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, one on each side of the nippers or middle teeth; so that when you look into a horse's mouth, and see the two middle teeth full grown, and none of the foal-teeth, except the common teeth, remaining, you may conclude he is four that year, about April or May. Some, indeed, are later colts, but that makes little alteration in the mouth.

The tushes appear near the same time with the four last mentioned teeth, sometimes sooner than these, and sometimes not till after a horse is full four years old; they are curved like the tushes of other animals, only in a young horse they have a sharp edge all round the top and on both sides, the inner part being somewhat grooved and flattened, so as to incline to a hollow.

When a horse's tushes do not appear for some time after the foal-teeth are cast, and the new ones come in their room, it is generally owing to the foal teeth having been pulled out before their time, by the breeders or dealers in horses, to make a colt of three years old appear like one of four, that he may be the more saleable; for when any one of the foal-teeth have been pulled out, the others soon come in their places; but the tushes having none that precede them, can never make their appearance till their proper time, which is, when a horse is full four or coming four; and therefore one of the surest marks to know a four-year old horse is by his tushes, which are then very small, and sharp on the tops and edges.

At the time when a horse comes five or rather in the spring before he is five, the corner teeth begin to appear, and at first but just equal with the gums, being filled with flesh in the middle. The tushes are also by this time grown to a more distinct size, though not very large: they likewise continue rough and sharp on the top and edges. But the corner teeth are now most to be remarked; they differ from the middle teeth in being more fleshy on the inside, and the gums generally look rawish upon their shooting out, whereas the others

do not appear discolored. The middle teeth arrive at their full growth in less than three weeks, but the corner teeth grow leisurely, and are seldom much above the gums till a horse is full five. From five to five and a half, they will grow about a quarter of an inch high, or more; and when a horse is full six, they will be near half an inch, and in some large horses a full half-inch above the gums.

When a horse is full six years old, the hollow-ness on the inside begins visibly to fill up, and that which was at first fleshy, grows into a brownish spot, not unlike the eye of a dried garden-bean, and continues so till he is seven; with this difference only, that the teeth are gradually more filled up, and the mounds, or spots, become fainter, and of a lighter color. At eight years old, the mark in most horses is quite worn out, though some retain the vestiges of it a longer time; and those who have not had a good deal of experience, may sometimes be deceived by taking a horse of nine or ten years old for one of eight. After the horse has passed his eighth year, and sometimes at seven, nothing certain can be known by the mouth. The eye-pits in a young horse are generally filled up with flesh, whereas in an old horse they are sunk and hollow, and all horses, when very old, sink more or less in their backs.

Age of Neat Cattle.—The age of cows, oxen, and bulls, is known by the teeth and horns. At the end of about two years they shed their first fore-teeth, which are replaced by others, large, but not so white; and before five years, all the incisive teeth are renewed. These teeth are at first equal, long, and pretty white; but as the animals advance in years, they wear down, become unequal and black. These animals likewise shed their horns at the end of three years; and they are replaced by others, which, like the second teeth, continue. The manner of the growth of these horns is not uniform, nor the shooting of them equal. The first year, that is the fourth year of the animal's age, two small pointed horns make their appearance, neatly formed, smooth, and towards the head terminated by a kind of button. The following year this button moves from the head, being impelled by a horny cylinder, which, lengthening in the same manner, is also terminated by another button, and so on; for the horns continue growing as long as the animal lives. These buttons become annular joints or rings, which are easily distinguished in the horn, and by which the age of the creature may be easily known—counting three years for the point of the horn, and one for each of the joints or rings.

Age of Sheep.—The age of these animals is known by their having, in their second year, two broad teeth; in their third year, four broad teeth; in their fourth year, six broad teeth; and in their fifth year, eight broad teeth before. After which, none can tell how old a sheep is while their teeth remain, except by their being worn down. The age of the ram, and all horned sheep, may also be known by their horns, which show themselves in their very first year, and often at the birth, and continue to grow a ring annually to the last period of their lives.—*Johnson's Encyclop. of Agricolt.*

Love.—There must be some vast and unknown pleasure in a virtuous love, beyond all the madness of a wild and transient amour.—*Watts.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1843.

SPRING OR SUMMER GRAINS.

Among the earliest operations in the field, is that of sowing the spring grains—oats, barley, rye and wheat. The most usual course with these crops in this vicinity, is to take the ground that has been manured one, two, or more years, and planted to corn or potatoes. This ground is plowed early in the spring, is usually harrowed, and then sowed, with about three bushels of seed per acre, if the grain be oats; two bushels, if barley; and a little over one bushel, if wheat or rye. No manure is applied to the land at this time. The seed is covered, sometimes by the use of the harrow, sometimes by the cultivator, and sometimes by a light horse-plow. After this, the roller or brush harrow is generally used; especially if the land is stocked or seeded down to grass with the grain crop—and this is often done. A common seeding is about 12 qts. of herds grass or timothy seed, 8 lbs. of clover, and 3 or 4 pecks of redtop per acre. These are the usual quantities of seed used on common farms, where the greater part of the hay is consumed at home; but such farmers as intend to sell much of their hay in Boston market, sow little, if any other seed than timothy, and they do, or should, put on 3 or 4 pecks of this seed per acre.

Grass seed sown with the spring grains, has not done so well in recent years, in this vicinity, as it did in former times. The failures are so frequent that many now will not take the risk, and are, probably, wise in refusing to do so. Clover, however, though its growth might not be large, will probably pay well for sowing with the grain, even where it is to be plowed in, in Aug. or Sept. with the stubble.

The taking off a grain crop and then plowing and seeding to grass in the autumn, is coming into vogue, and the course has quite as much to recommend it as the old way of sowing the grass seed in the spring. The chances are greater that the grass will set well; the stubble is worth more when buried by the plow than when left on the surface, and the extra plowing and harrowing put the land into a better state to bear successive crops of hay. This last point is of considerable consequence. Usually, the spring-working of the soil is performed while the ground is too wet to pulverize well. And when this is the case, the ground will probably be very considerably less productive for the three or four following years, than if plowed again at mid-summer, and made as light and fine as possible.

If you are disposed to pursue the old course, we will merely say, that as far as our experience and knowledge go, oats are the worst of the grains in their effects upon the after crops of grass; barley, rye and wheat, do not differ much in this respect; but we should name them in the above order, considering barley the worst and wheat the best.

We have been looking over some analyses of the ashes of these grains and their straw, which are contained in Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. And supposing oats to yield 40 bushels per acre; barley 30, rye 20, and wheat 20, we should find them taking silica, potash, soda and lime from the soil nearly in the following quantities:

	Straw.	Silica.	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.
Bush.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
40 oats,	3060	223	29	2 3/4	6 1/2
30 barley,	1840	143	8	5 1/4	11 1/2
20 rye,	3200	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/4
20 wheat,	2100	98	3 1/4	3 1/4	4

This table shows one unexpected result. Wheat—which is said to require time in the soil—has actually less lime in its ashes than either of the others. Barley seems to require the most lime, while oats take vastly the most potash. So far as the inorganic matters in its ashes give an indication, wheat ought to do as well as either of the other crops, on a poor soil. Does it? We had supposed not.

The reasons why oats are injurious to the after crops of grass, perhaps appear in the table. They make a great draught upon the silica and potash of the soil.

The table shows that oats require a very large amount of the matters which enter largely into the composition of rocks and sand—for sand is only finely broken rocks. It must not, however, be inferred that sandy soils are better for oats than any others; for our common loamy soils contain nearly 80 per cent. of silica or sandy matters; and clayey soils are more than half silica, in most cases. In these soils, where the silica is very fine, the plants may find more soluble silica, or silica in a state that they can take up and make use of, than there is in the sandy soil, where the silica is more abundant in quantity, but being in larger particles, is less well adapted to nourish and strengthen our crops. But when we come to the bog lands, or peat meadows, where vegetable matter is the principal ingredient, and where silica is found only in small quantities, we may make the inference that wheat and rye might find a sufficiency of silica, even where barley and oats would fail to get a supply.

This table will give testimony in favor of Mr Bartlett's positions in the article from his pen, published in our last paper. It will show that we want something more than vegetable matter, if we would get a strong and healthy growth, and would have it stand erect until it has matured. Want of silica, lets the crop lodge or fall.

THE BRAINTREE OX THAT DIED.

In our paper of Dec. 7, we mentioned the sudden death of a man who assisted in skinning the ox. We said also, there was a report that nine hogs had died that had eaten of the flesh of the ox. This report was without any foundation in fact; and we so stated in a subsequent paper.

Last week we were called upon by David Holbrook, Esq., of Braintree, who stated that he was the owner of the above ox, and that some newspaper reports had done him injury, by representations which caused many people to suppose that he might have willingly exposed the man's life to danger, and that he had mercenarily sold meat that he knew was diseased. We do not, nor did we ever see, that Mr Holbrook was at all to blame in this matter. This ox was apparently well at night, and was found dead in the morning. There was no reason to suppose that the death was produced by any contagious or infectious disease. It was right, therefore, to save the hide, and sell the carcass to a soapboiler. Mr H. thinks that the ox was choked; and that the man's death had no connection with the skinning of the ox. This we presume is true. An opinion upon the case by the selectmen of Braintree, was shown to us, which we promised to look over and copy so far as it might be useful in counteracting the unfavorable impressions in regard to Mr Holbrook; but after the gentleman had left our office we could find nothing of the paper, and as we remember that he put a paper into his pocket when about to leave us, we conclude that it was the one he intended to leave. We therefore are unable to comply with our promise. But it is enough, we presume, to say that no blame, as far as we understand the case, can attach to Mr H. This we say, not because

our article could have done him any harm—but because of our desire to do what we can to preserve any man from unjust and injurious imputations.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Clinton, Conn., March 28, 1843.

ED. N. E. FARNER—Dear Sir—In looking over the debates at one of the meetings of the members of your Legislature on the subject of agriculture, I noticed that you mentioned the practice of Rev. Jared Elliott in cultivation of the carrot. I have for years been endeavoring to obtain a copy of his treatise on agriculture, but have not been able to obtain one. If you can inform me where I can obtain a copy, you will much oblige me. I was in Boston last fall, and made inquiry for the work at several places.

I am one of his descendants, and live upon and own most of the old homestead. I have his poetical work in my possession, with a variety of articles that were his—but there is no copy of his work on agriculture. This region to be found.

By giving any information you may possess in relation to this subject, you will very much oblige a farmer and your friend.

ELY A. ELLIOTT.

We hold Rev. Jared Elliott, who lived in Connecticut, and wrote upon agriculture, in 1747, in such high estimation, that we are truly glad to hear from any of his descendants from him, and thinking that our readers might like to do the same, we take the liberty to publish the letter, though it might not have been designed for publication.

The Essays referred to, were republished by the Mass. Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, in 1811, vol. ii. of the Agricultural Repository. Whether a copy can now be found among the disposable papers of the Society, we have not yet been able to ascertain; but there be, we shall with pleasure forward it to Mr E.

We should be pleased to hear from the present proprietor, an account of the old farm—and especially should we like to learn the permanent value of the bog meadows and pond holes, which his ancestor boldly and thoroughly reclaimed.

PLUM TREES.

The Messrs. Prince, who sent us a list of Plum trees which they thought exempt from the attacks of insects, are informed, in answer to a subsequent communication, that the Washington Plum and Huling's Superb, are subject to the attacks of the worm in this vicinity, and that those gentlemen here who are the most competent to speak upon the subject, say that the list of the Messrs. Prince, is of no value for the vicinity of Boston. *have made no mistake.*

EASTER BEURRE PEAR.

Our present on the first of the month was no Apple, but one of the most luscious pears we have ever tasted. Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport, was the friend and donor. His advertisement shows that he has a good supply of well selected dwarf trees, of excellent varieties.

W. C. N. Bement, Esq., of Albany, a well known and valuable contributor to the agricultural press, has become associate editor of the Central New York Farmer. With the editor of the American Farmer, we hope "his new vocation may prove as profitable to his as his labors will to the public."

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—Franklin.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded northern exposure, for the week ending April 2.

April, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	19	40	33
Tuesday,	28	33	44	40
Wednesday,	29	32	35	36
Thursday,	30	28	36	34
Friday,	31	26	33	28
Saturday,	1	32	35	32
Sunday,	2	35	34	34

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 3, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 320 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 1500 wine. 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

Cattle.—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully sustained. Extra \$5.25. First quality \$4.75 a 5.00. Second quality, \$4.25 a \$4.50. Third quality, \$3.75 a 4.25.

Sheep.—Several lots were sold from \$2.25 to \$2.75.—few of a better quality from \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Pigs.—Lots to peddle were generally sold for 3 3/4 c. sows and 4 3/4 for barrows. A few lots from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Old barrows 4 1/2. Lot at retail, from 4 to 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 25 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 1 to 50 cents. Clover.—Northern, 12 to 13c.—Southern, 8 9c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. any seed, \$4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There has been a brisk demand for Corn throughout the week, and prices have been gradually improving.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round low, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 56 a 57—do. white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 1 a —Rye, Northern, 00 a 60—do Southern, 01 a 53—ats, Southern, 27 a 29—Northern do, 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. —a Bran,—

FLOUR. The arrivals of Flour have been small, and prices have tended upward throughout the week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$1 00 a 4 50—do. half, 80 00 a 4 25 do. free of garlic, 80 00 a 4 50—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$1 25 a 4 31—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/4 a 1 1/2, \$1 25 a 4 37—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 25 a 00—Georgetown, \$4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, \$4 37 a 4 50—do. City, 80 00 a 00—Petersburgh, South side 80 00 a 00—do. Country 80 00 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$2 12 a 25—do fancy brands \$5 25 a 5 37—Ohio via Canal, 00 00 a 00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 75 a 4 87. Rye, 3 12 a 3 25—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a steady demand, at rather improving rates, for Pork.

Beef—Mess 4 10. new hbl. \$7 50 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 a 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime \$4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 25 a hbl. \$11 00 a 00—do Clear \$10 25 a 10 75—do Mess, 3 mos hbl. \$7 50—do Prime \$6 00 a 6 50—do Mess from other States, 25 a 31—do Prime do do 20 00 a 00—do Corgo do, 0 30 a 00—Clear do do 80 00 a 00—do Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, unsalted, 9 a 10—do lard, very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston bins, 6 a 00—do South and Western, 6 a 00—Hams, Boston, 7 a 00—Southern and Western, 0 a 00—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per cent. ad val. and 2 cts. per pound.

The sales of fleece and pulled during the week have been on a fair extent, without any material change of prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do 34 do 22 a 00—Do 1-2 do 23 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 3 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do, do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS.

Sales confined entirely to a retail demand, prices remaining nominally the same.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 10 n 12. 2d do. do. do. 0 n 0.

HAY, 11 to 16 per ton.—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 6c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.



SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74 Washington Street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention, and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. If March 22.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, free of expense.

Also, an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.

Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 29.

WINSHIPS.



Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for fruit.

Horticulturalists to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees, among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders, by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.



NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK. OF PEAR AND PLUM, OF PEACH AND CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and choicest kinds.

Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality. Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pennies, of Herbaceous Pennies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thoros for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. cplJl

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.



The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality.

And pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the large Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfat,—Tall do, &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

YOUNG FARMER WANTED.

A young man is wanted on a farm—he must be well qualified to take care of Stock, and be familiar with the duties of a farm. The best testimonials will be required. To such a person permanent employment will be given. March 29.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

BRIGHTON, MASS.



Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House

Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention

has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry,

Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony

Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74

Washington Street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton,

will meet with prompt and careful attention, and every purchase

will be warranted true to its name. If March 22.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at 63 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at \$50 per thousand, delivered in Boston, by

J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.

Neur Deputon N. and W. R. Road.

Feb. 1.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

At about as low a price as the same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH,

42 India street.

March 8. 3m

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S., at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

SCIONS: SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the various varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 5w. March 16.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers, by Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1/2.

Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHILD'S ADDRESS TO HIS FATHER.

Dear father, drink no more, I pray,
It makes you look so sad;
Come home, and drink no more, I say,
'Twill make dear Mother glad.

Dear Father! think how sick you've been,
What aches and pains you know!
Oh, drink no more, and then you'll find
A home where'er you go.

Dear Father! think of Mother's tears,
How oft and sad they flow!
Oh, drink no more, then will her grief
No longer rack her so.

Dear Father! think what would become
Of me, were you to die;
Without a father, friend or home,
Beneath the chilly sky!

Dear Father! do not turn away,
Nor think from me to roam;
Oh, drink no more by night or day—
Now come—let us go home.

Dear Father! drink no more, I pray,
It makes you look so sad;
Come home, and drink no more, I say,
'Twill make that home so glad!

Thus spake in tenderness the child:
The drunkard's heart was mov'd;
He signed the pledge; he wept! he smil'd!
And kissed the boy he lov'd.

A REAL TETOTALLER.—Reading, a short time since, "A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial enterprises, by Richard J. Cleveland," I was particularly interested in the following part of the narrative, which I should be pleased to see in your paper, for it is undeniable testimony that *liquor* is entirely unnecessary for health. Mr. Cleveland is now an officer in the Custom House, Salem, Mass. enjoying in his old age, I trust, a clear head and sound mind.—*Mr. Farmer.*

"Those who honor me with a perusal of my narrative, will perceive, that I have navigated to all parts of the world, from the sixtieth degree of south latitude to the sixtieth degree North, and sometimes in vessels whose diminutive size and small number of men, caused exposure to wet and cold, greatly suffering what is not usually experienced in ships of ordinary capacity; that I have been exposed to the influence of the most unhealthy places; at Batavia, where I have seen whole crews prostrate with the fever, and death making havoc among them; at San Blas, where the natives can stay only a portion of the year; at the Havanas, within whose wall I have resided five years consecutively; that I have suffered captivity, robbery, imprisonment, ruin, and the racking anxiety consequent thereon. And yet through the whole, and to the present 68th year of my age, I have never taken a drop of spirituous liquor of any kind; never a glass of wine, of porter, ale or beer, or any beverage stronger than tea and coffee; and moreover, I have never used tobacco in any way whatever; and this not only without injury, but on the contrary, to the preservation of my health. Headache is known to me by name only; and excepting those fevers, which were produced by great anxiety and excitement, my life has been free from sickness."

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.
—Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day, attending to your own business, and not worry yourself by your neighbor's concerns.

Give encouragement to home industry, and in all cases give preference to American manufactures over foreign.

Instead of following the fashions of Europeans, cultivate a spirit of independence and decide for yourselves how your coats, hats, and boots shall be made.

Keep out of the streets, unless business calls to transact that which you cannot do in your stores, shops or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses.

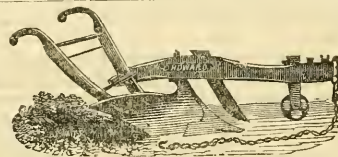
When you buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made, take particular care of it, and wear it out, regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home at nights, improve yourselves by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to your beds at an early hour.

Be kind to your relations, obliging to your friends, and charitable to all; and never permit your bills with the printer to run over a year.
—*Selected.*

ORFUL!—We do not know who is entitled to the credit of this transcendantly sublime effusion:

The lightning' roared, the thunder flash'd,
And grumpy's tea-pot it got smash'd!
The rain it whistled, the wind it poured,
And daddy laid down in the corner about nine, and snored!



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

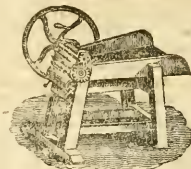
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twelve and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$16. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

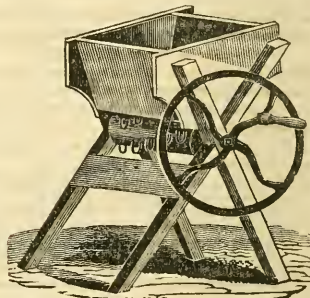
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. To great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cutter to get them into large or small pieces, of such shape as most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 600 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq. of Salem and CnL. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1843.

[NO. 41.

N. E. FARMER.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS WITH CALVES, &c.

The following seasonable hints are copied from the "Book of the Farm," by Henry Stephens, Esq., of Scotland:

A notion exists in some parts of England, that a cow, when seized with the pains of labor, should be made to move about, and not allowed to lie still, though inclined to be quiet. "This proceeds from an erroneous idea," says Skellett, "that she will calve much easier, and with less danger; but so far from this being the case, the author has known a great many instances where the driving has proved the death of the animal by overheating her, and thus producing inflammation, and all its bad consequences. Every rational man will agree in opinion with the author, that the above practice is both cruel and inconsistent in the extreme; and this is confirmed by what he has noticed, that the animal herself, as soon as the pains of calving come on, immediately leaves the rest of the herd, and retires to some corner of the field, or under a hedge, in order to prevent the other cows, or any thing else, coming near, that may disturb her in bringing forth her young." In short, too much gentleness cannot be shown to cows when calving, and they cannot be too strictly guarded against every species of disturbance.

The *afterbirth*, or placenta, does not come away with the calf, a portion of it being suspended from the cow. It is got quit of by the cow by pressing, and when the parturition has been natural and easy, it seldom remains with her longer than from 1 to 7 hours. In bad cases of labor it may remain longer, and may only come away in pieces; but when it remains too long, and is sound, its separation will be assisted by attaching a small weight to it, say of 2 lb., which, with its continued force, and occasional pressing from the cow, will cause it to drop.

The usual custom is to throw the afterbirth upon the dung-hill, or it is covered up with the litter; but it should not be allowed to lie so accessible to every dog and pig that may choose to dig it up. Nay, pigs have been known almost to choke themselves with it. Such a custom is disgusting, and should be put an end to. Let the substance be buried in a compost heap, and if there is none such on the farm, let it rather be buried in the earth, than exposed to be used in that manner.

Should the cow seem *exhausted* by the protracted state of calving, she may be supported with a warm drink of gruel, containing a bottle of sound ale; and should she be too sick or indifferent to drink it herself, it should be administered to her with the drinking horn.

After the cow-house has been cleansed of the impurities of calving, and a supply of fresh litter introduced, the cow, naturally feeling a strong thirst upon her from the exertion, should receive a warm drink. I do not know a better one than warm water, with a few handfuls of oatmeal stirred in it,

and seasoned with a handful of salt, and this she will drink up greedily; but a pailful is enough at a time, and it may be renewed in a short time after, should she express a desire for it. This drink should be given her for two or three days after calving, in lieu of cold water, and washes of boiled barley and gruel should be made for her, in lieu of cold turnips; but the oil-cake should not be forgotten, as it acts at this critical period, as an emollient. The practice of giving barley raw, though so common, is a very objectionable one; for nothing could be proposed that would cause indigestion so readily as raw barley or barley-straw, at the time of calving, when the tone of the stomach is impaired by excitement, and it may be by fever. *Boiled* barley, or any other mucilaginous drink, is quite safe; but a substance that can hardly fail to irritate and inflame the stomach, is most injudiciously applied in the circumstances. In fact, nothing should be given to a cow at this time, of an astringent nature, but rather every thing of a laxative quality.

It is desirable to milk the new-calved cow as soon as convenient for her, as, whether her delivery has been difficult or easy, the withdrawal of milk affords relief. It not unfrequently happens that an uneasiness is felt in the udder before calving, and should it increase while the symptoms of calving are long delayed, the cow may experience considerable inconvenience, especially if the flush of milk has been sudden.

The causes of uneasiness are an unequal hardness in the udder, and there is a heat, floridness, and tenderness all over it. Fomentation with warm water twice or thrice a day, continued for half an hour at a time, followed by gentle rubbing with a soft hand, and anointing with goose-grease, will tend to allay irritation. In the case of heifers with the first calf, the uneasiness is sometimes so great, during the protracted symptoms of calving, as to warrant the withdrawal of milk before calving. Should the above remedial measures fail to give relief, the great heat in the udder may cause direct inflammation, and consequent suppuration. To avert such an issue, the uneasiness should not be neglected, from the first moment it is observed, as neglect may allow the complaint to proceed so far as to injure the structure of a portion, if not the whole of the udder.

Let us now attend to the young calf. The first food which the calf receives, consists of what its mother first yields after calving, namely, *biestings*. Being of the consistence of egg, it seems to be an appropriate food for the fetus just ushered into the world. On giving the calf its first feed with the hand, let the dairymaid take a little biesting in a small dish, put her left arm around the neck of the calf, and support its lower jaw with the palm of the hand, keeping its mouth a little elevated, and open, by introducing the thumb of the same hand into the side of its mouth. Then let her fill the hollow of her right hand with biestings, and pour it into the calf's mouth, introducing a finger or two into it for the calf to suck, when it will drink the liquid. Thus let her supply the calf, in hand-

ful after handful, as much as it is inclined to take. Sometimes on a calf being begun to be fed, when lying, attempts to get upon its feet, and, if able, let it do so, and rather assist it up than prevent it.

Some people are afraid to give a calf as much biestings at first as it can take, because it is said to produce the *navel-ill*. This is nonsense: let the creature take as much as it pleases, for *biestings* never harmed a calf.

I have minutely detailed the primary and simple process of feeding a new dropped calf by hand, because very absurd ways are adopted in doing it. Nothing is more common than to plunge the calf's head into a large quantity of biestings, and because the liquid bubbles around its mouth by the breath of the nose, and it will not attempt to drink it, its head is the more forcibly thrust and kept down into the tub. How can it drink, with its nose immersed amongst the fluid? And why should a calf be expected at first to *drink* with its head down, when its natural instinct leads it to *suck* with its head up? It should always be borne in mind, that feeding calves by the hand is an *unnatural* process; nevertheless, it is a convenient, practicable, and easy one, provided it is conducted in a proper manner. The creature must be *taught* to *drink*, and a good mode of teaching it I have described above. In this way it is to be fed as often as the cow is milked, which should be three times a day. After the first two or three days, however, another plan should be adopted, for the calf should not be accustomed to suck the fingers, as then it will not drink without their assistance. The succeeding plan is to put a finger or two of the right hand into its mouth, and holding the small pail of milk with the left, under its head, bring the head gradually down into the pail, where the fingers induce it to take a few gluts of the milk; but in doing this, the fingers should be gently withdrawn while the head is kept down with the hand, taking care to keep the nostrils above the milk. In a few days more, the fingers will not be required, and in a few days more still, you will see the calf *drink* of its own accord.

For the first month, the calf should have as much sweet milk, warm from the cow, as it can drink. Some people grudge sweet milk after a few days, and take the cream off it, and give the skimmed to the calves. This is considered thrifty management; but it is not, except butter is preferred to good calves, or good beasts at an after period. Others, more generous, give half sweet and half skimmed milk to their calves; whilst some provide a substitute for a part of the milk, by making gelatine of boiled linseed or sago, and give it with the milk. When milk is actually scarce, such expedients are permissible; but when it is plentiful, and is used for other purposes than merely to serve the farm-house, the adoption of expedients is a practical avowal that the farmer does not wish to bring up his stock as he might do. In regard to *suckling* calves, there is no question that it is the best way of bringing them up, provided the calf has free access to its mother, or the cow which is supporting it.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. RICHARD SANDERS' FARM—WEST ANDOVER.

Sir—When I took possession of my farm ten years ago, it was in a rough and uncultivated state, having been carried on by one man 30 years to the halves.

My house is 40 feet by 26, two stories high: a part of the lower story only finished when I took possession, with a large stack of chimneys standing in the centre, with a very shallow cellar under one end. I have dug a cellar under the whole building, 8 feet from floor to floor. I have pulled down the old chimney and built up two stacks, and plastered the whole house. I have built a wood-house, 12 ft. by 26, and a grain house 11 ft. by 16, resting on stone posts 3 ft. high.

My compost heap is composed of the old earth from under my new walls, bog and pond-hole mud, with the ashes of about 15 cords of wood and turf, vault manure, cleanings out of hen-houses once a year, and generally all the summer dung, which amounts to 100 loads.

I plant my early peas, ruta бага, beets, carrots, and all my white beans with this compost: the remainder I put on my grass lands in the fall.

Making Drains.—As soon as I have got the ground dry enough for the cattle to walk on, I take my plow and plow as deep generally as 2 ft.; I have but little to do with the shovel before reaching that depth. The remaining depth is done with the pick and shovel; then I lay my drain and fill up with small rocks to within about one foot of the surface; then I cover the whole with brush or rye straw, then take my plow and back furrow.

I generally raise from 1000 to 1500 heads of cabbage. My method is to set them *horizontally* into my early potato hills. They undergo the same process as the potatoes, until the digging of the latter, when I give them a good hilling. In the fall, I generally have as good a field of cabbages as my neighbors.

My place for raising English turnips is generally my early pea ground. I take my plow and back-furrow vines and all that is on the ground; then I sow my seed and give it a slight raking. I scarcely ever fail of having a good crop.

I dare not say much about my crops, as I see such large statements by others, of 4 tons of hay to the acre, &c. It is enough for me to say that I am well paid for all my improvements and hard labor; now I am looking for profit.

The soil of my farm is a dark mould, resting on a yellow loam full of rocks.

RICHARD SANDERS.

Andover, West Parish, April 7.

Mr Sanders seems to have written more for an agricultural committee than for our paper. The article narrates the doings of an industrious, hard-working man, who seems to be contented, and therefore is an example that many would be the better and happier for copying. His modes of growing cabbages and turnips, are probably economical and good.—Ed. N. E. F.

Anger.—To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious, is brutish; and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and tempter of devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment, is wise and glorious, manly and divine.—Watts.

For the N. E. Farmer.

NOTES ON THE N. E. FARMER, APRIL 5.

The remarks of W. on Lucerne, are correct: I have known four and five heavy cuttings in a year, commencing with a good cut when clover and herds-grass had but just begun to show green from under the stubble; this was from a rich, warm and free soil, where the roots would penetrate to four or five feet in depth with ease; and it continued to yield well for about 10 years, decreasing some, however. On a stiff soil it has not succeeded with me, nor am I disappointed. The nature of the top root, which I know to grow more than 30 inches in one year, unfits it for such soils.

"C." of Pembroke, is a good farmer, no doubt, as are all who hold sweet communion with that patriarchal farmer, Rev. Morrill Allen, and follow his example. My experience and C.'s are somewhat alike. I had a piece of ground which I laid down to grass, (herds-grass and redtop,) in the spring of 1838, with oats: it was highly manured, and the crop promised most abundantly, by show of straw, but it was *all straw*; not a peck of grain could be got from an acre: this I did not much regret, as I wanted straw for bedding, and as the land was not to be exhausted by grain, I expected a great yield of grass the coming season. But alas! alas! I had a luxuriant crop of sorrel, which is not common on my land—and little or no herds-grass or redtop. The sorrel continued in the land through 1839 and '40. In 1841, to my surprise, the sorrel disappeared, and the herds-grass and redtop came forward in all the luxuriance that is common for the first year's cutting, and remained so last year, the sorrel having almost entirely disappeared. I mentioned this to Dr. Jackson, and he immediately stated that I had put unfermented muck on the land, which I denied; but afterwards this was explained; for I found that I had put some 20 cart-loads of muck in the bottom of my cow-yard, which had been taken up before it had fermented, with my cow manure, and put on the land: this accounted for the sorrel. This, I presume, remained in the land till the acid of the muck had become neutralized, and then the food for sorrel was gone; but how the herds-grass and redtop should find this out, or see fit to be tranquil till the sorrel had had its perfect work, is more than I can account for. You will perceive that we begin to get a little light on this subject. Horse manure should be used to ferment the muck: cow manure is not warm enough. This is a great subject: the acquisition and judicious application of manure to our soils and crops, is but poorly understood, and is of vastly more importance to the community than any other subject that could now be started. But let us persevere. I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have experimental farms, with some one or more of the able agricultural chemists which Providence has placed among us, at the head.

Your correspondent, Ely A. Elliott, of Clinton, Conn., has a commendable pride in inquiring for the rich farming notes of his ancestor. Sir, I have made many inquiries for a copy for my own use. Having noticed the work in a London catalogue of books, I even wrote there, and was answered that it *was out of print*. Now, sir, you and I know, as well as some others, that a copy can be procured on loan, and it should no longer, for the credit of the country, be said to be out of print, containing, as it does, more solid information in the same

words, than any other work I ever read on agriculture.

Yours, with respect,

F.

[We have been looking up old copies of Elliott's Essays on Husbandry, and the kindness of a zealous and valued agricultural and personal friend, has put us in possession of a good copy of the whole, printed in 1760. This we think of republishing in the form of a book, should we find sufficient encouragement to do so.—Ed. N. E. F.]

New Horse Shoe.—A simple, but most ingenious invention has been laid before us in the shape of an improvement in the horse-shoe. It is that of making that part of the shoe now solid, *concave*; by which the foot is enabled to take a grip, which, with the ordinary shoe, is impossible. The principle is, in fact, that of the fluted skate; and whilst the shoe is, of course, lighter than when manufactured on the usual principle, it is equivalent in slippery weather, or on wood pavement, to one that is roughed. The concavity runs entirely round the shoe, having a strong rim in front equal in thickness to the hoof of the horse's foot, and another at the back, of half that thickness. This mode of formation, whilst it involves less expense, gives a far greater purchase, and is much more in accordance with the nature, form and texture of the horse's foot. By preventing the necessity of turning up the shoe behind, it places the foot in a more natural position, and thus assists in bringing into operation the frog, (an elastic substance, designed to relieve the stroke of the horny part of the hoof,) instead of placing it out of action, and straining all the other parts of the foot.—*United Service Gazette, England.*

Flour in Massachusetts.—The Rochester Democrat says that the manufacturers of New England last year, used over 200,000 barrels of flour, in making starch and sizing for their goods—being a larger quantity of flour than was exported to England in the same time. The single State of Massachusetts, during the same time, consumed more Western flour than was exported to all foreign countries!

We are indebted for the following account of March weather to a friend, who has prepared it with great care, and whose name is a sufficient voucher for its truth and accuracy.—*Salem Gaz.*

COLD MARCH.—The past month having been frequently mentioned as remarkably cold, it may be some gratification to the curious to see the following table, exhibiting the aggregate, and average of heat or cold, shown by the same thermometer, kept in the same place, for several years past, confined to the morning observations only, made at sunrise, or as near that time as might be, each day.

[We omit the table. The writer continues:]

"Hence it will be seen, that 1843 gives the coldest March for 24 years, that is, since 1819. Further back, the writer has not the means of ascertaining. It will also be seen, that the warmest morning in March for the same time, was in 1842, and the coldest, in 1833." L.

"Man sleeps in the earth, the sun in the sea." This is false: instead of sleeping, both do but shine upon another world.—*Ritcher.*

ACACIA OR LOCUST TREE.

The Acacia tree is well known in America, from which it was introduced by the name of the Locust tree. It grows very rapidly in the early stages of its progress; so that in a few years, from seeds, plants of eight and ten feet high may be obtained. It is by no means uncommon to see shoots of this tree eight or ten feet high in one season.

In North America, where this tree grows to a very large size indeed, the wood is much valued for its duration. Most of the houses which were built at Boston in New England, on the first settling of the English, were constructed of this wood, and since then it has been much used in America for various purposes.

The seeds of the Acacia tree were first brought to Europe by M. Jean Robin, nurseryman to the King of France, and author of a "History of Plants." M. Robin brought the first seeds from Canada; in consequence of which, succeeding botanists have, in honor to his name, termed the genus *Robinia* to which the Acacia tree belongs. Soon after its introduction into France, the English gardeners received seeds from Virginia, from which many trees were raised.

The wood, when green, is of a soft texture, but becomes very hard when dry. It is as durable as the white oak of North America, and esteemed preferable for axletrees of carriages, trestles for ships, and many other important purposes. The carpenter finds the wood of the Acacia hard and well suited to his purpose, and is delighted with its smooth texture and beautifully delicate straw color.

The tree, when aged, abounds with certain excrescences or knots, which, when polished, are beautifully veined, and much esteemed by the cabinet-maker. It makes excellent fuel, and its shade is said to be less injurious than that of any other tree, while the leaves afford wholesome food for cattle. A gentleman in New England sowed several acres of it for this purpose alone.

It has been employed with signal success in Virginia for ship building, and is found to be very superior to American oak, ash, elm, or any other wood they use for that purpose. In New York it has been found, after repeated trials, that posts for rail-fencing, made of the Acacia tree, stand wet and dry near the ground better than any other in common use, and will last as long as those of the white cedar.

In forty years the Acacia tree will grow sixty feet high, and will girth six feet, three feet from the ground; and although brittle in a young state, the characteristics of the timber of a grown tree are toughness and elasticity.

As a durable timber, it has been proved that it can exceed the Acacia wood, when of proper age. But there is one important use to which these trees may be applied, which has hitherto escaped the notice of the planter, namely, hedges. On its rapidity of growth it forms a fence capable of resistance in one-fourth of the time of any other plant hitherto used for that purpose. Had it been so to fence a whole estate, we should, in preference to all others, plant Acacias. They bear pruning, and may be raised to twenty or thirty feet high, if required, and are so strong that no animal can force through them. The only instance of an Acacia hedge we know of, on the continent of Europe, is to be seen round part of the boulevard of the city of Louvain. Plants for this purpose

should be taken from the nursery lines four feet high. At every point where the stems cross one another, a natural union or grafting takes place, and as the stems increase in size, the spaces between will gradually decrease; so that in the course of a few years the fence becomes a complete wooden wall, not occupying a space more than twelve or fifteen inches, forming a barrier that no animal can force. Fences of this description may either be made on the level ground, or concealed from the distant view.

The following highly interesting account of this tree, and the mode of cultivating it in the United States, is given by Dr. S. Ackerly:—

"The cultivation of the locust tree, on Long Island, and in other parts of the state of New York, has been attended to with considerable profit to the agricultural interest, but not with that earnestness which the importance of the subject demands. This may have arisen from the difficulty of propagating it by transplanting, or not understanding how to raise it from the seed.

"The locust tree does not bear transplanting well in this part of our country, but this in all probability arises from the custom of cutting off the roots, when taken up for that purpose. Most of the roots of the locust are long, cylindrical, and run horizontally not far under the surface. In transplanting, so few of the roots are left to the body of the tree removed, that little or no support is given to the top, and it consequently dies. If care was taken not to destroy so much of the roots a much larger proportion of those transplanted would live and thrive.

"Doctor Bard's method of preparing the seeds was to pour boiling water on them, and let it stand and cool. The hard outer coat would thus be softened, and if the seed swelled by this operation, it might be planted, and would soon come up. This has been followed with success in Long Island; and on a late visit to North Hempstead, I was led to admire Judge Mitchell's nursery of young locust trees, planted in the spring.

"The judge took a quantity of seed collected on this island, and put it in an earthen pitcher, and poured upon it water near to boiling. This he let stand for twenty-four hours, and then decanted it, and selected all the seeds that were any ways swelled by this application of heat and moisture. To the remainder he made a second libation of hot water, and let it remain also twenty-four hours; and then made a second selection of the swelled seeds. This was repeated a third time on the unchanged ones, when nearly all were swelled, and then he prepared the ground and planted them. He planted the seeds in drills about four feet apart, and in eight or ten days they were all above ground, and came up as regular as beans, or any other seeds that are cultivated in gardens. When I saw them, the middle of July, they were about a foot high, all thrifty and of a good color and condition.—*Farmer's Encyclop.*

Mammoth Oak.—The largest red oak tree in North America, says a correspondent of the *Natchitoches Herald*, can be seen on the plantation of W. Smith, Esq., 18 miles from Natchitoches, on the road leading to Opelousas. This majestic oak two feet from the ground, measures *forty-four feet in circumference*, and at six feet, *thirty-two feet*. The trunk appears sound and healthy, and its height to the branches, is from fifty to sixty feet.

Birds.—Farmer! take care of the birds, and they will take care of you. A little attention to their habits and regard for their safety, will repay you for your trouble, and also render them agreeable companions. A writer in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, relates the following pleasing anecdote:

"Early last summer, I was on a visit to an old friend in the country, and while we sat on his piazza, talking of things long gone by, I noticed that on the trees and shrubs in his yard, there were a great number of birds. Presently they flew down upon the piazza, and quite a troop of them came hopping towards me. My old friend put his hand in his waistcoat pocket, and took out some seeds and crumbs of bread, and scattered them close by his chair. The birds picked them up, and then flew upon the trees again, singing out their notes sweeter than the strains of Bellini or Auber.

My friend then remarked, that the spring of 1842 having come on early, had brought on the birds earlier than usual. The ground having become covered with snow, they betook themselves to his house for food. He took special pains to give it to them, and they came regularly to be fed. They built their nests in the neighborhood, and when their young ones were hatched, they brought them to the house also. He said that he took his afternoon nap on his piazza, and the birds sung him to sleep. Indeed, they seemed quite his pets."

Seeds.—The germinating properties of seeds would seem to be almost indestructible. It is stated in an English paper, that some ground in Bushy Park, which had lain undisturbed since the time of Charles I., was turned up last winter. In the following spring, a plentiful growth of mignonette, pansies and wild raspberries, none of which grow in the neighborhood, shot up spontaneously.

The Mount Vernon estate is now the possession and residence of Mrs. John A. Washington, widow of a nephew of Gen. George Washington: so swiftly do the generations of men follow each other in the solemn march to the tomb!

The garden is rich in rare and beautiful plants, many of them planted by the hands of Washington. Indeed, the garden is said to be but little changed, since its world-renowned owner stood in its midst.—*Salem Gaz.*

So great is the distress existing in England, that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone. Victoria's dogs, upon which so much money is lavished, are living on delicacies, while her subjects, by millions, are living upon oatmeal and turnips.—*Bost. Post.*

Sympathy for Laborers.—A working man recently fell from a building while Queen Victoria was passing, and was killed in her sight. The *London Globe* says of it: "We are happy to state that though her Majesty was much alarmed and excited, no permanent injury in her Majesty's health is likely to result." This reminds us of the woman whose lap-dog bit a piece out of a visitor's leg. "Poor, dear little thing," said his mistress, "I hope it won't make him sick."—*Salem Gaz.*

We give to great men the tribute of our praise when the grave shuts them up from hearing it: we take off our hats to them after they have gone by.—*Ritcher.*

EXPERIMENTS IN TURNIP GROWING.

At the annual exhibition of the Sussex Express Root Show, at Lewes, two samples of Swedo turnips among the extra productions were the subject of considerable inquiry—one was grown by R. Gray, Esq., at Barcombe, with bran as a manure, the other by T. Richardson, Esq., in the same parish, with oil as a manure. Both these experiments seemed to have answered their purpose. Bran was equal to yard manure, and oil had an evident effect in keeping off the fly and nourishing the root. We may here remark that no manure can be applied advantageously for turnips, unless there be present phosphorus in some shape or other, for the turnip contains in itself the chemical properties of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen as water, nitrogen, silicon, potassium, phosphorus in a large degree, and a slight shade of sodium. In all cultivated soils carbon is present in the shape of decayed vegetation. Rain-water contains oxygen and hydrogen. Nitrogen is invariably present. Silicon, in the shape of gravel or sand. Potassium is found in all clays, but phosphorus has generally to be brought to the land incorporated with the manures applied. Fish-oil contains a large portion of phosphorus, as does also bran, and hence may be traced the value of these two manures for turnips.

It should be borne in mind that fish-oil, until it has undergone a chemical change, is injurious to both seed and plant; it is consequently applied after having been incorporated with wood ashes, in which there is a quantity of potass; this immediately changes the oil into soap, and the manure, therefore, actually is soap, and not oil, when thrown upon the land. Where wood ashes are not readily to be obtained, the oil mixed with soda, dissolved in water, will produce the change necessary for its becoming a useful and active manure, and may then be incorporated with road scrapings, or other materials, to fit it for drilling.

To destroy the rapacity of the grubs, no plan seems so effectual as turning up the ground rough late in autumn, so that it may be exposed well to the frost. Salt thrown sparingly over also additionally cleanses the soil. Upon stiff lands a winter fallow is a great sweetener, and those who have tried it for roots, have ever been well compensated for their labor. To prevent the depredations of the fly, several plans have been adopted. Dry lime after a shower has been of great service, but nothing has as yet been presented to public attention more effectual than spreading coal-tar or gas-ashes over the land after sowing. The smell of the bitumen is so offensive to the fly as to ward off its attacks. An easy method of applying this preventive, is to obtain coal tar, and mix it with a solution of sub-carbonate of soda, (the common soda used in household affairs.) A chemical combination takes place, and the tenacity of the tar is in a great measure destroyed. Mix the tar so prepared with road scrapings, ashes, or mould: let the compost be turned over several times, and when well incorporated it is ready to be used, and may be spread broadcast after the sowing is completed.

We may mention that coal-tar forms a leading ingredient of one of the patent manures, but as it does not contain phosphorus in any shape, it possesses scarcely any other value to the crop, except protecting it from the ravages of the fly. As a manure for wheat or any other straw crop, its application has been very advantageous.

As much public benefit is expected from the

growth of carrots, we may be excused for offering some observations upon their culture upon stiff clays. The land should be ridged up in the latter end of October or November, and being exposed to the winter's frost, will be ready early in the following year, for the reception of the seed.—*Sussex (Eng.) Express.*

Theory of Manure.—If we produce a crop of vegetables upon a fertile soil, that is, one containing the matters required by the plant, that crop takes away from the soil some proportion of that *pabulum* which is necessary to render a soil capable of maintaining vegetable life. If this crop is succeeded by a series, it is obvious that the soil becomes more and more exhausted of these nutritious matters, and consequently becomes less and less fertile. Common observation proves the truth of these positions.

The use of manure, therefore, is to afford the growing plant a *fresh supply* of that food which preceding crops have consumed, or which the soil does not contain. If, then, this be the use of manure, if one object of its application be to *prevent a decrease* in the fertility of the soil, it is obvious that it may be applied to another object of still more importance, viz: to *increase the fertility* of the soil.

Thus, by the application to a soil of those matters which one crop has taken up, we restore it to its original condition, and render it capable of yielding another crop equal to the first, it is evident that by returning to a soil more than the preceding crop has taken away, we *improve its original condition*, and make it capable of producing still more.

When it is considered that our population increases every day, and that with this increase of population, and increased demand for the products of the soil arises, it will at once be allowed that no object can be more important than this. "Nothing," said an ancient philosopher, "is more grateful than the earth;" and if we make it a principle to return in the shape of manure, more of the matters nutritious to vegetables than we have carried away in the crop, she will vie with us in generosity.—*Hannam's Prize Essay.*

Mangel Wurtzel.—A correspondent of the *London Gardener's Chronicle*, thus speaks of the mangel wurtzel: "I am perfectly satisfied, if three bullocks, near as equal as possible, were put up to fatten at the same time, one to be fed on Swedes, one on carrots, and the other on mangel wurtzel, that the two former would be in better condition at the end of three months than the latter would be in five months. The best time to use mangel wurtzel is in the spring, as it will be found when first given to cattle, to act as a purgative, which will greatly benefit lean stock at that season. If mangel wurtzel be given in large quantities, it will produce diarrhoea, which would greatly injure any kind of stock intended to be fattened for market.

I have proved the mangel wurtzel is an excellent root for ewes which have lambs, as it will produce a greater flush of milk than either Swedes or carrots. I have also given it to milch cows, and found the supply of milk to be greater, but no increase in the weight of butter, which is another proof that mangel wurtzel does not possess fattening qualities. Carrots or Swedes, if given to milch cows, will increase the weight of butter, but pro-

duce little difference in the quantity of milk; but if an equal quantity of Swedes or carrots, and mangel wurtzel be given alternately, both the supply of milk and butter will be increased."

Cure for Foot-Rot in Sheep.—Mr J. R. Speed, in the *Albany Cultivator* says: "I had occasion to procure a Spanish Merino buck, a few months ago from a distant part of the county, and on going in to my sheep-yard soon afterwards, I found him very lame in two of his feet, so much so as scarcely to be able to walk. I immediately removed him to the barn floor, and on examination found that his lameness was occasioned by that scourge of the Ovine race—the foot-rot. I cleansed the hoofs thoroughly with warm soap-suds, and fled to my books for a remedy. I soon found in the "Complete Grazier," p. 165, several remedies for this disease, but as I had not at hand the ingredients of which they were composed, I laid aside my books, and took down that *cure-all* among farmers my bottle of spirits of turpentine, and with a feather applied it to the parts affected, quite plentifully twice or three times in the space of three days (keeping him upon the floor,) when I found that a perfect cure had been effected, and put him with the flock again, and have seen nothing of the lameness since."

Lice on Fowls.—In your Oct. number, I observed some remarks on using sulphur to destroy lice on fowls. This I have tried in former years with entire success. Mixed with Indian meal and water and fed in the proportion of 1 lb. of sulphur to 10 doz. fowls, in two parcels, a few days apart, I have found that it would soon exterminate the lice, and produce a remarkably healthy and glossy appearance in the fowls. They should at the same time be supplied with proper dusting places.—*Alb. Cult.*

Snow.—While we have reports of six feet of snow below Portland, in one storm, a letter from Whitesboro, near Utica, to the New York *American*, says the snow is a fathom (6 feet) deep there. "On all sides as far as the eye can penetrate, there is a wide, desolating expanse of snow. In truth the entire land, from Albany to Buffalo, and from Utica to Watertown, is an ocean of snow, lying from four to twelve feet deep. You can ride for miles over the fences, take hold of the eaves of barns, plunge into hollows, or rise on heights, as your fancy sways you."—*N. H. Sentinel.*

Do not buy any thing merely because it pleases the eye. When you have bought one fine thing (says Dr. Franklin), you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.

Titles.—Titles are of no weight with posterity and the name only of a man who has performed exploits, carries more respect than all the epithets that can be added to it.—*Voltaire.*

Our inquiries into immortality are, alas! too often made in the time of mourning and sorrowful bereavement, and, therefore, our views are not sufficiently bright and cheering. We never walk amid the graves save with crape upon our faces.—*Ritcher.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

POUDRETTE.—THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr Editor—"Agricola" to Farmers, can be no other than one that "has a particular interest" in the Lodi Manufacturing Company, whose office (as is particular to mention,) is at "43 Liberty street, New York.

As you say you have had no practical acquaintance with the Lodi Co.'s poudrette, and I have, will give you the result of my experiments with an article.

I drilled for ruta bags, and applied to each row liberally in the field, poudrette, leached ashes and ground bones. The rows with poudrette were prior to either the bone or ashed rows.

For corn, I used poudrette in the hill, manure in the hill, and ashes and plaster in the hill, on alternate lands in the same field. The corn where I used poudrette, was not half as much as either the ashed and plastered, or manured portions.

For potatoes, I used it in the hill as for corn, and a crop of potatoes was nearly as good from the poudrette land, as from that ashed and plastered. I used five or six barrels, and was particular to follow the directions, and not use the article with other after manures.

I consider the "getting up" of the Lodi company, and their whole proceeding, as at least an attempt to impose upon community. They have a peat bed for their establishment. Peat is a good absorbent and this with coal-ashes and a little night-soil, will make a barrel of "poudrette" very quick, as all cheap.

It is much more satisfactory to the readers of the various agricultural journals to see articles or animals advertised (if for sale), than to see them offered in the form of a communication, by the one who has them for sale, or by a friend of his, and then saying that a few can be obtained of Mr such a one, at a price generally about four times their value. We have had quite enough of this, even in regard to the inimitable Berkshires.

Yours, respectfully,

STEADY HABITS.

Hartford Co., Ct., April 1st, 1843.

☞ We should much have liked the name of the writer of this article. The facts here stated are important, if true. As the communication is anonymous, we have no opinion in regard to its correctness. Without any positive knowledge upon the subject, we have seen and heard statements that lead us to suppose that the Lodi Co. manufacture is good poudrette as any in this country. If the action of theirs is no better than the preceding article indicates, then farmers will find but little inducement to pay the prices for it that are now asked.

We have no intention, by these remarks, to advise them either way. Poudrette may be made a good, a valuable manure; but whether the art is yet understood in this country, is perhaps not yet established. Some accounts of the effects of poudrette are favorable, and others unfavorable. More experiments are needed before we are ready either to discard or to recommend it unqualifiedly.—Ed. N. E. F.

Youth, especially female youth, gives a poetic tinge—a softened coloring to its sorrows; thus the sea, when the morning sun shines upon it, is covered, even in the storm, with rainbows.—Ritcher.

ALKALIES.

Connected with agricultural philosophy, the alkalies are subjects of the deepest interest.

The salts of potash and soda, and of the alkaline earths or minerals, lime, alumine, and even magnesia, can be obtained, by burning and certain chemical processes, from parts of the structure of all plants. This shows the great importance of alkalies and alkaline substances to the growth and welfare of every product of the soil. It follows also, that with every crop removed, a portion of the potash, &c. must be removed from the land. To compensate for such losses, ashes, farm-yard manure, &c., supply alkalies to the soil, along with other fertilizing substances.

Plants growing on a soil containing a due mixture of earthy ingredients, always select a proportion of each, according to their several capacities or wants. It is a fact of the highest practical value to the agriculturist to know, that where a soil which originally contained all the elements essential to the production of a crop, becomes exhausted of one alkaline or earthy element, another may be substituted. Where, for example, there is a deficiency in a soil of the alkaline earth—lime, the addition of potash, soda or magnesia, all of which exist in the ashes of wood and other vegetable substances, may be resorted to for the purpose of making it up.

The perfect development of a plant is, according to Liebig, dependent on the presence of due proportions of the alkalies or alkaline earths, since when these substances are totally wanting, its growth will be arrested, and when they are only deficient it must be impeded. "Let us compare," says this eminent chemist, "two kinds of trees, the wood of which contains unequal quantities of alkaline bases, and we shall find that one of these grows luxuriantly in several soils, upon which the others are scarcely able to vegetate. For example, 10,000 parts of oak wood yield 250 parts of ashes, the same quantity of fir-wood only 83, of linden-wood 500, of rye 440, and of the herb of the potato plant 1500 parts.

"Firs and pines find a sufficient quantity of alkalies in granitic and barren sandy soils, in which oaks will not grow; and wheat thrives in soils favorable for the linden tree, because the bases, which are necessary to bring it to complete maturity, exist there in sufficient quantity. The accuracy of these conclusions, so highly important to agriculture, and to the cultivation of forests, can be proved by the most evident facts.

"All kinds of grasses contain in the outer parts of their leaves and stalk, a large quantity of silicic acid and potash, in the form of acid silicate of potash. The proportion of this salt does not vary perceptibly in the soil of corn-fields, because it is again conveyed to them as manure in the form of putrefying straw. But this is not the case in a meadow, and hence we never find a luxuriant crop of grass on sandy and calcareous soils which contain little potash, evidently because one of the constituents indispensable to the growth of the plants is wanting.

"But when we increase the crop of grass in a meadow by means of gypsum, we remove a greater quantity of potash with the hay than can, under the same circumstances, be restored. Hence it happens, that after the lapse of several years, the crops of grass on the meadows manured with gypsum diminish, owing to the deficiency of potash. But if

the meadow be strewed from time to time with wood ashes, even the lixiviated ashes, which have been used by soap-boilers, then the grass thrives as luxuriantly as before. The ashes are only a means of restoring the potash.

"The woodcutters in the vicinity of Heidelberg, have the privilege of cultivating the soil for their own use, after felling the trees, used for making tan. Before sowing the land thus obtained, the branches, roots, and leaves are always burned, and the ashes used as a manure, which is found to be quite indispensable for the growth of the grain. The soil itself, upon which the oats grow in this district, consists of sandstone; and although the trees find in it a quantity of alkaline earths sufficient for their own sustenance, yet in its ordinary condition it is incapable of producing grain.

"The experience of a proprietor of land in the vicinity of Gottingen, offers a most remarkable example of the incapability of a soil to produce wheat or grasses in general, when it fails in any one of the materials necessary to their growth. In order to obtain potash, he planted his whole land with wormwood, the ashes of which are well known to contain a large proportion of the carbonate of that alkali. The consequence was, that he rendered his land quite incapable of bearing grain for many years, in consequence of having entirely deprived the soil of its potash."—Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia.

Blackwood's Opinion of Moustaches.—There is an affection among the vulgar clever, of wearing the moustache, which they clip and cut *à la Vandike*; this is useful, as affording a ready means of distinguishing between a man of talent and an ass—the former, trusting to his head, goes clean shaven, and looks like an Englishman; the latter, whose strength lies altogether in his hair, exhausts the power of Macassar in endeavoring to make himself as like an ourang-outang as possible.

Blackwood's Opinion of Smoking.—Another thing must be observed by all who would successfully ape the gentleman: never to smoke a cigar in the street in mid-day. No better sign can you have than this of a fellow reckless of decency and behavior. A gentleman smokes, if he smokes at all, where he offends not the olfactories of the passers by. Nothing, he is aware, approaches more nearly the most offensive, personal insult, than to compel ladies and gentlemen to inhale, after you, the ejected fragrance of your penny Cuba or your three-penny mild Havana.

New England Winters.—In the last number of the Gazette, we had an extract from one of Curwen's Letters, in which he stated, on the authority of Dr. Holyoke, "that the winter of '79-'80, exceeded any since 1740. It began before the middle of December, and lasted till June nearly; no vegetation taking place till the last week in May."

The Boston Mail states, on the authority of an aged farmer in Worcester county, that in the year 1785, the snow held on to the depth of four feet until the 20th of April. It then suddenly thawed off, and summer came on apace; and no year before or since, within his memory, has equalled that one in productiveness.—Salem Gaz.

Why is sympathy like blind-man's buff? Because it's a fellow-feeling for a fellow-creature.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1843.

THE MILK BUSINESS OF BOSTON.

We have made some inquiry upon this subject, and learned that one man brings in upon the Worcester Railroad, about two hundred thousand gallons annually. This is supposed to be about one-tenth of all that is sold in the city. Two millions of gallons per year is the estimated amount of annual consumption in Boston. This at 20 cts. per gallon costs the citizens four hundred thousand dollars per year. And supposing the population to be 100,000, this gives to each inhabitant yearly 20 gallons, or a small fraction less than half a pint per day. The share of each person seems not to be large. We believe, however, that there are few cities on the globe where milk is so extensively used as here. London with its vast population of something like a million and a half, is said to consume only 2,500,000 gallons in the year. We are glad that our own citizens can be furnished so abundantly with this wholesome article of food. The railroads will always ensure them a supply, should they be willing to pay the farmers a remunerating price.

The dwellers in the city of "notions" have a notion that they do pay the farmers a good price for milk. Five or six cents per quart is usually given. This does pay the farmers of the immediate vicinity, as well as they get paid for most of their productions. But can those farmers live, who sell milk at their doors at 10 cts. per gallon in summer and 12 in winter, or at an average of 11 cents? Many such farmers there are—and some sell at lower rates than this; and yet the milk dealer gets no more than a fair compensation for his labors, expenses and risks.

Can these farmers live? We may say to the inhabitants of the city, that a cow will not yield, on the average, a gallon of milk per day through the year: 300 gallons per cow is as much as the farmer can expect his herd to average; and this too, without allowing the calf to take a supply for more than two days. On one good farm in this vicinity, where there are kept about twenty good cows, which are well kept, and well supplied with roots in winter, an exact account is kept, of the yield of milk, and even this extra herd does not come quite up to a gallon each per day. Though there are cows in this herd that will give four or five gallons per day, for some weeks of the year, yet the whole do not come up to the one gallon each, for the 365 days.

The necessary inference is, that the farmer will not get more than 33 dollars per year on each cow. Ten cows will bring him in not more than 330 dollars. And what is the cost to him? If his cows are good enough to yield yearly 300 gallons, they are worth near 20 dollars apiece: if he keeps them well enough to have them yield the 300 gallons, they will require the value of three tons of good hay per cow. Two tons, or an equivalent in roots or grain in winter, and pasturing in summer and autumn, equal in value to another ton. The hay must be reckoned at a low rate, to give any profit.

Or we may estimate the expense in another way. A competent and trustworthy man will cost 150 dollars a year in wages, and 78 for board—in all, \$228. To out and make the two tons of hay for winter use, will cost six dollars, or for a herd of ten cows, 60 dollars. To do the milking, would take, we judge, an hour and an half each day. This, if we allow 12 hours as a day's work, will require 45 days, and cost about 34. To take the cows to and from the pasture in summer, for six months,

will, on most farms, require half an hour each day, or about six dollars. To tend this stock properly through the six cold months, will require half his time, and cost (not one-fourth of the year's wage and board, which would be 57 dollars, but) about fifty dollars. Then to handle over and compost and spread upon the land the manure from each cow, so carefully and faithfully as to keep up the fertility of the fields, would cost in man and team, at least five dollars for each cow, or fifty dollars in all. We have, then, in items of cash—

Hay mowing,	\$50 00
Milking,	34 00
Driving cows,	6 00
Tending herd at the barn,	50 00
Working over and applying manure,	50 00

Total, \$200 00

Subtracting this sum from the 330 dollars' income, there is left as income on the property invested, \$130. And how much is that property? We estimate that the land which will keep a cow the twelve months, with the barn-room needed for her accommodation, is worth \$250; or the land which will summer and winter well ten cows together, with the barn that will well protect them and the hay, is worth \$2500: add to this the worth of the cows themselves, or \$200, and we have \$2700 investment. Six per cent. on this is \$162—while the income above the expenses is only \$130.

This estimate of expense is as low as our acquaintance with the subject will possibly allow us to make it. The condition of the farmer is here exhibited in a more favorable light than the majority of them find it in fact. It will be obvious then, that these of them who owe money—and they are many—are going behind-hand. They pay six per cent. interest, and their investment yields them only five. In this calculation we have allowed nothing for house rent, excepting what may be supposed to come in as a part of the cost of one man's board—and the board is reckoned at the low rate of \$1 50 per week.

We can say to the city buyers of milk, that if their bills were all paid promptly and frequently, the milkmen who go between the farmers and them, might be able to do well at a less advance than they now ask. But while the expenses of collection and the losses continue as great as they now are, these milk-dealers are not understood to be making much money.

Some of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the city, who retail their milk, get larger incomes from their cows than we have named, and may perhaps do better than the more distant ones. But the higher prices of land where they live, and the expense of going to market once or twice every day, will keep them from making fortunes rapidly.

THE GARDEN.

The kitchen garden is the portion of the farm that many farmers are prone to neglect most of all, and yet it is the part which when well tended, contributes more to the comfort and health of the family, and as much to economy in living as any other spot of land of the same size on the farm. Good vegetables are agreeable to the palate and healthful in the warm season. An abundant supply of these lessens the desire to purchase fresh meat, and also diminishes the drafts upon the beef and pork barrels.

But, says the farmer, things never grow well in my garden, though it has been manured year after year, all my days, and is rich enough, yet I never get any thing from it that half pays its cost. Worms will spoil potatoes and cabbages, and almost every thing else. This is

true in many instances. But salt spread broadcast in the spring upon the garden, at the rate of 10 or 12 bushels to the acre, will do much to destroy the worms; a sand or sandy wash from the road-side, if plentifully applied, will greatly enrich this soil. The manures you have been applying year after year, have caused the vegetable matters there to bear an undue proportion to the sandy matters. Salt and sand for these soils which have been long cultivated, will be worth more than applications of common manures. If it be not convenient to cart sand, then, at your convenience, take the spade and trench your garden deep; bring up four or five inches of the subsoil and mix it in with the soil. This will be of great and lasting benefit. Where you do this you may get good potatoes, free from worms.

Those who are within reach of the sea-shore, will find the beach sand the best of all applications to the long-tilled gardens. This will furnish both the sili and the salt—the bones to the plants, and the dead drug to the worms.

CATTLE SHEDDING THEIR HORNS.

"Cattle shed their horns three years old." Says an article which we copied last week from John Swan's Agricultural Dictionary. We have been charged with endorsing the correctness of this statement, because we copied it without comment. Not so. We often let others speak for themselves, without objecting to what they say, even when we have no faith in their assertions. This assertion that cattle shed their horns, is so obviously incorrect, if understood literally and fully, that we asked ourselves what the intelligent writer could mean. We said to ourself, he may mean no more than that when the animal is three years old, the outer portion of the horn is loosened from the head, and a ring or wrinkle grows there and connects the horn thus loosened, with the head. This is not much of a shedding, to be sure; but we thought it possible that the writer meant no more than this, and we let his remarks go without comment. The extract is from a new work, just coming before American farmers, in a cheap form. It contains several statements that seem to us incorrect, and that create some distrust as to its being of very great value, as a work to be relied upon.

THE SEASON.

The snow dissolved but slowly previously to Friday April 7th. Since then the temperature has been higher and the snow has been disappearing. The greater part of the ground in the vicinity of the city is now bare and a little plowing has been done.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, April 1, 1843.

By Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport—Anabrette d'Ilver and Beurre Easter Pears. Although past their prime they were sufficiently good to warrant the varieties place in every well selected orchard or garden of fruit trees.

For the Committee,
B. V. FRENCH.

Boys' and Girls' Magazine.—The young will read this April No. with pleasure and advantage. This periodical deserves extensive circulation. Published by T. F. Carter & Co.

Robert Merry's Museum.—The April No. contains the first of "Little Leaves for Little Readers." The stories are simple and good. Bradbury, Soden & Co. publishers, 10 School street.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

age of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
early exposure, for the week ending April 9.

April, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
ay,	2	26	33	32 N. W.
ay,	4	22	35	32 N. E.
esday,	6	32	40	34 N. E.
ay,	6	35	43	40 W.
ay,	7	34	42	38 N.
ay,	8	33	56	49 S.
ay,	9	38	50	46 S.

GH'TON MARKET.—Monday, April 10, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

Market 350 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 1700
30 Beef Cattle unsold.

aka.—**Beef Cattle**—Last week's prices were fully
ned, and we quote the same, viz. a few Extra \$5.25,
quality \$4.75 a 5.00. Second quality, \$4.50 a
Third quality, \$4.00 a 4.50.

p.—Sales were made from \$2.25 to \$3.75.

ae.—Lots to peddle at 3-4 for sows and 4-3 for
Old barrows 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

DS. Herd Grass, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bushel. Red Top,
3 cents. Clover—Northern, 12 to 13c.—Southern, 7
Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb.
Seed, \$4.00 per bushel.

IN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20
t.; Oats 20 cent.

limited arrivals of the week, and the increased de-
or the retail trade, have led to some advance in prices.
—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 60—Southern, round
old, 60 a 60—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60—
white 56 a 57—do New Orleans, 60 a 60—Barley
—Rye, Northern, 60 a 65—do, Southern, 59 a 55—
Southern, 32 a 33—Northern do, 31 to 35—Beans, per
100 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. —a, —Brau, —

UR. The arrivals of Flour have been very small,
supply almost wholly in the hands of regular dealers.
more, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.62 a 4.75 —do,
\$2.90 a 3.50 —do, from 4 50—do, 30 a 4 62—Phila-
do, 4 mos. \$4.00 a 4.50—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/4
000 a 4.50—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4.50 a 4.00
getown, 4.62 a 4.75—Richmond Canal, 90 a 80 a 62
ity, 80 a 00 a 00—Petersburg, South side 80 a 00 a 00
country 80 a 00 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, 55 50 a
to fancy brands 80 a 00 a 00 —Ohio via Canal,
00 a 00—do do New Orleans, cash, 84 87 a 6.00. Rye,
000—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2.75 a 3.00.

VISIONS.—For most articles a steady demand, has
perceived, and for Pork a further advance in prices
is.

—Mess 4 1/2. new hbl. \$7.50 a 8.00—Navy—\$7.00 a
1, 6 00 a 6.25—do Prime \$4.00 a 4.50—Pork—
clear 4.00. hbl. \$11.00 a 11.50—do Clear \$10.50 a 11.00
\$3.75 a 9.25—do Prime \$6.50 a 7.00—do Mess
ships, a —a —do Prime do do 80 a 00 a 00
go do, 0 a 000—Clear do do 80 a 00 a 00—
Shipping, 9 a 11—do store, unspectated, 9 a 14—do
very scarce,—Lard, No. 1, Boston 56 a 64 —do
and Western, 6— a 00 —, Hams, Boston, 7 a 0—
in and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal,
to new milk, 5 a 6.

FL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-
am shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-
value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and
per pound.

ave no important transactions to notice in the article
ek.

or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—Amer-
l blood, do 32 a 33—Do 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do, 1-2 do
—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 —Smyrna Sheep,
a 20 a 25—Do, 1-2 do, 10 a 13—Bengasi do
Smyrna, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—
Pickled, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26
do, 1 do, do, 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—
do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing, and quotations, which are lower, are en-
tirely nominal.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 8 a 10. 2d do do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed 810 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Vegetables, are requested to meet at
the Horticultural Hall, on SATURDAY next, April 15, at
12 o'clock, for purpose of taking into consideration the sub-
ject of Premiums for the ensuing year.

April 12. JOHN A. KENRICK, Chairman.

The Committee on Fruits are particularly requested to
meet at the Horticultural Rooms, on SATURDAY next, the
15th inst. at 10 A. M., to agree on a list of Premiums for the
ensuing year.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, Chairman.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

A fine assortment of Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach,
Quince, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. Currants,
Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Also, a large variety
of Ornamental Forest trees, of large size, Roses,
Tree Peonies, Hawthorns, and a great variety of
other Flowering Shrubs, Paeonies, &c. for sale by the sub-
scriber. Orders left with Messrs. BRECK & CO., or di-
rected by mail, to the subscriber, will be promptly attended
to, and delivered in Boston free of charge.

JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, Nonantum Dale, April 10.

NURSERY.

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he
has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and
Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isa-
bella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c.
Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1/2 mile from Boston.
April 12.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and
England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal
and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more
feet in height, very desirable productions for every
Horticulturalist to possess, being the large kind of
fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the
hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual
importations of new fruit bearing Trees among them a large
quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees and Ornamental
productions, all of which can be had immediately, by for-
warding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS', Bright-
on, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52
North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR AND PLUM, OF PEACH AND CHER-
RY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former
years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds.
Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just re-
ceived from Europe in new supplies, of things also
uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines,
Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged
and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who
apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splen-
did varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of
Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and
other Flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest
kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly at-
tended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely pack-
ed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places
by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for
transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or
orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. 18, 1843. cpJl

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which
can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity
of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality,
and pack them securely, so that they can be sent
to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accom-
modated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52
North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.



SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia
street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice as-
sortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and
Vines. Among them are the best variety of
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot,
Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do.,
Plum do, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be de-
livered in any part of the city, free of expense.

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.
Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding
day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the
country.

March 29.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.
Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House
Plants, constantly for sale. Particular atten-
tion has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry,
Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Necta-
rine Trees.
Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dubbia and Peony
Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.
Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74
Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton,
will meet with prompt and careful attention, and every pur-
chase will be warranted true to its name. If March 22.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a
large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's
Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand
Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf
Marrows,—Tall do, &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK
& CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

YOUNG FARMER WANTED.

A young man is wanted on a farm—he must be well quali-
fied to take care of Stock, and be familiar with the duties of
a farm. The best testimonials will be required. To such a
person permanent employment will be given. March 29.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Eu-
rope, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gar-
dening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has
had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation
in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the
best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command im-
mediate attention. Feb. 15.

SCIONS: SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the
very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his
Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety
that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties
and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the sub-
scriber will be promptly responded to and orders execu-
ted with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in
height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new
and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery,
in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various
branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory
testimonials, both from his late employer and the most ex-
celent and practical gardeners in this part of the country,
wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E.
Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Man-
ual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1/2.
Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing
the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIME'S SOLILOQUY.

Old! call you me? Ay! when the Almighty spoke creation into birth, I was there. Then was I born. Mid the bloom and verdure of paradise, I gazed upon the young world, radiant with smiles. I rose upon the pinions of the first morn, and caught the first dew-drops that fell from heaven. Ere the foot of man had touched the virgin earth, I gazed upon its splendor. The cataraets sang upon their anthems in solitude, and none was here to listen to the new-born melody but I! The fawns bounded over the hills, and drank at the limpid streams, witnessed by none but me. The morning star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores, and its twin-sister of the eve flamed in the forehead of the sky, with no eye to admire their rays but mine. Ay! call me old? Babylon and Assyria, Palmyra and Thebes rose, flourished and fell, and I beheld them in their glory and decline. Scarce a melancholy ruin marks the place of their existence; but when their foundations were laid, I was there! Mid all their splendor, glory and wickedness, I was in their busy streets, and crumbling their magnificent palaces to the earth. My books will show a long and fearful account against them. I control the fate of empires,—I give them their period of glory and splendor; but at their birth, I conceal in them the seeds of decay and death. They must go down and be humbled in the dust,—their proud heads bowed down before the rising glories of young nations, to whose prosperity also, I shall be a witness, and behold their decline. I poise my wings over the earth, and watch the course and doings of its inhabitants. I call up the violet upon the hills, and crumble the grey ruins to the ground. I am the agent of a higher power, to give life and take it away. I spread silken tresses upon the brow of the young, and plant grey hairs on the head of the aged. Dimples and smiles at my bidding, lurk around the lips of the innocent child, and I furrow the old man's brow with wrinkles. Old! call you me? Ay, but when will my days be numbered? When will time end, and eternity begin? When his purposes, who called me into being, are accomplished, then, and not till then—and no one can proclaim the hour—I, too, shall be numbered with the dead.—Selected.

EFFECTS AND CAUSES.

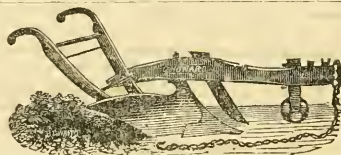
In the complicated and marvellous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place in the march of those that preceded them. We may observe a little dirty wheel of brass, spinning round upon its greasy axle, and the result is, that in another apartment, many yards' distance from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues from a loom, rivaling in its hues the tints of the rainbow. There are myriads of events in our lives, the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel and the riband, but where the connexion has been much more close. If a private country-gentleman in Cheshire, (Eng.) about the year 1730, had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependant colony of England. This country-

gentleman happened to be Augustine Washington, Esq., who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year 1732, at Virginia, became the envied mother of GEORGE WASHINGTON the great.—Lacon.

He that sets out on the journey of life with a profound knowledge of books, but a shallow knowledge of men, with much sense of others, but little of his own, will find himself as completely at a loss on occasions of common and of constant recurrence, as a Frenchman without his snuff-box or a Dutchman without his pipe.—*lb.*

Out of the millions who have professed to admire the precepts of Jesus, how few comparatively have reduced them to practice! But there are numbers numberless, who, throughout the whole of their lives, have been practicing the principles of Machiavelli, without having even heard of his name; who cordially believe with him, that the tongue was given to discover the thoughts of others, and to conceal our own; and who range themselves either under the standard of Alexander the Sixth, who never did what he said, or of his son Borgia, who never said what he did.—*lb.*

Posthumous fame is a plant of tardy growth, for our body must be the seed of it; or we may liken it to a torch, which nothing but the last spark of life can light up; or we may compare it to the trumpet of the archangel, for it is blown over the dead; but unlike that awful blast, it is of earth, not of heaven, and can neither rouse nor raise us.—*lb.*



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

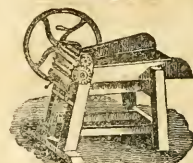
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

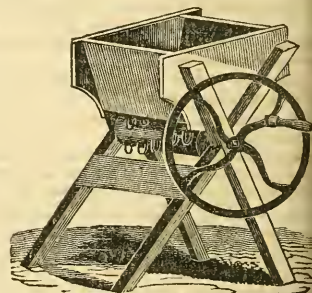
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not to be applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuttwelve and a half minutes, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta, Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. Its great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the farmer to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of St. Col. JACOB, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, free of expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[VOL. XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1843.

[NO. 42.]

N. E. FARMER.

NEW ENGLAND SILK CONVENTION.

We have received a pamphlet containing the proceedings of this Convention, from which we extract the following:

"Agreeably to a call issued by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Silk Convention held in Northampton, in 1841, delegates from different parts of New England assembled in convention in that town, on Wednesday, the 25th of Oct. 42.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were discussed in their order, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the general progress of the silk business in this country, from year to year, the Convention are happy in seeing ample grounds for augmented confidence in all the great principles which it is based.

Resolved, That in regard to all agricultural products, there is a broad and well defined distinction to be observed between permanent and transient causes of failure or success;—that the permanent causes are climate and soil;—and that wherever these are known to be favorable to any such product, we should never be discouraged by transient causes operating against success, knowing that such causes operate in like manner in regard to such products. The late frosts of the present season, that nipped in the bud the food of our favorite worms, nipped also, with an impartial hand, the vines and our corn; and the unusual weather of August and September, that injured some of our crops of worms, injured in like manner, our crops of grain, and hay, and fruit.

Resolved, That, as American silk, in the state in which the worm leaves it, has long been known to be of first rate quality, it is adequate proof that the climate and soil of our country are eminently congenial to its culture, inasmuch as these are the permanent causes that control the quality of all agricultural products.

Resolved, That the silk culture demands, for its successful prosecution, essentially the same climate, and the same kind of seasons, and the same kind of upland soils, as are required for Indian corn; and as this crop is successfully cultivated in the States and Territories of the Union, there is nothing to forbid the co-extensive cultivation of the silk crop.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as in America and in the mulberry tree is found in the native forest, it is a manifest indication of Divine Providence, that this country, as well as China, was destined to be a great silk-growing country.

Resolved, That we are much gratified in beholding the manifestations of a growing public confidence in the essential merits of the silk business, and we are herein decidedly encouraged to go forward in the business ourselves, using at the same time all appropriate means to enlighten the public mind, and confirm the public confidence still more fully. For this purpose we will freely communi-

cate to individuals, and to the conductors of the newspaper press, the results of our own experience, and such other information as may be in our power, exercising all due care to keep within the limits of rigid truth.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the liberal protection given to the silk business in the new tariff enacted by the Congress recently closed; and in the fact that this section of the bill excited no opposition from any quarter of the country, we have a pledge that the policy now established will remain undisturbed; and that amendments will be readily secured, should experience prove them necessary. And, further, inasmuch as our Congress has never imposed discriminating duties, except in favor of such products as may be brought forth from our own fields and workshops, this act is only the expressed opinion of the intelligent body that passed it, that our country can as well make its own silks, as its cottons and woollens, its hats and its shoes, its nails and its axes.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we at present do not, and for some years cannot, furnish our silk manufacturers from our own fields with an adequate supply of the raw material, a heavy duty on raw silk would operate against the manufacturer, and so injure the general business; therefore, for the present, the silk-grower must look chiefly to his own State legislature for that measure of legislative aid and encouragement which, in the infancy of his business, he so much needs; and which great considerations of public policy so clearly demand that he should receive. Hence—

Resolved, That the legislatures of the several States of New England, that have hitherto delayed to pass laws granting a bounty on cocoons and reeled silk, be respectfully, yet earnestly petitioned to enact such laws at their next session; and that those legislatures that have passed such laws, but which laws are near expiring by their own limitation, be, in like manner, petitioned to extend them; and that the friends of the silk cause in the several States, be requested to see that memorials on the subject be duly prepared, and circulated, and presented.

Resolved, That our manufacturers and other business men have now every reasonable encouragement to invest, in a wise and careful manner, their funds in this new form of domestic labor—growing and manufacturing silk.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the conductors of the public press, for the essential aid they have rendered the silk cause in collecting and diffusing information on the subject, and that their further co-operation will be highly appreciated.

A large number of letters from gentlemen in different parts of the country, giving their experience in the silk business, were read. We have room only for the following:

I. R. Bourbour, Oxford, Mass.—"It is thirteen years since I began carefully to examine the great principles on which the Silk Business, as a business of this country, is based. For six years I

have been personally engaged in it—extending my grounds yearly. I have now five acres of trees, chiefly multicaulia and large leaf Cantons, and intend to extend my grounds yet more, making this business the leading object of attention on the farm. In feeding worms, I have no startling results to give. In 1839, with my second crop, I overstocked and lost money. My fourth crop in 1841, hatched the middle of August, did not pay for itself. My last crops this year, hatched and fed in the rains of August and September, did but indifferently well. All the rest of my crops during the six years, have yielded a much better profit than ordinary agricultural productions; and my belief in regard to the entire feasibility of the silk enterprise, at first derived from a somewhat extensive course of reading, is now ripened into a full and well settled assurance.

I wish to advert to a few points that may not be noticed by others.

Trees.—I set mine on dry, warm land, in a state of middling fertility, 4 by 2 feet, one root in a place, like other trees. Managed in this way, I fully believe they are safe from the dangers of winter, any where between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. The unripe ends of the limbs may, or may not, be injured; but this is of no consequence, as they should all be headed down in the spring. On the other hand, by laying my trees, and leaving them to stand as they grow, I have lost many thousands. The reason is obvious, although, as in most cases, it is experience that has suggested that reason. *They do not form roots*. In the other way, the roots extend and fill the ground.

2. In the spring, I cut my trees down within about two inches of the ground, reserving a few standing for early feed. This process adds greatly to the quantity of foliage.

3. For two years I have thought much in regard to the best kind of buildings for feeding. In Europe, they feed chiefly in enclosed buildings, with the temperature regulated by artificial means. In China, they feed altogether in open places. Which is best for us? I raise the question, in the earnest hope that it may arrest the attention of silk growers throughout the country, and be fully tested the coming season, by extended experiments—only adding three things. 1. Our climate, in the same parallels of latitude, is essentially the same with that of China. 2. Some of the best cases of successful feeding that have come to my knowledge, were conducted on the Chinese plan, the worms having an unobstructed circulation of air from the first, and taking their chance as to the changes of the weather. 3. *This is nature*. The worm, in its native state, lives, and passes through all its changes on the tree, in the open air, subject to all the changes of temperature, like the caterpillar, the cankerworm, and other annual insects. In cultivating the silk-worm, should we not follow nature in all things, as closely as possible? I do repeat the earnest wish that the question proposed may be extensively tested, and the results published.

4. My experience fully testifies against late feed-

ing. The first *third* is worth more than the last *two thirds* of the season.

5. The regular extension of the silk business may now be anticipated. It has outlived the disastrous revulsion of 1839. All our agricultural journals are now friendly, and most of them are zealously engaged in promoting it. The political press is every where ready to publish any candid statements on the subject. Unprincipled speculators in trees have all left the field, and the whole silk business has fallen into new and better hands. They did the cause immense mischief. By their operations in 1839, and especially in the wanton destruction of their trees in 1840, they practically proclaimed that mulberry trees have no intrinsic value. It has taken the regular silk growers two or three years to undo the mischief. Yet we have, in a very desirable and encouraging degree, done it. Trees are now appreciated, and some sales made at small prices. From this time, the silk business cannot be extended at all without creating a corresponding demand for trees. The new tariff, by placing this business on a level with the other great interests of the country, gives it a passport to the confidence of business men. Our manufacturers, in some cases, are now shaping their business in reference to taking up silk. Others will do the same, as the times shall seem to justify. This aids the growing of silk. The amount of silk made in years past has been rapidly increasing each year just about doubling upon the preceding year. In all the States where legislative bounties are given, we have the means of showing this increase with great precision. I called upon our State Treasurer in Boston a few days since, and he kindly gave me the following statement, showing how this matter stands in Massachusetts:

1836,	\$71 37
1837,	198 00
1838,	350 52
1839,	434 02
1840,	1233 59
1841,	2111 42
1842—to Oct. 1.	3351 91

In view of these results, secured amidst all the multiplied discouragements that we have had to contend with, what may be hoped for now that we have surmounted these discouragements and gained public confidence? Another consideration, calculated to urge the business forward, is found in the fact that all our present agricultural staples are now extremely depressed, and are likely to remain so. The market is completely glutted. Our farmers must take up something new, or their sufferings will be prolonged indefinitely. In this crisis, silk comes to their aid. In the production of this article, they cannot glut the market for one whole generation most assuredly."

Feeding Poultry.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, would lay no eggs at all."

CURIOUS METHOD OF PLANTING CORN.

Mr John W. Sweet, of Tyringham, Berks'ire county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels shelled corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field, on the surface of the green-sward; then he plows the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward, which is not disturbed. In the spring, he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plow, as much as he deems necessary. By this method, he remarked, that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, then pulls up all the corn-stalks, and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits the ridges with his plow, and covers the stalks up completely. Thus is made his ridge for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He contends that after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn, except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the three sods and manure being under the corn the first year, that while these are undergoing decomposition, being the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture till its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that cornstalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contains this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops, or the well established fact, with practical men, that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop has already exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potato, while some other crop requiring a different kind of food from the potato, will succeed well on the same land where the potato has failed;—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves; so it is with plants.

Now, if you shoot a partridge, and cut open its crop, and find in it acorns and buds, you at once infer that acorns and buds are the natural food of the bird. So when by chemical analysis you ascertain the precise elements of which corn-stalks are made, you have ascertained precisely what kind of food the corn crop requires. Now as cornstalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that cornstalks while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stock and ears.

But this is not only the conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an all-wise and bountiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be repro-

duced and perpetuated. Thus the forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth, from year to year not only increases in fertility, by an annual top-dressing, fitted to the very purpose for which it is wanted, and composted by the unerring hand of Deity, but also, from year to year, has some thing to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world there is a wise provision that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as these natural laws are more and more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of Infinite Wisdom, as to the vegetable world, will be less and less frustrated by the hand of unskillful culture.—*Boston Trav.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

LOW PRICES.

For the first time in my life—now a pretty extended period—I have this day sold a fine fat pig weighing 100 pounds, for 3 1/2 cents per pound receiving for it just three dollars and a half! which as it was of real pure Berkshire blood, is a sum less than I was offered for it at six weeks old.

We are indeed fallen upon eventful times—and are tempted to ask, first, what has caused the before unheard-of depression of farm produce; and second, what will be the end of it? Now, as I live in a retired part of the country, and see but little of the world, and hear less of it, except on market days, I suppose I am not expected to know much about it, except that "such things are;" and yet when one is made to smart so severely under such an infliction as that which now oppresses us it is but natural that we should complain, and then it is but reasonable that we should be able to say what ails us.

You must know, then, I purchased the small place which I now occupy, eight years ago; it was then almost in a state of nature, and for the first four years I had enough to do to "clear my teeth," as the saying is; but when I had any thing to sell, I obtained a fair price for it, and got forward, although it was by slow degrees; but after four years more of hard labor, and now that I am able to raise better crops, the prices which I am compelled to accept for them, brings me back to the state of destitution which I suffered at the first, without the hope that by my exertions I shall ever be able to overcome my difficulties.

I may be wrong, but it strikes me that one cause for the very low prices of agricultural produce is the over-supply of our markets; for unless I am much deceived, there were not such enormous quantities of produce brought to the market eight years ago, as now.

Too many are flocking into the agricultural profession. And if to this be added, the facility offered by railroads and canals, to pour in the produce of lands once quite out of the reach of the seaboard; with the continually increasing stream of emigrants from foreign countries, whose grand resource is agriculture—how, in the name of "Political Economy," are times for the farmer ever to mend?

Some, to whom I have applied for a solution of the difficulty, are of opinion, that the prices of land and labor must fall; but will not this add to the pressure, by inducing a greater number of farm laborers to become land-holders, and grow food for themselves?

It has been proposed in the "Cabinet," that va-

your articles should be grown, other than those that are now furnished for the markets. Well, it might stave off the difficulty for a time, but on every demand will be supplied, and competition will again reduce the price below the cost of raising; for instance, the article of castor-oil, which we brought six dollars a gallon, is now supplied at sixty-two and a half cents!

Since writing the above, an old and venerable neighbor has dropped in, and in answer to the inquiry, "Will things ever be better for the farming interest?" said—"I have been young, and now I am old; yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread." As in all other things, so in the business of agriculture—there will ever be ebbing and flowing. Have you so soon forgotten, how that a few years ago, the people ceased to eat beef, because the price was so high that few could afford to purchase? and also when pork was 14 cents per pound, and flour 8 or 10 dollars per barrel? I remember when I was a young man, the price of wheat in the old country was so low, that a neighbor of ours determined to build a granary, for the purpose of storing away a crop until the price should rise; but all the while he laughed, and assured him that wheat would ever again be higher—it was then 62 cents per bushel—but he reasoned as I now do, and before a year had passed, he had sold his grain for a price additional, sufficient to pay for his new building; and since I have known the price of wheat to rise five dollars a bushel. Let us therefore not despair, but hope; and things will some time or other be round of their own accord. Depend upon it, we have still far more to be thankful for than we deserve, and the reflection should keep us humble and confiding."

My venerable friend has relieved my mind of a great deal of anxiety. I have no more hogs to sell, but have six in pickle, and a beef to slaughter. My health is good, and I have a blessed wife and four faithful children, with food in store for a year. My food-house is well filled, and my chimneys never smoke. I have a capital lard lamp and a small library of books; and subscribe and pay for the Cabinet, and two others of our best agricultural journals. I have a chest of tools for a rainy day; ether for all my cattle, and provender in plenty; and a well of as pure water as Adam ever drank—from which "I drink myself, and my children and my cattle." I fear, indeed, that I have far more blessings than I deserve, and the thought all henceforth keep me "humble and confiding." *Schuylkill Co., Pa.* J. D.

Veterinary Medicine.—Under this head, the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, has a review of Percival's second volume of 400 pages, on the Disorders of the Horse; and, by way of calling attention to the importance of a better knowledge of the veterinary art, estimates the value of horses, cattle, and sheep in Great Britain, at 120,000,000 sterling; and that there is a loss of 50 millions sterling annually to the nation, by insubility, disease, and death, over what there probably would be, if a proper knowledge in regard to the treatment of those animals prevailed.

It is a great privilege of poverty to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.

From the Albany Cultivator.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

A cause of the failure of many who have made a proper selection of native grapes, (and in the first rank of these I place the Isabella and Catawba,) has been a want of practical experience to direct them in the best mode of preparing the ground, planting the vines, pruning, &c., so as to ensure a vigorous growth of bearing wood, and keep this from extending too far from the roots of the vines, when they are planted with the design of forming a vineyard. Some have studiously adopted the European method of pruning and cultivating the grape. This is not altogether correct. The natural vigor of our native vines is much greater than the foreign, and they require different treatment. The more variable nature of our climate, the greater heat experienced for three or four months in the year, and the comparative coolness of the nights during the same period, have a great influence upon the vines; as also do the severe droughts with which we are occasionally visited in the heat of summer.

A proper preparation of the ground will have a very important influence in preventing any injury that might otherwise arise from these causes. Indeed, after having selected good plants, the success of the vineyard depends so much upon the manner in which the ground is prepared and the vines are planted, that I will here give some directions to those who may wish to enter upon the vineyard culture of our native grapes the present spring, and with whom I may not have an opportunity of a personal interview. In selecting the ground for a vineyard, give that kind the preference which is free from clay within 15 or 18 inches of the surface, and is perfectly dry. Ground abounding in springs, after thorough under-draining, is sometimes used for this purpose, but such land should not be selected for a vineyard, if a preferable kind can be obtained. Sand, slate, limestone formation, will answer well for vineyards. Side-hills with a southern, south-eastern, or eastern aspect are generally preferred, leaving the north (northeast near the seacoast,) and west winds broken off by trees, hedge, stone or board fence.

In this latitude, (south of the highlands of the Hudson,) I find that the Isabella grapes ripen quite as well when planted in a level field, protected from the north and west winds by woods or hedges, as on declivities. Several of my vineyards are thus located, and as far as I can perceive, the fruit ripens at about the same time, and is of the same quality as when the vines are planted on steep side-hills. I think, however, that north of the highlands, side-hills would be preferable.

To prepare the ground for a vineyard, the best way is to turn under the whole of the surface soil from 15 to 18 inches in depth, early in the spring, soon after the frost is out of the ground, by plowing twice in the same furrow. This will place the richest part of the soil, in a position where it will give the greatest supply of nourishment to the vines. Few vineyards in this country have been planted in this way; but the cost is so small and the advantages so great, that it should be done wherever there are no rocks or large stones to prevent it. Instead of adopting this method of preparing the ground, many persons have been content with digging pretty large holes where they intended to plant the vines, and placing in the bottom of these, six or eight inches of good soil,

previous to putting in the plants. A still greater number of those who have attempted to lay out vineyards, have not taken the trouble to resort to either plan, but have planted the vines with the same carelessness that they would a common annual, instead of giving them the attention and care each plant should receive—especially when it is expected to produce a fine crop of fruit every season after it has commenced bearing, for a hundred years. Respectfully,

R. T. UNDERHILL.

P. S.—The Isabella grape ripens its fruit two or three weeks earlier than the Catawba, and is therefore more sure to produce a perfectly ripe crop in a short season. The Isabella, with me, is more certain to give a ripe crop every year, than any other fruit with which I am acquainted.

New York, March 16.

R. T. U.

Every farmer, and indeed every person who has a yard, and the side of a building on which it may be trained, should have an Isabella grape vine. Now is the time to procure them, and we hope the season will not be allowed to pass without the planting of a large number of these vines. Fifty cents applied to this purpose now, will in a few years furnish an abundant supply of grapes for any family.—*Eds. Cult.*

CUTTING ASPARAGUS.

Mr Editor—I stumbled accidentally, and from carelessness, several years since, upon the plan of cutting asparagus, which I have seen recommended very highly. The plan is not to cut it below the ground, as usual, but to allow it to grow from fifteen inches to two or three feet long, and cut off about one foot of the top. By doing so, almost the whole will be equally tender and well flavored; while, in the old way, only an inch or two is eatable. It is a fact, that asparagus does not become tender until it turns green. I always thought it a poor vegetable, until I cultivated it, and gathered it as above; and now I find it one of the best.

I think, also, that there is a great deal more fuss (pardon the word as unclassical, but very expressive,) made about the cultivation of asparagus than there is any need for. I would say, make beds three feet apart, lay your roots about eighteen inches apart in the alley, haul the bed back upon them, cover them well with fresh stable or other strong manure, immediately. If you live on a sea-island, and can make a bed in salt land, you will find it thrive to your satisfaction; and if you live in the interior, empty all refuse salt and salt substances upon your bed, as its specific manure.—*Southern Agricult.*

Philosophy of Law.—Law is like fire; and those who meddle with it may chance to burn their fingers.

Law is like a pocket with a hole in it; and those who risk their money therein, are very likely to lose it.

Law is like a lancet; dangerous in the hands of the ignorant, and doubtful in the hands of an adept.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you will have to be considerably reduced before you can get through it.—*Selected.*

To take Grease out of Silk.—Apply a little powdered magnesia on the wrong side, as soon as the po is discovered.

BOMMER'S PATENT MANURE.

We have once complained of Mr Bommer and his agents, as also of other vendors of patent rights, upon compost manures. Our objection is that they ask of us faith in the value of their discoveries, without making known facts enough to justify faith. Had they no patent, there would be more apology for secrecy than there now is.

We were once permitted to read the account of Mr Bommer's process, but it was under circumstances that required secrecy; and our perusal was so hasty that we have no opinion of our own that we should wish to promulgate, even were there no obligation upon us to be silent.

We have had terms offered us, upon which we might become an agent for the sale of rights; but we have not yet accented to them, because we have not been able to form any satisfactory opinion as to whether there is any thing in the method worth paying for. We have had no permission to try the process upon our own premises, excepting on condition that we will advertise, and indirectly, at least, recommend it. Such terms we probably never shall consent to. If we can be allowed to try the patent process of composting, without any other condition than that of faithfully making public the result after the trial has been made, we are ready for the work—but to buy a right for ourselves, by encouraging and advising others to buy, while we are yet ignorant of the value of the article recommended, is unjust to our readers, and we shall do no such thing.

With these remarks, and without giving any opinion or advice, we are willing to let Mr Barnett, the agent, speak as in the following article from the *Connecticut Farmers' Gazette*.—Ed. N. E. F.

BOMMER'S MANURE—NO HUMBUG.

Mr Editor—The invention of Mr Bommer is presented to the public under circumstances which ought to inspire confidence. If we were dependent on Mr Bommer and his agents for information respecting the efficiency and utility of his method, we might, even in this case, regard it as entitled to a candid investigation, especially when it is understood that we know nothing in their characters calculated to excite our suspicions, or any thing in the system of the process, incompatible with the principles of sound philosophy. As it regards Mr Bommer's personal character, it may be safely asserted that we know nothing against it; while the valuable improvement which he has introduced among the agriculturists of our country, very naturally inspires us with sentiments of profound respect for him as a gentleman of scientific research, and of a discriminating judgment. His theory has past the ordeal of a careful examination by disinterested gentlemen, whose attainments in science pre-eminently qualified them to trace its harmony with the most approved principles of philosophy.

The practical utility of the system has been tested both by public and private experiments, and in every case where the principles of the theory have been fairly carried out, it has resulted with complete success. The advantages of the method are so diversified that they are not likely to be duly appreciated without a careful consideration.

While I shall take it for granted, that the importance of nutritious manure is generally acknowledged by the farmers of New England, it must be conceded that in a majority of cases, essential losses are sustained in this article for the

want of a well-adjusted system. The method of Mr Bommer furnishes a system of the most rigid economy, in saving every thing that is available, and in using all to the greatest advantage. The expedition with which decomposition is carried on by this method, has very justly attracted the attention of the public, and presents inducements for general adoption, which it would seem that the most inveterate prejudice could not resist.

If, in any case, it may be asserted with truth, that "time is money," it is emphatically true in respect to the time which is saved by this rapid process in converting articles, which are frequently wasted, into the most valuable manure in a few days, instead of requiring a year to consummate the object in a manner far less effectual.

It is certainly no trifling advantage which is derived from this method, that the germinating powers of all weeds, submitted to decomposition by this process, will be utterly destroyed; and that yard or stable manure, in which foul seed is suspected to exist, may be essentially improved in quality by this mode of management, while every kind of seed in the manure will be incapable of vegetating. In locations where sea-weeds or other vegetable matters are easily obtained, which are difficult to decompose by any ordinary process, Mr Bommer's method must prove an inestimable benefit to such as avail themselves of its use. But if we add to the above the advantages of earth and liquid manures, and also Mr Bommer's plan of augmenting stable or yard manure, and the process which will soon be communicated to the purchasers of his method of a cheap and expeditious mode of converting muck and peat into good manure, it will be difficult to conceive of the amount of profit which will result to community if these improvements should be generally adopted.

ELI BARNETT.

Westville, Ct., March 31st, 1843.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

Subsoil plowing, which has attracted the attention of farmers for a few years past, and has been attended with successful results, it seems was put in practice in Maryland in 1822, as will appear by the following extract from the *American Farmer*, of April, 1823:

"This is to certify, that in breaking my land for corn last spring, (about 60 acres,) I followed the barshare plow with a substratum (subsoil) plow, until I had broke about 25 acres. I believe the average depth of my plowing with the barshare, was about five inches, and that the substratum plow worked about seven inches deeper in the same furrow—making the whole 12 inches deep. That otherwise, in the planting and tillage, the management was just the same, and the land of about equal quality throughout the field. That the corn on that part where the substratum plow was used, grew about twelve inches taller, kept its color through the season, and produced at least 50 per cent. more corn. That the corn on the other part of the field suffered very much with the drought, and fired considerably.

JOSEPH DELAPLAINE.

Montgomery Co., Md., Feb. 18, 1843."

It is hoped the above successful experiment, together with similar results within the last year or two, in other situations, will induce more far-

mers to try their hands at subsoil plowing the coming spring. The trials, so far as they have been heard from, confirm the good results that were anticipated from stirring the subsoil, without bringing it to the surface, as is the case in trench plowing. The subsoil plow introduced by Prouty, is a very perfect agricultural implement, and fully answers the purpose for which it was constructed. He has them manufactured, adapted to one, two or three horses, to suit circumstances. They would be a valuable thing to rouse up a garden with. They are nothing more than a plow without a mould board, rather narrower and higher than a common plow, and can be made by any common plow-maker. Quere.—Would not subsoiling be capital in potato ground? X.

Soap Suds.—There is no better manure than dirty soap suds; and there is not a farm-house in the country, but what produces enough of it in the course of a year, to manure a garden two or three times over. Dirty suds, after washing, is almost universally thrown into the nearest gutter, to be washed away and wasted. Would it not be an improvement, and show a laudable economy in the good woman of the farm-house, to have it conveyed to the garden, to enrich the ground, and make the vegetables grow more luxuriantly? The potash, the grease, and the dirt, all of which are component parts of soap-suds, are first-rate manures, and should always be applied to make plants grow, and especially when hard times are loudly complained of, and sound economy is the order of the day.—*Ibid.*

Gentle Means the Best.—The best tamer of colts that was ever known in Massachusetts, never allowed whip or spur to be used; and the horses he trained never needed the whip. Their spirits were unbroken by severity, and they obeyed the slightest impulse of the voice or rein, with the most animated promptitude. He said it was with horses as with children—if accustomed to beating, they would not obey without it. But if managed with untiring gentleness, united with consistent and very equitable firmness, the victory once gained over them was gained forever.

In the face of all these facts, the world goes on manufacturing whips, spurs, gallsows, and chains; while each one carries within his own soul a divine substitute for these devil's inventions, with which he might work miracles, inward and outward, if he would.—*N. Y. A. S. Standard.*

Nitrate of Soda.—The Gardener and Practical Florist states that two cwt. per acre is recommended for farm crops; 6 oz. in 4 gals. of water for celery; 1 lb. in 12 gals. for dahlias; 1 oz. to 1 gal. for strawberries; and 1 lb. to 8 gals. for onions.

For Grafting Wax.—Take 5 oz. pitch, 4 oz. resin, 2 oz. beeswax, and 1 oz. lard, and melt them well together.—*English pap.*

Influenza among Stock.—This contagious disorder seems to continue with unabated violence in England. One extensive cow-keeper in the vicinity of London, lost 170 cows from his herd, and another 40, within four weeks.

It was thought in England that the great quantity of snow might injure the coming wheat crop. [Snow never hurts crops.—Ed.]

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF ROOTS.

By root culture, is generally understood the raising of the field beets, turnips and carrots, (but not including potatoes.)

Although roots cannot be so extensively nor so profitably cultivated here as in England, yet to a certain extent their cultivation can be made very beneficial, and especially to the grain-growers, who have abundance of chaff and straw.

The value of roots for winter feeding is not generally realized, and especially for fattening animals, and for those which are worked or milked. The great amount of succulent food which they produce per acre, and its great value for making and increasing the value of barn-yard manure, as well as for feeding, amply compensates for the extra labor required in raising and securing them, and no farmer ought to neglect cultivating a few acres each season.

The best variety to raise, will depend much on the kind of soil on which they have to be cultivated, its fertility, &c.

The ruta baga or Swedish turnip, is generally the most productive on light sandy or gravelly soils; but a strong clay loam is best adapted to a bountiful crop of the wurtzel and sugar beet; and they will do very well on stiff clay, provided it is carefully manured, and well pulverized by rolling and harrowing. The long Altringham carrot requires a light and deep soil, but the large White resembles the wurtzel, and will produce more bountifully on strong ground. A rich alluvial soil will generally produce any of them very well.

The relative value of the various roots for feeding has not been satisfactorily determined. The wurtzel and sugar beet are very similar, and require the same soil and management. The latter is more nutritious per pound, but the former is generally more productive, has fewer roots, and is much easier gathered; and, on the whole, is rather preferable. The carrot does not yield per acre equal to the beet or turnip; but for horses and working men, is more valuable. The wurtzel, or the large sugar beet, are much the best for milch cows. For fattening, the turnip is as valuable as any, and perhaps preferable to the wurtzel. But the best for the farmer to cultivate, is that which his ground will produce most abundantly.

An ample supply of *well rotted manure*, (and the more it is mixed with the urine and droppings of animals the better,) deep plowing, and thoroughly pulverizing with the roller and harrow, are very essential to a bountiful crop of any of them. To assist the beet and carrot seeds in vegetating, soak the former four or five days, the latter two, in soft, or moderately warm water; roll them in plaster, and endeavor to sow early, before the ground becomes too dry. Put on plenty of seed—four pounds of beet, or two pounds of carrot, per acre: for one or one and a half inch deep, and they will seldom fail. The turnip vegetates easily, but is frequently destroyed by the fly as soon as it comes up. Soak the seed in tanner's oil, roll it in plaster, and it will check their ravages much. Sow in low ridges or drills, two and a half or three feet apart, and it will facilitate the first hoeing very much.

Having cultivated from two to five acres of roots per annum, for 20 years, I will give what I consider the best method, on stiff dry soils, (which

mine are,) and what has most generally proved successful.

Apply abundance of well rotted manure; spread it evenly over the surface, then plow well, (viz: uniformly and deep;) harrow effectually, and if necessary roll, so as to thoroughly pulverize the surface and mix the manure with the soil, which enables it to retain the moisture and increase the warmth. This also assists the seeds in germinating, and affords food to the young and tender plants, giving them a vigorous start. Whenever the manure can be applied and the ground plowed in the fall, it is much the best; especially on stiff clay ground.

Soak the wurtzel and sugar beet well: there is no danger of injuring it by doing so. I have frequently had it sprout previous to planting. If you cannot plant when the seed is ready, and you fear it is getting too much sprouted, put it into a cool place; move it carefully from one vessel to another, so as to cool and dry it a little, but do not let the sprouts become wilted.

Planting on ridges gives the roots a deeper soil, but the greatest advantage is in the saving of time in the first hoeing. Making the ridges three feet apart, gives room to pass freely between them with the horse cultivator and harrow, which is of more consequence than the value of the extra ground.

Commence weeding as soon as the plants can be seen. Taking the weeds in time, saves much labor, and prevents them from covering the ground, and checking the growth of the plants. If there is a good supply of plants, thin out some the first time of weeding, but not too much, for many of them may yet be destroyed. At the second hoeing, thin well; never leave two plants together, unless there is a vacancy each side of them. At the third hoeing, thin thoroughly. Give the wurtzel and large sugar beet eight or ten inches—white carrot six or eight—Altringham carrot four or six inches to each plant. In July, the thinnings of the wurtzel, white carrot and sugar beet, are very valuable for table use, and a few may be left when thinning for that purpose; but they must not be forgotten and allowed to remain. Gather in autumn before the hard frosts sets in. A light one does not injure them, but when much frozen they will not keep in winter.

Those who have not cellars, can secure their roots in pits or heaps, similar to potatoes. Put on plenty of straw, but little earth—five or six inches is plenty. Leave a hole open at the top, until cold weather sets in, to allow the steam to pass off, for they are subject to heat, especially the carrots.

Feed to grown animals, (cattle or horses) from one-fourth to three-fourths of a bushel per day, viz: 65 lbs. per bushel, according to the wish to feed and the supply of roots. The latter quantity had better be given at two different times.

Respectfully, W. GARBUTT.
Wheatland, March 1842.

Arranging Cattle in Summer Pastures.—Oxen and steers may run together; cows, heifers, yearlings, and large weaned calves, each class by themselves. Bulls may run with oxen, if not ill-tempered. Horses are better alone, and so are sheep. Pastures ought to be divided so as to admit of a change, and it is very desirable to have every pasture watered with a running stream or spring.—*Amer. Agricult.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

VISIT TO DARIUS COMSTOCK'S FARM—EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING CORN.

Business calling me to Lenawee county, Mich., I chanced to call on Darius Comstock, at his excellent farm in the town of Raisin. Mr C. is a venerable member of the society of Friends; and, although he has passed his 80th year, is daily engaged in looking to matters about his farm. His eye-sight has somewhat failed, which causes him much inconvenience, as he is a student in matters pertaining to his occupation, and of course takes the agricultural papers of the day.

Mr C.'s motto is, "if a farmer ever runs in debt, let it be for manure: for that, if well applied, will soon pay principal and interest." Mr C. had seen it stated in your paper, that over one hundred bushels of corn had been raised on an acre of land. He determined to try the experiment on two and a half acres of light, sandy land. He applied thirty loads of coarse barn-yard manure to the acre, and turned it under in the middle of May, by a furrow seven inches deep. It was then rolled, harrowed, furrowed, and planted, in the usual manner. It was once hoed, and the cultivator passed through it twice. One portion of the field was planted with the large dent, and one with the Dutton corn. The dent produced the best yield. Part of the field produced 113 bushels to the acre, and the whole field averaged over 90 bushels to the acre. The land was considered poor, but the manure told the story.

The same season he let ten acres of good land to cultivate on shares. The person had the privilege of drawing manure from Mr C.'s barn-yard; but he concluded it would not pay the cost—and what was the consequence? His corn was called a fair crop, but it took the whole ten acres to obtain as much as the old gentleman got from his two and a half acres!

Last year, friend Comstock again tried the experiment, which Joseph Gibbens thus describes to me in a letter:

"He selected two and a quarter acres of sandy land—a clover ley, which had been mowed the preceding years. On this he spread 25 loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. From the 10th to the 15th of May it was turned under by furrow, about 9 inches deep; then about 25 loads of old ashes, scrapings of the hen-house, chip manure, &c., were added; after which it was well harrowed lengthways of the furrows, marked out, and planted with the large dent and red-blaze varieties of corn, in hills two feet apart, and rows three and a half feet apart, with from four to seven kernels in a hill, so that there might be sufficient for three good stalks in each, after weeding. When it came up, a handful of leached ashes on each hill, seemed to check the grubs, which were plenty. The cultivator was passed through it three times, and it was twice hoed. When it was harvested, it yielded a little over 100 bushels of sound corn to the acre. In the same field there were near two acres of the sugar beet, which yielded 1050 bushels to the acre, or over 30 tons."

Yours, respectfully, J. SNOW.

The material world has its links, by which it is made to shake hands, as it were, with the vegetable, the vegetable with the animal, the animal with the intellectual, and the intellectual with what we may be allowed to hope of the angelic.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1843.

THE POTATO.

The extent to which this crop is grown throughout New England, marks it as one of the most important, and as one to which much attention should be given. Sometimes it yields plentifully, and is profitable; but often, especially in the vicinity of Boston, and on those lands that have long been under cultivation, it does but poorly. Is this the result of causes beyond our power to remedy? Or is it owing to want of skill in the cultivation? The climate here, we know, is not so good as it is farther north and east, for producing good potatoes. But the trouble is not all in the climate; for one man here will have quite good potatoes on one part of the farm, and poor ones upon another part. This may be owing to difference of manure, time of planting, mode of treating, or the like: so far as such are the causes of difference, they are under our control. Generally, in this vicinity, we get our best crops and our best potatoes, from lands that have not been cultivated before—such lands as we change from natural pastures to tillage—or, our reclaimed meadow or swamp lands. The excellence here is owing to the fact that the lands are new. But such lands can only rarely be had on the farm. We want potatoes, and we must cultivate them, for the most part, upon grounds that have long been in tillage. And what are our best processes?

We meant to have answered this question elaborately, but we are tied by slight sickness to the house, and have not our reference books within reach. We can only give general directions.

The manure, especially barn manure, should never be put in the hill, in any considerable quantity; but it should be spread and harrowed or plowed in. It is common, very common, to put all the manure in the hill; but this is unwise, excepting in a few wet spots of heavy soil. A little plaster, lime, ashes, or other concentrated manure, may be put in the hill, perhaps—but generally these would be as well spread broadcast. Such we give as the general inference from our reading upon the subject. Our practice has been different, and our success very small. Potatoes have been our poorest crop.

State of the Ground.—The soil should in some way be made light, if this be possible. We do not suppose that it needs to be much pulverized, but it must be quite pervious to the air. Straw or other coarse manure, is serviceable in effecting this end.

Place for the Seed.—The natural surface of the field is as low as the seed should ever be put. No furrow should be opened to receive the seed; but it should lie at the surface or higher. Having loose earth under it, the crop will be better. This we learn, not from reading alone, for the experience of last year did all that one year's experience could do, to prove that this is the best way. Our own course this year will be to back-furrow into ridges, and plant on the ridge.

Position of the Seed.—Suppose you had a long potato sent you from abroad, and that you had never seen one before. You wish to plant it—how will you place it? Upon examining it, you will see at once that the most of the eyes are at the small end, and that the eyes generally are set to shoot up in the direction of the small end. You will at once say that the potato should be set on end—the large end down—and that the small end should be just even, or nearly even, with the surface of the ground. *This is the true way to plant.* Try it, with a few at least.

Seed Whole.—In our paper of Dec. 7, we gave the results of various experiments which we made last season. Those experiments proved that it is more profitable to plant the seed whole, than to cut. The experiments also proved that if you cut, it is profitable to roll the seed in plaster. We found, too, that small seed though whole, is less profitable than large.

Adaptation of kind to the Soil.—Our readers may remember the opinion expressed last year by Hon. Mr. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, that the round and oblong round potatoes are much better suited to dry lands than the kidney-shaped and flat. We believe there is good ground for this opinion—for the long-red, which is an oblong round, continues to preserve its productiveness and its good qualities, on some dry farms, where the Chenangoes and other flat potatoes deteriorate rapidly; while on some moist, and especially clayey farms, the Chenangoes do better than the long-red.

Comparative Productiveness.—Last season, we found the long Blues, (Florida, Dean, Veto, &c. &c., are names given to them)—the most productive. The Merino was next—and the Long Red came last, among the kinds that we tried together. These potatoes are all quite similar in form, and our trial was fair. If we remember correctly, the Long Blues were about 25 per cent, and the Merinos about 20 per cent. more productive than the Long Red. We had also the Burr, a very large, round potato, which should yield well on a dry soil—but we put it in a very wet place. A hill here and there, that escaped submergence in June, yielded well. This might be, under favorable circumstances, as productive as any variety we have tried.

Every farmer needs and must raise potatoes. But they are not generally a profitable crop to grow for sale in the vicinity of our city. It costs much to seed an acre—and if you sell, they leave you nothing, or almost nothing, at home, with which to restore to the soil that which the crop has drawn from it. We believe—though in this we differ from the majority—we believe that potatoes exhaust the soil more than Indian corn does.

Time of Planting.—The varieties that yield largely and keep growing until autumn, should be planted as soon as the ground is in a good state to work. The first of May is usually the best time. The less productive varieties, and those that mature early, generally do better if not planted until the 5th or 10th of June.

We shall be happy to get opinions and suggestions in regard to the growing of potatoes, from any of our readers.

Exhaustion of the Soil.—Supposing the vines or tops of potatoes to weigh, when in their greenest state, 2 1/2 lbs. per hill, and that an acre has 4000 hills; the weight upon the acre green is 10,000 lbs. or 5 tons. Also, 160 bushels of roots or tubers would weigh 10,000. These, according to C. W. Johnston, would contain of

	Tops.	Roots.	Total.
Potash,	82	40	122
Lime,	130	3	133
Silica,	49	1	50
Phosphoric acid,	20	4	24
Sulphuric acid,	4	5	9
Soda,	1	23	24
			362

These, with the other matters contained in the soil, amount to 391 lbs.; and the table shows that this crop, especially in its tops, makes very heavy drafts upon the lime and potash of the soil. In all the tables which Johnston has given, we believe no other growth requires lime to an equal, or any thing like an equal extent, with potato tops. Is there in this any reason why potatoes

do so much better in Maine, where limestone is a common rock, than they do here?

Our own experiments last year, showed that salt, in any form, was unfavorable to the potato—especially to its quality—though it generally made green and luxuriant tops. Urine—salt ley—salt—salt and lime combined—each of them gave poor potatoes. Some of our citizens of discriminating taste, refuse to purchase eastern potatoes from towns where sea manure is used. Hlog manure, vault manure, and in general the concentrated manures, have a deleterious action upon the quality of the potato.

THE SILK BUSINESS.

We copy, this week, parts of the proceedings of the Silk Convention, held at Northampton, last autumn; and we repeat a willingness, once before expressed, to open our columns to a discussion of topics pertaining to the production of silk. We do this mainly because of its important bearing upon the agriculture of the country. Of all the ordinary productions of our soil, we now have an abundance, and more than enough to supply the home market. Our flour, beef, pork, cotton, &c. do not now give us much profit when sent to foreign markets—nor is there reason to suppose that we shall find a ready sale for what our country is likely to produce. Farming will not bring much profit to those devoted to it, unless some great change can be introduced. No other change promises so well as that of growing our own silk. Now could we produce here a considerable part of the \$20,000,000 worth of silk that is brought from other countries, the effect would be to furnish more labor, and to make more mouths to feed on our own soil. This would raise the price of farm productions somewhat; then the lands appropriated to the mulberry, would in part at least, be taken from the fields now appropriated to grain, vegetables, &c. Our ordinary productions, for a time, would be lessened, and this would raise the price of whatever is grown for sale.

Every farmer is interested in the success of the silk business. Let this become extensive enough to supply the wants of the country, and our lands will be more valuable, and our agricultural products of all kinds will find a more ready and a better market.

But whether it is well for each farmer to plant out mulberry trees, and be getting under way for the prosecution of the business, is not so clear. Only a few can at present attend advantageously to the manufacture of silk.

The great want—we have said the same before—is known and established market for the cocoons. These can be sold at remunerating prices, the farmer will soon produce them. It is said there are some persons in the State now, who proclaim a willingness to buy all the cocoons that may be brought to them. But there be such, we should be glad to know who they are—what they will give, and for how many years they will buy, &c. If any are ready to make contracts, we should be happy to publish their terms.

When last year we avowed a willingness to open our columns to articles upon this subject, we hoped for original communications from those who are acquainted with the subject; but none such have come.

If our aid is wanted in this cause, we hope its friends will furnish us with something to say; unless they do we shall be nearly silent—for we have no practical knowledge upon the subject.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is more fortunate who can suit his temper to his circumstances.—Hume.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported to the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North-easterly exposure, for the week ending April 16.

April, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	10	43	48	36 N.
Monday,	11	36	45	42 W.
Tuesday,	12	33	55	46 N. W.
Wednesday,	13	31	64	66 S.
Thursday,	14	44	63	48 E.
Friday,	15	43	60	64 E.
Saturday,	16	50	64	41 E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 17, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 375 Beef Cattle, 15 yoke Working Oxen, 50 Sheep, and 2150 Swine. 120 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for like quality, were not sustained. Extra \$5.00. First quality \$4.75. Second quality, \$4.50 to \$4.62. Third quality, \$4.00 to 4.50. A yoke or two may have sold for something more than our highest quotations.

Working Oxen.—A very few sales only were effected. Sheep.—Prices not made public.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 3-3-4 for sows and 4-3-4 for barrows. Old barrows 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2. Small Shoats weighing less than fifty, 5 and 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0.00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cts. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 9 c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. army Seed, \$4.00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There was an active demand for Corn early in the week, ad prices advanced.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 64.—Southern, round, 60 to 61, 00 to 00—25—Cuda Prime yellow, new, 60 to 61, 00 to 62, white 56 to 57—do New Orleans, 55 to 56—Barley a 50.—Rye, Northern, 60 to 65—do Southern, 60 to 55—uts, Southern, 29 to 31—Northern, do. 32 to 34—Beans, per shal 1 00 to 1 62—Shorts, per double bush— a — Bran, —

—
FLOUR. The sales have been large, but no essential change in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.75 a 5 00 —do, arf, \$4.62 a 4 75 do. free of garlic, \$4.75 a 4 87 —Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$0.00 a 4 55 —Fredericksburg, low 1 4 4 s. \$0.00 a 4 7 5—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 62 a 4 75 Georgetown, \$4.62 a 4 87—Richmond Canal, \$4.62 a 4 75 to. Cny, \$0.00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0.00 a 0 00 to. Country \$0.00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$5 50 a —do fancy brands \$5.75 a 6 00 — Ohio via Canal, 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$5.00 a 5 50. Rye, 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2.75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—For most articles a steady demand, has an experienced.

Beef—Mess a 1 10, new hbl \$7.50 a 8 00—Navy—\$7 00 a 0—do—1, 5 00 to 6 25—do Prime \$4.00 to 5 50—Pork—do, white 56 a 57—do 11 50—do Clear \$10.50 a 11 00 —do Mess, \$7.50 a 25—do Prime \$6.50 a 7 00—do Mess in other States, — a —do Prime do \$0.00 a 0 00 —do Cargo do, 0 a 0 00—Clear do \$0.00 a 0 00—do—ter, shipping, 9 11—do store, uninspected, 9 14—do ry, very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 1 64—do 4—do Western, 6 a 00—Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 —do and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's a meal, 1 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 15. per pound.

Nothing doing of any great importance. Prices same as last week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—America, full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 21 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—do unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 10 to 11—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Aires picked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 to 30—No. 1, do, do, 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

POPS. Duty 20 per cent.

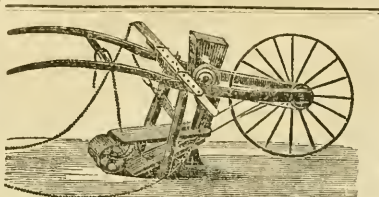
Nothing doing, und quotations, which are lower, are entirely nominal.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 8 a 10. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 14.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible position. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, German Mangel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

April 18.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varieties. Also, French Rose and Raspberry bushes, of the best sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Ruses, for sale by AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his stall No. 102 Quincy Market.

April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cts. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small. Also,

OHIO GRAPE VINES AND EVER BEARING RASBERRY PLANTS. The former at \$2 each, and the Raspberries at \$1, or \$18 per doz. for the Grapes and \$9 for the Raspberries.

For a description of this new Grape, —Raspberry, see Mr. Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xxi. Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines and Ever Bearing Raspberries, are requested to call and take them. Also,

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND GRAPE VINES.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella Catawba, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines furnished by the subscribers.

Boston, April 18.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure. We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.

Boston, April 18.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wood, Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, Methuen Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two foot Stock \$3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. 2 50 do.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do, Plum do, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, free of expense.

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees. Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 29.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Rooting Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 78 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. March 22.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle never before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli, —Early Frame, —Early Warwick, —Bishop's Early Dwarf, —Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington, —Early Dwarf, —Early Hill's, —Dwarf Marrowfat's, —Tall do, &c.

March 22.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs, fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimens of Scions in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA's price 62¢. Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE CROWDED STREET.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an ever-shifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face—
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass—to toil, to strife, to rest—
To halls in which the feast is spread;
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children preasing cheek to cheek,
With mate caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some who walk in calmness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door,
Where one who made their dwelling dear—
Its flower, its light—is seen no more.

Youth! with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dream of greatness in thine eye,—
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow!
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes—tower they now?
Or melt the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd, tonight shall tread
The dance till daylight gleams again?
Who sorrow o'er th' untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
The cold, dark hours—how slow the light!
And some, who flaunt amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame tonight.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and heed each other not.
There is who heeds—who holds them all,
In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling ideas of life that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That roll to its predestined end.

Irish Denial.—An Irish lad applied to a man for work, and being asked if he was not Irish, denied that he was. "I do not know what you mean by not being an Irish boy," said the gentleman, who was about to hire him; "but this I'll swear to, that you were born in Ireland." "Och! your honor, if that's all," said the boy, "small blame to that: suppose I had been born in a stable, would I have been a horse?"—Selected.

A Lesson for Pride.—Alexander the Great seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled one above another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been in very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Frouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.



At about as low a price as the same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

March 8. 3m **CHARLES SMITH,**
42 India street.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees, Cantons and Multicaulis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France a large quantity of 500 bare Orange and Dessert Portraits and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental Trees, of which can be had immediately by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in fruit, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things altogether uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Geseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new advertising and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—Tree Pionies, of Herbaceous Pionies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, or transportation by the wagon which is sent either daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. cpJi

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.



The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 51 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.



A fine assortment of Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Quince, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Also, a large variety of Ornamental Forest trees, of large size, Roses, Tree Pionies, Hawthorns, and a great variety of other Flowering Shrubs, Pionies, &c. for sale by the subscriber. Orders left with Messrs. BRECK & CO., or directed by mail, to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and delivered in Boston free of charge.

JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, Nonantum Dale, April 10.

NURSERY.



H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberry Vines, and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1/2 mile from Boston. April 12.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Draft and leading Chains.
200 " " Trace Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1843.

[NO. 43.]

N. E. FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1843.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the Government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They again omit for the ensuing year, their Cattle Show at Brighton, and they propose the following

PREMIUMS.

For Stock,

From any County of the Commonwealth, to be exhibited at the annual Show of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, in the autumn of 1843. Among other objects—

For the best full blooded Bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use, in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best Milch Cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best full blooded Heifer, of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best yearling full blooded Heifer, of imported breed.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, taking into view their size, power and training.

For the second best ditto.

For the best pair of three year old Steers, taking into view their size, power, &c.

By an animal of full blood, is intended one whose dam and sire were of the same race; and reasonable evidence of the fact will be required.

The amounts of the premiums for the foregoing, being \$100 in the whole, will be particularly specified in the premium lists of said Society, and no premium will be awarded to any animal which has heretofore had a premium of the State Society.

Competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said Society, and also to give notice in writing, of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before Monday preceding the day of exhibition.

For the Best Cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated Farm, on which no premium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense

of cultivation and the general appearance of the farm,

For the next best,	\$200 00
For the next best,	150 00
For the next best,	75 00
For the next best,	50 00
For the next best,	25 00

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or by an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

2. What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam or peat?

3. How deep do you plow on those different soils?

4. What effect have you observed deep plowing to have on thin soils?

5. If of a part or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

6. How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure (meaning by cartload 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

7. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

8. Do you spread and plow in your manure put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

9. What is your method of plowing and cultivating green sward?

10. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon the acre?

11. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season, and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

12. Do you manure the land irrigated, or any other land you mow; how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

13. How many acres of land not suitable for the plow do you mow, and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

14. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

15. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

16. How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

17. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

18. How many acres of grain did you sow the

present year; what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

19. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

It is strongly recommended, in laying down to grass, that a greater quantity of seed be used, than is commonly allowed. Experience seems to show that three pecks, or even a bushel of herds grass to the acre, and of red-top in proportion, may be advantageously used. The quantity of clover seed commonly sown, is perhaps enough. Sowing a good allowance of grass seed, gives a better crop for the same labor, and keeps down weeds.)

20. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

21. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

22. Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

23. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

24. How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheeses, and what proportion of them new milk?

25. How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter, and at the time of lambing? At what time do your sheep lamb; and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?

26. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

27. What do you feed them on through the summer months and on what do you fatten them?

28. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

29. What number of hands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

30. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

31. What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

32. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

33. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not, however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method

proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B.—Claims to be addressed to *Benjamin Guild, Esq.*, Boston, before the first day of October next.

Form of the Application.

To *Benj. Guild, Esq.*, Boston:—Sir—The subscriber, living in the town of ———, hereby makes known his intention of applying for a premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

Rotation of Crops.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, \$75

Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1843 or '44.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first plows or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of plowing, the quantity and kind of manure used; the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sown, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

Vegetable Crops.

For the best crop of the following vegetables on the acre, regard being had not to the quantity only, but the expense of raising—such as manure, plowing and labor:

Of Carrots, orange or white,	\$40
ditto on half an acre,	20
Mangel wurtzel,	30
ditto on half an acre,	15
Sugar Beet,	30
ditto on half an acre,	15
Ruta Baga,	20
ditto on half an acre,	10
Cabbages, free from earth when weighed,	20
ditto on half an acre,	10

For the greatest quantity of vegetables (grain, peas, beans excepted,) for home consumption and not for sale, raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, 30

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1843.
2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The depth of plowing.

6. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

7. At least forty bushels of the vegetable, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 50 lbs. free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

For the most successful experiment in the improvement of pasture grounds, whether by breaking up and sowing down to grass, or to grain and grass, or to other crop—or by scarifying, manuring and seeding, or otherwise,—premium to be claimed in December, 1843 or 1844, \$30

For the best account, founded on experiment, of draining and reclaiming wet or meadow land, not less than three acres, within four years,—premium to be claimed in December, 1843 or 1844, 50

For a satisfactory experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop—the kind of crop—when sowed, and when plowed in, 50

For any newly invented agricultural implement, or machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding fifty, nor less than ten dollars, according to the importance of the invention, 50

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, 20

Manures.

For the best conducted experiment, or course of experiments, in the application of lime to the cultivation of grasses, grains, and vegetables; and generally to the improvement of the soil by the use of lime. Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1843 or 1844, the claim to be accompanied by a written statement, specifying the nature of the soil experimented on, its previous use and treatment, 50

For the best experiment or course of experiments, with bone manure; premium to be claimed in December, 1843 and 1844, 20

Plows.

For the best improvement on the subsoil plows now in use, adapted to reduce the draught, 50

Farmer's Diary or Day Book.

The Trustees are of opinion that great benefit would be experienced by farmers, if they were in the habit of keeping a day-book, or diary, in which should be noted the particulars of all their agricultural proceedings,—the time and manner of sowing; the state, condition and produce of their crops, and of their dairy and live stock; their mode of culture; experiments and rotations; with the expense and profits of conducting their farms. To this end, a good form or method of analysis, is necessary; with proper blanks, columns and headings, for every subject. They therefore offer

For the best form of a Diary and Account Book, adapted to the wants of New England farmers, \$30

Apple Orchards.

For the best apple orchard, in any county of the Commonwealth, planted out not less than two, nor more than ten years before April, 1843—regard being had to the number, distance, and condition of the trees, the kind of fruit, and the mode of treatment, which must be described, \$50

For the second best, 30

Claims to be addressed to *Benj. Guild, Esq.*, in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of September next.

Insects.

For the best practical treatise, in a concise form, on insects generally injurious in this part of the country, to trees, vegetables, and other cultivated plants, and on the methods of preventing their ravages, \$100

Claims for the premiums on Vegetable Crops, Manures, Experiments and Inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense to *Benj. Guild, Esq.*, in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the committee, previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded, on demand.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees,

PETER C. BROOKS,
ELIAS PHINNEY,
HENRY CODMAN,
FRANCIS C. LOWELL, } Committee.

April, 1843.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarcely overtake his business at night; while Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him.—*Franklin*.

They are few indeed who know how to be idle and innocent.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LABOR-**SAVING** IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

MR PUTNAM—The state of the times calls for the most rigid economy on the part of the farmer, in order that he may "pay his way," throwing profit out of the question. The low prices of farm produce, as you justly observed awhile since, will not warrant his contracting much expense the present season in the cultivation of his land, and I see no ground for hope that there will be any change for the better in business affairs between this and harvest time. At any rate, if "coming events" are auspicious, they do not in this case "cast their shadows before."

While, then, the farmer of limited means, will, consulting his true interest, abstain from undertaking any extensive cultivation of his grounds, which will of a certainty involve a considerable expense, and for which, aside from the risk of an unfavorable season, the state of the public prosperity does not by any means render it probable that he will be compensated by his returns,—while he acts thus prudently in respect to his plans, he should likewise aim to save what expense he may in the cost consequent upon the produce of such crops as a wise economy justifies and his necessities compel.

The cost of labor, with most farmers, it is pronounced, is the heaviest item in their cash expenses. Where any considerable amount of land is kept in cultivation, this is necessarily great, and in such times as the present, is the chief drawback to the farmer's thrift. And here I come to ask if this outlay may not be materially lessened on many farms, by the employment of labor-saving implements?

The trial when such utensils were condemned without trial, has, it is to be hoped, passed by; and they are no longer distrusted simply because they are innovations upon long-established usages, and though it may be a matter of regret with the bilanhropist, that mechanism should have superseded the employment of human labor, still, the ruling principle of mankind is—and naturally enough—for each to look out for his own interest—and in this, perhaps, there is nothing wrong, provided that in so doing, he does not dishonestly neglect the interest of others.

In the matter of seed-sowing, it would seem on the statements of farmers whose words need no vouchers, that by the use of an implement for its purpose, and the testimony of the gentlemen whom I refer, is in favor of Willis's invention, something like a saving of two-thirds the expense of hand-sowing may be effected, and the work well done. So of the horse-rake, cultivator, and some of the thrashing machines—not to say all.

I am not able, for lack of the necessary data, nor did I intend, to demonstrate by figures the actual advantage to be gained by the use of such machines; but merely to bring the matter to the farmer's attention, and leave it with his better judgment—for each must be his own judge as to what would be economy for him to adopt under peculiar circumstances.

I know better than to claim for my prescription, some of the quacks do for their nostrums, that will be useful in all cases; and such assumption, I am assured, would render me liable to the imputation of lacking in that very necessary qualification in an adviser of others—common sense.

But notwithstanding this, I am convinced that there are many farmers who might make a material saving in their usual expenditures for labor—and in whose circumstances economy is of necessity a study—by the use of such implements as Willis's Seed-Sower, and other machines of high repute and well-attested worth, for various operations on the farm;—and I throw out these suggestions—of little worth in themselves—in the hope that some of the intelligent practical farmers who have had experience with such machines as I have named, may be induced thereby to impart some of the wisdom which has accrued to them from such experience, for the benefit of others—and surely this last consideration ought to be an incentive for them so to do, for we are mutually dependent on each other—and he is the worst of all misers who hoards his knowledge, and acts upon the principle of him who, in reply to a query as to his deeds of charity, answered, (less grammatically than truly,) "What I gives is nothing to nobody."

With high respect, &c.

TYRO.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BORER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—Having last season moved on to a small farm in this town, I found a beautiful looking apple tree near my garden, that the borers seemed determined to destroy, and I thought I would do my best to destroy them: and as they had entered the tree on all sides at the ground, I in the first place moved the earth a little from the roots of the tree, and dug some turf and raised a dam 6 or 8 inches deep, and on washing days, emptied the suds into it, hoping to drown the borers out. I also brought the water that had settled in the barn-yard, and put in—but all to no purpose. I then resorted to digging. I followed one hole, I think, more than 12 inches up the tree, without finding the worm; I then cleared out all the holes as well as I could, and took some common matches and dry birch, and went to the foot of the tree, and lighting the matches near the holes, as soon as they ignited I inserted them in the holes. In a few days I went to the tree again, and found at several of the holes instead of an excrescence, a substance that appeared glutinous; and I have reason to think the matches proved effectual in destroying the borer.

I send these hasty lines to you, to make public, if you choose, and that the experiment may be farther tested.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

Medfield, April 21, 1843.

We should have feared death to the tree—but it may be well to try. It has been said that if common brown soap be crowded into the hole of the borer, it will destroy the worm. Mr French, of Braintree, we believe, has found this effectual.—E. N. E. F.

Sow Grass Seed Liberally.—One of the greatest errors in farming has been that of sowing grass seeds too thin. One seed produces but one stalk, and though when the leaves are expanded, the ground may appear well covered, yet when it is mown or pastured, the roots will show themselves too remote from each other for good neighborhood or profit; and there will be a poor sward to turn down.—Far. Cab.

PORK AND LARD OIL.

Of all the new manufactures introduced into the country, there is none which has gone ahead with such a "perfect rush," (to use a favorite western phrase,) as the production of oil from lard, and we know of none which promises more immediately beneficial results. In the great western valley, manufacturers are springing up at all the principal points, such as Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, &c., and two have already been established at Rochester, in this State. Already the principal manufacturers count their barrels of oil by tens of thousands, and there is quite as much truth as poetry in the sign of a manufacturer at Pittsburgh, over whose door is the representation of two mammoth porkers in the act of devouring a whale.

During the present year, about 245,000 hogs have been killed at Cincinnati; and the number slaughtered at other places has considerably increased. Of the number killed at Cincinnati, about 80,000, according to the most authentic information, have, with the exception of the hams, which are pickled and preserved, been converted into lard at once. Formerly, it was very difficult to try hogs in bulk into lard, without burning or otherwise injuring it so as to make an inferior article; but now, steam has been called to the aid of the manufacturer, and every particle of fat is separated from the meat and the bones with perfect certainty and ease. A large tub with a double bottom is prepared, the upper one some inches above the other. Into the tub, the hog with the exception of the hams is put, the cover secured, and the steam let in. The fat and the meat fall from the bones, and the lard pours through small holes in the upper bottom, into the space between them, from whence it is drawn for straining and packing. The quantity of lard yielded, where the whole hog is treated for it, will of course depend on the fatness of the animal. It is found by experience, that hogs weighing from 300 to 400 lbs. are the best for trying; the quantity of lard, when well fed, considerably exceeding in proportion that of smaller ones. The per cent. where the hog with the exception of the ham is used, varies from 55 to 65, and some very well fed, and of the China and Berkshire breed, have reached 70. It has been ascertained that where the whole hog is used, the lard contains more oil and less stearine than that made from the leaf or rough fat, and it was not so well adapted for keeping or for transportation as that. This obstacle has been removed by taking from the lard made in this way, about 40 per cent of oil, which leaves the lard of the proper consistency for packing, and of a superior quality.

Some of the manufacturers of lard from the hog, have adopted the practice of skinning the animal before rendering into lard. In this method there is no waste of lard, as all the fat adhering to the skin, is easily separated from it by a steel scraper. It is then converted into leather, which is excellent for various purposes, such as saddle and harness making, book-binding, &c. Where the lard is made by steam, the bones are left in a fine condition for conversion into animal charcoal, which is worth some 2 or 3 cents per pound, used for the clarification of sugar.—*Alb. Cult.*

Death is the only friend that can bring that peace which wealth cannot purchase, and remove the pain that physicians cannot cure.—*Lacon.*

From the Farmer's Register.

BONE DUST.

In my last I promised to furnish an account of further experiments in the use of bone manure, and have accordingly seated myself to fulfil my promise.

Owing to the tardiness with which the spring opens, an experiment that I have now in progress, of applying it in the fall as a top dressing for wheat, is not sufficiently developed to warrant any conclusive deductions in its favor; but from one trial last year, I am inclined to the opinion that it is a most powerful stimulant when applied in the spring. In my wheat ground there was a miserable white flint knoll, upon which the sowing of 20 bushels per acre failed to more than vegetate the plant; consequently in the spring it was a perfect eye-sore. I doubled the quantity, making it at the rate of forty bushels. The wheat soon outstripped that which surrounded it, and it is now better set with clover than any portion of the field. It is my intention to try another experiment of the same kind this spring, although to insure its permanency, I would prefer sowing it in the fall, and, by a light harrowing, incorporating it with the surface.

It was with grief that a paragraph in a newspaper lately met my eye, announcing the fact that a large quantity of bone was exported from one of our northern cities to England, where its value is appreciated, one of whose writers, Johnston, in his *Agricultural Chemistry*, analyzes a ton of dry bones, and gives the following as the result:

"Dry bones contain about two-thirds of their weight of earthy matter, the other third consisting chiefly of animal matter resembling glue. Thus a ton of bone dust will contain—

Animal matter,	746 lbs.
Phosphate of lime,	1245 "
Carbonate " "	249 "
	2240 lbs."

And again: "The farmer now rejoices in having in one ton of bone an equivalent to 14 tons of barnyard manure." While such is their knowledge and belief, need we wonder that our bones serve to enrich a foreign soil? My object, and the only one I have in view, is to urge agriculturists to experiment with this valuable manure, feeling well assured that it will be followed by extensive use, and that ere long every city and town will have within its limits an establishment for grinding bones, instead of leaving them to bleach and waste away upon their commons.

RICHARD T. BENTLEY.

Sandy Spring, Md.

To Raise Good Radishes.—Take pure sand some depth from the surface; or pure earth below where it has been tilled or mowed; or sea sand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garden six or eight inches deep, and as big as you please; in this sow your radish seed, and they will grow well without manure, and be free from worms; we have tried it frequently and never failed.

Radishes that are grown very early in the season, are of slow growth, and inferior to those grown after the weather is warm enough to hasten them; as the faster they grow, the more tender they are, and of finer flavor.—*Yankee Far.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

APPLICATION OF MANURES.

Messrs. Editors—It is really surprising to see the attention that is beginning to be paid to the subject of manuring; and if to this principle could be added the more important one of pulverization, and the necessity of a change of crops be understood and acted upon, our labors would be one half lessened, and our crops be one half increased.

In reading a late treatise on agriculture, I have been highly interested and instructed by the following observations, and conceive they would be found of great importance to your readers, if you could afford space for their insertion. The author observes:

"The application of the same kind of manure to plants or trees that occupy the soil for more than one year, is not always advantageous, nor does the land prove so productive as might often be expected, from the labor and pains bestowed. The advantage of variety is, greater fermentation—consequently, greater benefit from the air and rains; for the same manure operates on the soil, especially if it be not aided by cultivation, like the same medicine, or the same food or air on the body, which are found to lose their best effect after too long repetition. This is not exactly the case with arable land, because of the variety of crops and of careful cultivation, which is the most powerful means of all, as it admits of the application of the same manure forever, with the same success. But it is proper to observe, an excess of manure, particularly when put on in a raw state for the coming crop, is as injurious as when the land is permitted to become poor from the want of it; for of fertility there may be named three descriptions; as first, *extravagant fertility*; second, *productive fertility*; third, *apoplectic fertility*.

"The first is, when so early and rapid a decomposition takes place, that the plants thrive too fast in their youth, and then, towards harvest, they have nearly or quite ceased to grow, without perfecting their seeds: this is commonly called winter or spring *proud*, and summer *poor*. On examining the stalks and leaves, they will be found to be covered with rust or fungi. The healthy secretions are at an end, and fermentation of the juices succeeding, a gas is formed which bursts the vessels of the plant, and fungi make their appearance. The cause of this *extravagant fertility* is this—the grain was sown on fresh or recently manured land, and the result is, the crop receives its food directly from the manure in the first instance, and of course, in an unselected, undiluted state, instead of disengaging it from the soil, with which the particles of the manure had been lightly combined by previous cultivation; for the fresh manure decays faster, and forces itself upon the plants beyond what they naturally and immediately require, and being aided in its decomposition by the vegetative powers of the grain, a too rapid growth is at first brought on; and then, as the plants have been induced to commence their structure upon a large scale, by the abundance of the materials afforded them, they require a proportioned greater quantity of the same materials to maintain and complete what they had begun; but from the two-fold cause of an early extravagance and large structure, they find those materials deficient at the very time when wanted the most—at the formation and completion of the seed: the soil, all the time, from its poverty—not having the manure properly mixed and distributed

by cultivation and oft-repeated stirring—effects but little towards the growth of the plants. Therefore, out of the two sources of fertility, namely, manure and cultivation, the one most important, namely, cultivation, having been neglected, fails of its supply, and disease of the plant necessarily follows.

"The cause of the second, or *productive fertility*, is owing to a regular decomposition going on, within reach of the roots of the growing plants, when food is yielded sufficiently fast to meet all their necessary demands, and continues thus from its beginning to the end, when a well matured crop is formed, and in quantity proportioned to the native fertility of the soil; this favorable result being attributable to the crop being able to disengage its food from the particles of the soil with which it had been combined by previous good cultivation and exposure—a fallow process. The beneficial consequence of this is, the plants have to exert their own decomposing and selecting energies to obtain the food they require, and therefore take up no more than what their healthy vegetation demands, instead, as in the former case, of having their vegetation impelled on, as it were, by the too rapid and overwhelming self-decomposition of the manure.

"The cause of the third, or *apoplectic fertility* is owing to a too rapid decomposition taking place throughout the growth of the plants, as is the case with grain growing on a dung-hill: they are seen to flourish away with uncommon vigor, as if in a state of intoxication, producing foliage by wholesale; and if standing in masses, are soon beaten down by the wind and rain; when, the straw becoming broken, the sap is then impeded in its flow through the vessels, which are already overcharged with half-ennecoted food, forced into circulation by the too rapid decay of the manure beneath: the consequence is, the bursting of the vessels; and if the grain ever ripens, a lean, half-formed cleveland is the only product.

"To show the value of perfect tillage, a field of good land was manured and sown with wheat: its appearance during winter, spring and summer, was very fine; but when reaped at harvest, the straw was soft and the grain of little value. The owner of the field was persuaded to fallow the land, although he conceived it was sufficiently fertile, and not requiring such tillage; however, he had recourse to the fallow, and then sowed wheat again: the produce amply repaid the expense, for the crop yielded more than 48 bushels per acre—a proof of the superiority of cultivation over a coat of manure without it. The process had mixed and combined the manure with the soil, and had restored its chemical powers; and therefore the succeeding crop drew from its resources, now rendered healthy in exact proportion as it required the food."

The foregoing observations are invaluable; and must carry conviction to the breast of every one who is not blinded by prejudice. I have now before me, the result of a single extra plowing and working, in a double crop of the finest turnips. Had well dunged a field for sugar beets, which planted after once plowing, calculating that I could loosen the earth by means of the cultivator, in the after working of the crop: but I found the plant so poor, that I determined to plow them up, we harrow and pulverize the land, and sow it with white turnips. This I did, and have never before gathered a crop at all comparable to it for quantity and quality; the bulbs are certainly heavier and

more than any that I ever grew before; and I perceive the rationality of attributing the superiority of the turnip in England, to the very careful cultivation bestowed upon it; the land being plowed five times, and repeatedly harrowed and rolled, by which it is completely pulverized; and the weeds are encouraged to grow, to be turned under by the plow; thus ridding the land of the crops of weeds before sowing the turnip crop. "Can this ever pay?" I am confident that it can, and will.

JACOB HEINZEL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Editors.—My corn crop of last year, was so good as in former years, but being resolved to know the quantity per acre, I measured off half acre—of course the best I could select midway across the field—and had it husked and measured with care. The product of this half acre was forty bushels and a half and ten quarts, or shelled this gives over 93 1-3 bushels per acre. The corn was grown in a young peach orchard, the trees standing at distances of sixteen feet apart, and the corn planted two feet eight inches apart, making six rows between the rows of trees. Each tree occupied the space for five hills of corn, which are not counted in the measurement, but if added, would make over one hundred bushels per acre.

Corn should be planted so as to give a covering of the ground, that will keep in check all other weeds, when the corn has attained about one-third its matured height; and the experience of many years assures me, that the ground on which it grows, cannot be disturbed after this height is attained, till maturity, without injury to the plant.

My reasons for close planting are—deduced from practice, and are these: that I get as large ears as can be planted wider, more of them, my field is free from weeds, the crop requires less work, and I have a greater amount of fodder for my farm stock.

There is no diminution in the product of seed per bushel, from working a plant till the secretions necessary for the production of seed are about being deposited in the plant.

Experiment confirms to me, that if the primitive ears of such corn as I plant, are injured before the lower leaves upon the stalk have lost their succulence, a sucker is produced from the crown of the root; but I have never been able to produce a sucker, by such means as I have tried, after the fourth leaf upon the stalk had lost its softness and became firm, at which time the stalk will have attained about one-third of its matured height. At this stage of growth, I suppose the generant vessels are actively employed, and matter is forming and depositing for seed; but where and how the generant organs are situated in the corn plant, I will not undertake to determine; but I will venture to say that they are not to be found either in the tassel or silk, the tassel being the conduit, and the silk the recipient for the farina.

By pulling the leaves off the corn plant, before the ear is placed upon the stalk, and while their succulent state, no seed is made upon the stalk; but if the leaf is permitted to become firm and hard, before it is pulled, little or no diminution takes place in the product of grain. The same thing occurs in the peach tree—the summer growth leaves being pulled in their succulent state, no fruit is obtained the succeeding year.

Last year I selected two hills of Indian corn, standing two feet six inches apart; the leaves were stripped off the first, it being the outside hill, when grown to their full size, or nearly so, and before they had lost their succulence, pulling one at a time, till I came to where I supposed the shoot for the ear would put forth on the stalk. The result of this experiment was a large husk without any grain. The other hill was left till the leaves had lost their softness and become hard, pulling one at a time, each as it became hard, till the height of the ear was attained. In this experiment I could perceive no difference in grain, the ear being as full and as large as those standing near it, whose leaves were not disturbed.

These, and other experiments and observations, have induced me to think that the new fibrous roots thrown out from the injured radicle, took up and carried matter for the first wants of a young plant. Whether this matter is the same as the ligneous sap in the more matured plant, I do not now propose to inquire; but if it will bear a comparison with the first and after wants of the animal creation, then we are to infer that the pabulum necessary for the young plant, is somewhat different from that required at a later period of its growth. If this dissimilar, and I have reason to believe it is, then the plant at an advanced age, may not be in a condition to receive this new sap, and thus cause disease in several ways.

LYTTLETON PHYSIC.

Cecil Co., Md.

From the same.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Circular to Silk Growers, and to Encourage the Culture of Silk.

The subscribers having established themselves as silk commission merchants, with prospects of usefulness and success, will continue to attend particularly to the sale of American raw silk.

From long experience in the silk business, it is expected they may be of service in finding a ready market for American raw silk, and facilitate its production, by giving information of the management and care necessary to insure success.

1. To raise silk of the best quality, it is of the most importance to obtain a good description of silk-worm eggs, and not mixed or crossed of different kinds. The Mira-Belle or Italian Yellow Peanut cocoon, and the Large China, White and Yellow, are good, and are being successfully raised in many parts of the States.

2. The eggs should not be permitted to hatch too early, or before the mulberry leaf will be in sufficient supply. June to July has been usually found the right season, and safest to raise the worms healthy.

3. Only feed with fresh, sound, and dry leaves. Cleanliness, also, is very necessary, and a moderate use of lime has been found of advantage.

4. The cocoonery should be arranged to be easily ventilated and protected from exposure or damage by storms or sudden changes of temperature, and from attacks of vermin.

5. The earlier the cocoons are reeled off, the better will be the silk, and easier to reel. If not reeled immediately, it is necessary to kill the chrysalis, and in doing so, the cocoons are liable to be injured by too much drying. It is sufficient and

safe to dry them two or three days in the sun, or put in the oven for two or three hours after baking bread.

5. The value of raw silk depends materially upon good, even and round reeling; a great deal of silk is entirely lost by want of practice in doing this properly, or being made of inferior quality. It is best to reel two threads of silk at once, of ten or twelve strands each, and which can be made round by crossing, and particularly not to be flattened or matted together. Use a two yard frame and put up in 2 oz. hanks.

The worms from 5000 eggs may be expected to require from 100 to 150 lbs. of leaves before raising. The produce varies very much according to success and description, and each one's experience will alone give further data.

Samples of silk, if sent early, as soon as reeled and ready for market, will have immediate attention, and sales will be made to the greatest advantage. Liberal advances will be made, when required, on consignments of raw silk and cocoons, on receipt and inspection of the quality.

G. M. HAYWOOD, & Co.

128 Pearl Street, New York.

P. S.—We have made arrangements to offer for sale, on early application, a good description of silk-worm eggs, warranted at 50 cents per 5000; also, a proper and simple reel, at the cost of 1 lb. of silk, by which a person can reel from 1 to 2 lbs. of good silk per day, and in the best way. All persons that raise cocoons, are recommended to reel them also, and obtain the largest gain.

Early Cucumbers.—The following article, which we extract from a late number of the Hartford Courant, will be useful to those who wish to raise early cucumbers, and have not the convenience of a hot-bed:

"As I am one of those small farmers whose means are limited, and not having any hot-bed, I will state the manner in which I forwarded my cucumbers last season, and if you think it worth publishing, you are at liberty to do it.

I took a raisin box, cut a piece of turf the size of the box, then cut lengthways and crossways, to make eight pieces. Put it into the box inverted; put in rich soil half an inch deep, planted seeds enough for a hill on each turf, covered them with rich soil half an inch deep, placed the box by a stove, sprinkled water on as occasion required, set the box out the south side of the house in pleasant weather, carrying it in nights; and at a proper time I removed them to the garden. The benefits of this mode are, the little trouble and expense attending it, and the ease with which they are transplanted. By removing each piece of turf separately, they seem not to be stunted at all in growth."

Black Sea Wheat.—S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, says: "For three or more years, this variety of wheat has been cultivated in this vicinity, and with universal success. I have seen the grain selected from the most rank and lodged portions of the field, threshed separate, and the yield was about one bushel to the shock; in fact, it has invariably given a good return, from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. The great encouragement to grow this kind of grain with us is, that it never failed of yielding a good return, and in most cases a large crop, not subject to the rust, as other varieties have been here."—*Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1843.

CORN.

This crop we think better of, comparatively, than do most farmers. It is said in our hearing almost every week, that farmers cannot afford to raise corn: that it is cheaper for them to buy this, and raise other crops. We are not able from experience, observation, or any fair balancing of costs and value, to find any one of the common productions of the farm, (hay excepted,) that is more profitable than corn. We know very well that the ground for this crop should be in good tilth, and that it wants a good dressing of manure. Suppose that it shall take \$30 worth of manure per acre, and that all the labor upon the acre for the season shall cost \$20, and that the interest upon the land shall be \$.5. These sums give \$55 as the cost. Such an acre may be expected to yield 45 bushels of corn and give stover that is equal in value to one ton of good hay, or to be worth \$12. Let us charge \$15, or one half of the cost of the manures, to future crops, and we reduce expenses to \$40. Then if we take from this the twelve dollars' worth of stover, the 45 bushels of corn cost \$28. Or the corn costs 62 cents per bushel. Can the corn be bought for less than this? You may buy it in the city for 55 or 60 cents—but you then buy flat corn—less in weight than that which you raise, by 4 or 5 lbs. per bushel, and not quite as good, pound for pound. Also, it will cost you three, four, five or six cents per bushel, to transport the corn from the city to your home.

With such views as produce these statements, we of course must advise farmers to raise as much corn as they intend to consume on their own farms. We have found this crop one of the surest, and one which, if it gives no great profit, yet pays for its cost.

We made hay an exception when we called corn as profitable as any one of the common crops. We are willing to leave it as an exception. But we are not satisfied that hay, excepting what grows upon strong, moist lands, pays better than corn. You will not usually get more than a ton and an half per acre, on the average, for three years after you lay down your lands to grass, unless you apply top-dressings. If then you allow one-fourth of the labor expended upon the crop, in breaking up and tilling the soil, to be charged to the grass crops—if you charge them with half the manure—and charge the \$5 yearly for interest—and charge \$3 for grass seed, you will find that for the three years, the grass when standing is to cost you \$38. If your hay is to be cured bright and fit for market, the expense of this will be not less than \$4 per acre. The whole expense of the hay crop then, when put into your barn, is about \$17 per year on the acre, for each of the three years. If you keep your land in grass longer than this, it will require top-dressings, and the expense of the crop will be kept up. The marketing of the hay will cost you \$2 per ton generally, or 3 dollars on the acre. This brings the whole cost of the hay at \$20 per acre, or \$20 for a ton and an half. The rate at which hay has sold for the last year or two, therefore only a little more than pays the cost, even upon the supposition that the land is to average one and an half ton per acre for three years, without top-dressing. This it will often fail to do than the well tilled acre will to give 45 bushels of corn. Hay has been the best crop, and perhaps is so now—the belief of this is general—and most persons who can, are putting their lands to grass. The probable consequences will be a fall in the price of hay for a few years.

But corn is our subject. Where land is in good tilth this does well either upon the sod or upon land that has been one year or more planted to potatoes or sowed to grain. With us, it has usually done better upon the sod than upon old ground. "But with many it is otherwise. We have found no difference between that upon sod inverted in the autumn and that plowed in the spring.

The manure for this crop should be spread broadcast and well harrowed or plowed in. Turning the manure down under the sod, does well upon some warm lands with a firm and warm subsoil. But generally it is better upon the furrow. When plowed into old ground, the manure is not generally buried in the bottom of the furrow, but it is placed in vertical layers between the furrows. This is a favorable position for it. We should care but little whether it was worked in this way, or well harrowed in. Before corn is planted, the ground should be well pulverized. After once plowing, this is best effected by the roller and harrow. We have no other implement by which we can do so much in an hour to make an acre mellow and to pulverize it, as the roller. This should be followed by the harrow, and the harrow should be well loaded.

We have less faith in the importance of giving corn a start, by putting some manure in the hill, than most farmers possess. For we never could see that manure in the hill hastens its ripening a single day. It does hasten the growth in June, but works against it in the hot dry weather of the last of July and the first of August. At least, it has so worked when we have tried the two methods on the same field. The seasons in which we get the largest growth of corn, are those in which it makes a rather slow growth in June.

Time of Planting.—As early as the ground is warm and dry enough, is best. The first week of May, in most seasons, we prefer—though any part of the month of May will do. Mr Young, of Kentucky, who has surpassed all others in corn growing, having obtained more than 190 bushels per acre, says, if we remember correctly, that he will defy any man to raise a very large crop of corn, if he does not plant early and plant deep. He plants from 4 to 6 inches, and says he greatly prefers the latter depth. We think that too deep for New England, but early and deep planting are generally favorable to the crop.

Distance of the Rows.—Where land is well manured, we have found about three feet three inches apart, each way, and five stalks to the hill, gives about the proper quantity. This gives about 20,000 stalks per acre. This we have found a good number. With less, the ears will be larger, but not the number of bushels. Whether it be best in drills or hills, we do not know. Our own course has been to plant in hills; but many, whose opinions are valuable, prefer drills.

Variety.—We last year tried five varieties in the same field, and all were treated alike. Among them, the Hightate was much the most productive, and was not late. A pearl-colored corn from the borders of Rhode Island, and the Hartwell, came next, and yielded about alike. The Hartwell was the earliest of the two. A very early corn from the north part of Essex county, we have no fault to find with, except that it did not yield enough. The famous Brown corn did less well than either of the others. We are unwilling to condemn it upon one trial; but we had less corn by ten bushels on a half acre of this, than on the adjoining half acre of Hightate. This Hightate corn, so called by some one who obtained the variety from the town of Hightate, Vt., is a yellow eight-rowed corn, of large kernel, with a good sized stalk, and gives a large crop of both stalks and corn. We obtained 67 bushels per acre last year.

As to the exhaustion of the soil where corn grows we have no means of judging but by observation. We think it less exhausting than potatoes or oats. We have analysis of the stalks of corn, and therefore cannot tell what they extract from the soil. Dr. Don's analysis of the corn itself, will make a crop of 3000 lbs., or a little over 50 bushels, take from the soil—

Potash,	6
Soda,	7.5
Silex,	13.
Phosphoric acid,	6.6

The exhaustion by the corn itself, apparently would not be very great. But it does not follow from this that the stalks are not great exhausters.

THE PLUM—CURCULIO.

We have been informed upon very good authority that in one nursery the plum has been saved by sprinkling salt around the tree as far as the branches extend, and thick enough to make the surface white, or decidedly whitish. This must be done while the tree is in blossom, or while the fruit is setting. If this will prove effectual, it must be by destroying the insects or grub while in the ground, or just as they are ready to emerge. The experiment is one that can be tried with great convenience, and with very little risk—for the plum tree usually benefited by the application of salt. Some of the most fruitful plum trees of this vicinity are in no other way than once salt marsh.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

From Augusta, Geo. we have received the first number of a new agricultural paper with the above title—published semi-monthly by J. W. & W. S. Jones, at \$1 per year in advance. Thus far they have done the work well, and they give promise of a useful paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications upon the "Silk Business," and "Poudrette," as likewise the Premium List of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society, we are obliged to defer till next week.

DRILL PLANTING.

A correspondent of the Farmer's Register says: "By drill planting, much, I think, is gained. We have by it more than double the number of plants that the usual method allows in safety, and leaving often two together when they are nearly equal and flourishing, the distances named, (lines 4 1-2 feet apart, corn dropped 16 inches apart,) will afford eight or ten thousand plants to the acre, and under the arrangement of the rows north and south, and at least four feet apart, a sufficiency of shade and light is secured. My crops have not suffered from drought as much as my neighbors', which I attribute chiefly to the frequent use of the cultivator, preserving a friable, loose surface, and thus allowing the entrance of the fermentative agents—heat, air, and moisture.

Under the circumstances recited, my crops have reached, in different seasons, one hundred bushels shelled corn on one acre, and four hundred and fifty on five acres, while my neighbors, under different management, have seldom obtained more than half those ratios."

The writer plants his corn on inverted sward, turned down the preceding autumn; with no after application of manure.

Thou mayst be sure that he who in private will tell thee of thy faults, is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred.—*Ruleigh.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
 the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded
 directly exposure, for the week ending April 23.

April, 1843.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	17	49	41	42	N.
Tuesday,	18	42	33	38	N. E.
Wednesday,	19	37	44	40	E.
Thursday,	20	41	62	43	E.
Friday,	21	39	62	58	N.
Saturday,	22	48	62	46	N. E.
Sunday,	23	48	52	44	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 24, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.
 at Market 300 Beef Cattle, including all unsold last
 week 10 pairs Working Oxen. 300 Sheep, and 1200
 pigs.

Cattle.—Ref Cattle.—A few yoke cattle were proba-
 bly a trifle more than our highest quotations. First
 lot \$4.75 a \$5.00. Second quality, \$4.50 a \$4.75
 third quality, \$4.25 a \$4.50.

Working Oxen.—We noticed a few sales.

Sheep.—Small lots were sold from \$1.25 to \$2.50 ac-
 cording to quality.

Pigs.—An advance was effected. Lots to peddle at
 1-8, and 1-4 for sows and 5, 5 1-8, and 5 1-4 for
 boars. Large barrows 4 5-8 and 4 3-4. At retail,
 6 for Shoats.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

EDS. Herds Grass, \$0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top,
 50 cents. Clover.—Northern, to 12c.—Southern, 8c.
 Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per
 bushel. Seed, \$4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20
 cts.; Oats 20 per cent.

Flour.—The demand during the past week has been very limited,
 receipts light.

Wheat.—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 61.—Southern, round
 old, 60 to 59.—Hushel 61 to 60.—New, 60 to 61.—
 white 56 a 57.—do New Orleans, 55 a 56.—Barley
 20.—Rye, Northern, 65 a 66.—do Southern, 65 a 60.—
 Southern, 29 a 31.—Northern do, 32 to 34.—Beans, per
 100 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a — Bran, —

OUR. The transactions since our last have been less
 active, and prices a shade lower.

Flour.—Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 75 a 0 00.—do,
 \$4 62 a 4 75 do. free of garlic, \$4 75 a 0 00.—Phila-
 delphia, do, 4 mos. \$4 62 a 4 75.—Fredericksburg, 10 P'd 4
 80 00 a 4 75.—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 62 a 4 75
 Georgetown, \$4 62 a 4 87.—Richmond Canal, \$0 00 a 4 75
 City, \$0 00 a 0 00.—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 0 00
 Country \$0 00 a 0 00.—Genesee, common, cash, \$5 44 a
 do fancy brands \$5 62 a 5 75.—Ohio via Canal,
 a 0 00.—do do New Orleans, cash \$5 00 a 5 50. Rye,
 a 0 00.—Indian Meal in blis: \$2 75 a 3 00.

OVATIONS.—An increased demand has been experi-
 ed, and prices have advanced.

Meat.—100, new hbl. \$4 50 a 9 00.—Lard.—\$7 50 a
 No. 1, 60 a 7 00.—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 00.—Pork
 clear 4 mo. hbl. \$12 00 a 13 00.—do Clear \$11 00 a 12 00
 ess, 10 00 a 10 50.—do Prime \$8 00 a 8 50.—do Mess
 other States, — a — do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00
 argo do, 0 a 0 00.—Clear do do \$0 00 a 0 00—
 shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 9 a 14—
 very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston 10s. 6 1/2 a 6 3/4—do
 No. 2 Western, 6 1/2 a 6 00.—Hams, Boston, 7 a 10—
 Western, 0 a 0 00.—Cheese, Ship's 4 and 4 meal,
 do new milk, 6 a 7 1/4.

OL. Duty. The value thereof at the place of ex-
 portation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-
 value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and
 per pound.

Article.—remains without any change. Prices same as
 noted.

Wool.—Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—do.—Amer-
 ican blood, do 33 a 35.—do 34 a 22 a 20.—do.—1-2
 do—1-4 lam common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep,
 do 20 a 25—do, unwashed, 10 a 15—Rengasi do
 do—Saxony clean, 6 1/2 a 6 00.—Hams, Boston, 7 a 10—
 picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26
 No. 1, do, do, do 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20
 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales of late vintage prices. Our quotations are en-
 tirely nominal.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do do do 0 a 0.

IIAY, 11 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE.—Shipping and 1 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.



The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing
 to the public, that after years of study and
 labor, he has perfected his machinery for the
 manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he
 now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in
 bar of equal quality, thus saving the expense
 of making, (which amounts in all cases to the
 first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are
 more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no dan-
 ger of pricking the hoofs being all punched at a proper dis-
 tance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warrant-
 ed superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and su-
 periority of these over hand made Shoes by sending \$3 by mail
 or otherwise, 10 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately for-
 forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for
 which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the
 works—Kellogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—
 John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons
 & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street,
 Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt
 & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be
 had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
 April 1, 1843.

TO LET OR SELL.

The Mill and privileges in Lynnfield, on Saugus river
 formerly occupied by ADAM HAWKES, Esq. as a clothing
 mill, together with copper, brass and iron kettles. For fur-
 ther particulars apply to EDWARD URTON, or DAVID PRES-
 ton near the premises. 31. April 26.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An active man, of industrious habits, who from long and
 practical experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of his
 business in the Green House, Hot House, Framing and
 Kitchen Garden, no objection to the management of a small
 Farm. If required can produce the most satisfactory testi-
 monials for good conduct and capability. Letters addressed
 post paid to A. B. at the New England Farmer office will be
 attended to. Ap. 26.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley for sale by
 April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved va-
 rieties. Also, French Rose and Raspberry bushes, of the best
 sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately
 arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and
 red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by
 AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his
 stall No. 102 Quincy Market. April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market
 street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in pack-
 ages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed
 to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the sup-
 ply is small. Also,

**OHIO GRAPE VINES AND EVER BEARING RASBER-
 RY PLANTS.** The former at \$2 each and the Raspberries
 at \$1, or \$18 per doz. for the Grapes and \$9 for the Raspberries.
 For a description of this new Grape—Raspberry, see Mr.
 Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xxi.
 Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines
 and Ever-Bearing Raspberries, are requested to call and take
 them. Also,

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND GRAPE VINES.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella
 Catawba Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines
 furnished by the subscribers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 13.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and
 Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure.
 We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 13.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.



SAMUEL FORD, Nurseryman, Columbus
 street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice as-
 sortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and
 Vines. Among them are the best variety of
 Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot,
 Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do.,
 Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be de-
 livered in any part of the city, free of expense.
 Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.
 Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding
 day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the
 country.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
 BRIGHTON, MASS.

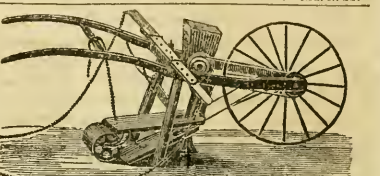


Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.
 Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House
 Plants, constantly for sale. Particular atten-

tion has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry,
 Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Necra-
 rine Trees
 Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony
 Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.
 Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74
 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton,
 will meet with prompt and careful attention and every pur-
 chase will be warranted true to its name. 11 March 22.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in
 his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study
 can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer
 may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at
 the same time in the best possible manner. The seed is sown
 a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they
 are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre
 of land and rot sow a single seed; but not so with this; it
 is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this
 sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the
 work at less than one quarter the expense of the common
 way of sowing his seeds, and he has it done in a much better
 manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over
 and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden
 Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots,
 Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.
 For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store
 Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a
 large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are
 Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Dishop's
 Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand
 Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf
 Marrowfat,—Tall do, &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK
 & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIENS! SCIENS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Sciens of the
 very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.
 Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his
 Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety
 that the Sciens can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties
 and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the sub-
 scriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed
 with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.
 Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in
 height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new
 and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery,
 in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1843.

[NO. 44.]

N. E. FARMER.

CATTLE SHOW,

And Plowing Match at Pauctuxet, R. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1843.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:

For Grain, Vegetable Crops, and Agricultural Experiments.

For a satisfactory, and the most satisfactory, statement in writing, of the expense of raising any kind of grain crop, showing the least cost per bushel:—the soil and subsoil on which the crop is raised must be named, and the cost stated as follows:

Rent of land for one year;
Quantity and kind of manure—loads of;
Plowing, harrowing and rolling—days at;
Planting or sowing—days at;
Tillage—days at;
Harvesting—days at;

First premium, \$12
Second, 8
Third, 6

For a satisfactory, and the most satisfactory, statement, showing the value of apples, or any kind of root, compared with Indian corn per bushel, as food for cattle, horses, sheep or swine,

To the person who shall raise or introduce into the State, potatoes of a quality superior to any heretofore raised or introduced, to be presented to the Society, not less than one bushel in quantity,

For the most satisfactory statement of the comparative cost of keeping stock on roots and hay, or on dry fodder alone,

For the most approved statement of the comparative profit of fattening sheep or swine upon the produce of a farm, the lean sheep to be valued after shearing,

For reclaiming bogs—requiring a statement of the process and expense, with the increased value of the land,

For under-draining land with covered stone drains, so that the plow may pass over them without injury, stating the cost per rod, after the stones are delivered,

For the best comparative statement on turning in green crops as manure, on a tract of land not less than one acre,

For plantations and nurseries of white ash trees raised from the seed,

For plantations of yellow locust trees, set either in cleared land or on land from which the native growth of timber has recently been taken, the number set on each acre, at equal distance, not to be less than 80,

To the person who shall introduce any grass, not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other grass now cultivated,

To the person who shall, by actual experiment, prove the best season and mode of laying down land to grass, whether spring, summer, or fall seeding be preferable, and whether with or without grain on different soils,

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of bees,

For an approved statement, showing the effects of the following kinds of manure, in the proportions stated, on three successive crops; one quarter of an acre to be appropriated to each kind of manure: the first crop, Indian corn; the second, English grain with grass seed; the third, hay.

5 loads, (of 1 4 cord each,) of stable manure;

10 bushels of ground bones;
50 lbs. saltpetre mixed with one load of loam;
5 loads of compost made from 4 parts peat, 1 part stable manure, to which add one cask of lime;

5 loads of compost made in the same manner, omitting the lime.

Separate accounts must be presented of the expense and annual results of each experiment for three years, and also of the quality of the soil. A premium of

For a satisfactory experiment, showing by comparison, the most economical practice in cultivating Indian corn:—the experiments to be tried as follows: select an acre of ground of uniform quality and condition; plant 1-4 in hills 3 1-2 feet apart each way; 1-4 in drills 3 1-2 feet apart; 1-4 in hills 2 feet apart each way: on one-quarter, sow a peck of corn broadcast, with the usual quantity of haysced on one half of it—for the broadcast, the seed should be soaked and put into the ground a week or two weeks later than the rest, in order to keep down the weeds;—an exact statement to be rendered of the expenses on each fourth of an acre, and the product in grain, and value of the fodder, with remarks on that portion laid down to grass:—only one kind of corn to be used, and that an early kind. A premium of

For the most satisfactory experiments showing the exhausting effects of various crops, to be tried in the following manner: In 1843, on 1 1-4 acre of land, the whole to be manured alike, plant 1-4 of an acre to Indian corn, 1-4 do. to potatoes, 1-4 do. to carrots, 1-4 do. to mangel wurtzel or sugar beets, and 1-4 to ruta baga. In 1844, let the same crops in the same proportions, be planted transversely—noting the effect, if any, produced by it on each crossing. In 1845, seed down the whole to grain and grass, with remarks on the crop as above. In 1846, compare the crop of grass in reference to the crops cultivated in 1843 and 1844, and give the whole in writing. A premium of

For the most satisfactory experiment, prov-

ing the value of fish for manure, and the effect produced on the soil, as shown by after crops. The nature and quality of the soil must be stated. A premium of

For the most satisfactory experiment in making composts of fish:

1. Of peat or earth and fish, with quick lime enough to render it inodorous.

2. Of peat or earth and fish, with pulverized charcoal to render it inodorous.

3. Of peat or earth and fish, with wood ashes at discretion.

4. Of peat or earth and fish, with gypsum at discretion. A premium of

For Applications for the premium to be made in 1844.

For the greatest quantity of carrots, raised on 1-2 of an acre, stating the cost of cultivation and rent of land,

For the greatest quantity of onions raised on 1-4 of an acre, stating cost of cultivation and rent of land,

For the best experiment in converting a bog or waste land into a cranberry bed, the quantity of the land to be not less than 1-4 of an acre, the applicant to give a statement of the management, expense, product or value per acre,

The Committee on Agricultural experiments will meet in January, 1844, (the time and place will be advertised,) when claimants can make application in writing only.

FOR STOCK.

Bulls.

For the best Bull, not less than one year old, to be kept for service, in this State, one year after the Fair,

For the second best do. upon the same conditions,

For the third best do. without the conditions,

Bull Calves.

For the best Bull Calf, not less than four months, nor exceeding twelve months old,

Cows.

For the best Milch Cow, of any breed that has produced the largest quantity of milk or butter, in any four successive weeks from the first of May to the first of September, regard being had to her keeping and time of calving,

For the second best do. upon the same conditions,

For the third best do. without any conditions,

Heifers.

For the best three year old Heifer, which has had a calf,

For the second best do.

For the best two year old do, with or without a calf,

For the second best do.

For the best one year old do.

For the second best do.

Heifer Calves.

For the best heifer calf from four to twelve months old,

For the second best do.

Working Oxen.

For the best pair of working oxen, raised in this State, not less than four years old, regard being had to their size, strength and training,

For the second best do.

For the third best do.

For the best pair of do. raised out of this State, but having been owned in the State not less than six months, and not less than four years old, regard being had to their size, strength and training,

For the second best do.

Steers.

For the best pair of three years old steers, broke to the yoke and raised in this State,

For the second best do.

For the best pair of two years old do. raised in this State,

For the second best do.

Sheep.

For the best buck, Southdown,

For the second best do.

For the best ewes, not less than four in number, of Southdown, \$3 each,

For the next best ewes, four in number, of any breed, \$2 each,

Hogs.

For the best boar, not less than four months nor more than two years and six months old, with an assurance that he shall be kept six months for further service in this State,

For the second best do.

For the third best do.

For the best breeding sow,

For the second best do.

For the best weaned pigs, not less than four in number,

For the second best do. do.

The premiums for the bulls and boars will be paid when evidence is produced that they have been kept in this State for the time required. And no premiums shall be awarded, unless in the judgment of the committees the stock shall be deemed worthy of it.

Teams

For each yoke of oxen exhibited at the fair, which shall appear in a team of fifty or more yoke, (and to which no premium for any peculiar excellence is awarded,) if driven less than five miles, 25 cts.

For each yoke as above, if driven five miles and over, 50 "

For each yoke as above, if driven ten miles and over, 75 "

For each yoke as above, if driven twenty miles and over, \$1

In awarding the premiums upon stock, regard will be had to the manner and expense of raising and keeping. And the owner will be required to give a satisfactory account thereof to the appropriate committee on the day of Exhibition, as it is the intention of the Standing Committee to encourage that stock which not only may appear best

at the Show, but which, in reference to the cost, is most profitable to the farmer.

The Standing Committee, with a view to the most liberal encouragement of the citizens of the State who live remote from the place of Exhibition, propose to pay at the rate of eight cents per mile for travel, to the owners of such animals as obtain premiums, and which are brought or driven more than five miles, computing from the place from which the animals come to the place of the Show. Also, to unsuccessful competitors and owners of cattle, offered for exhibition, the like sum, when from the report it shall appear that the animals exhibited were of such excellence as to claim the special notice of the committee; and that in their opinion, the owners merit such an indemnity for an expense which has given credit to the Show.

No animal for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any further premium of the Society, except it be for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

Persons intending to offer any species of stock for a premium, must give notice thereof, either by letter, post paid, or by personal application, to the Secretary, on or before the 26th of September next, the day preceding the Show, at 9 o'clock in the evening, requesting him to enter his application, so that tickets for the pens may be ready by 8 o'clock, the next morning. The difficulty of making arrangements for the proper accommodation of the different species of stock, without such previous notice, renders a strict enforcement of this rule indispensable; and no person will be considered as a competitor who shall not have made such application for entry, on or before the time above specified. The owners of working oxen or cattle exhibited in the yoke, are requested to bring a claim to each yoke, to secure them to posts. The cattle may be removed from the pens after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the Fair.

Butter and Cheese.

For the best cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than one hundred pounds,

For the next do. not of the same dairy, \$8

For the next do. do. 4

For the best butter, not less than twenty-five pounds,

Next best do. do. 15

Next best do. do. 12

Next best do. do. 7

Next best do. do. 6

Next best do. do. 5

Next best do. do. 2

The butter to be exhibited in kegs with covers, and without ornament or any mark whatever: method of making to be given, stating the kind of salt used, and quantity per pound. Unless in kegs, no premium will be given.

Shop Manufactures.

For the best plow, \$3

For the best dozen scythes, 3

For the best dozen axes, 3

For the best dozen hoes, 3

For the best cast steel shovels, 3

For the best dozen rakes, 3

For any newly invented agricultural implements, superior to any designed for the same uses, a reward, (not exceeding twenty dol-

lars in all,) according to the importance of the invention, \$20

Every article of manufacture offered for premium, must be entered and delivered to the person appointed to receive them, before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the Fair. The goods must not be removed until 5 o'clock of the day of Exhibition, unless by permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

Plowing Match.

(No Drivers allowed.)

First plow,	\$9
Second do.	8
Third do.	7
Fourth do.	6
Fifth do.	5
Sixth do.	4
Seventh do.	3
Eighth do.	2

The depth to be plowed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than ten inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, to insure the proper management of the cattle. They will not be permitted to be driven faster than their natural pace; and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work with the least expense of labor.

It must be understood, that in all cases, whether there be any competition or not, it is at the discretion of the committee to withhold a premium, if in their opinion the object so offered is not deserving of it.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices, will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it have been awarded before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future.

Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

Competitors for premiums of every description, will be held to a rigid compliance with the foregoing rules, as well as such other rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the respective Committees of Premiums, hereafter to be appointed, and the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion.

In cases where, for want of competition, the claimants upon a literal construction of these proposals might be entitled to premiums, the Trustees shall be at liberty to reject the claim, unless the animal or manufactured article is of a superior quality and value.

No owner of any number of premium animals will be entitled to more than one allowance for travel.

The sum of Fifty Dollars, and copies of Dr. Jackson's Geological Report of Rhode Island, will be distributed in gratuities to persons who shall exhibit articles of skill and utility deserving encouragement, and for which no particular premium is offered.

JOHN PITMAN, Vice President.

ELIHA DYER, Jr., Secretary.

Agar said, "Give me neither poverty nor riches!" — and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes: if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. Wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, but wants more.—Lacon.

For the N. E. Farmer.

BOMMER'S PATENT—GIRDLED TREES, &c.

MR PUTNAM—I hate "all talk and no cider." We have much said in the papers about "Bommer's Manure." One very important part of the story is, it can be made in a few days, and at a small expense. I have a large heap of peat or muck, which I carted into my cow-yard last fall; have also a goodly pile of manure from my horses and cows, and some other stuff which would answer to increase the pile; but I fear it cannot be made in season to spread this spring, unless operated upon by some of Bommer's patent medicine. My object in writing to you, is to request Mr Bommer to come forward at once, and divulge his process. If his invention is what it purports to be, let him put the price of the rights so low that any one can afford to buy, and give it a fair trial. Now is the time. A few weeks from this will be quite too late for this season. I fear he may charge so high, that but few will be able to buy; that is, if he pursues the same course of those who make farmers' tools, &c. I believe if these articles were put at a price that would give the maker a handsome profit, twenty would be sold where there is now but one. Winnowing machines, hay cutters, iron pumps, forks, &c., are among the high priced and useful articles.

I have considerable land on which corn and potatoes have been planted for sometime, but not long enough to seed down to grass, according to my neighbors' notions of farming. How would it answer to manure and seed down this spring? Can I promise myself any thing like a decent crop of hay this season, if I give it a good top dressing and plenty of seed?

Since the snow has melted, I find many of my small apple trees injured by mice—some completely girdled. Can you tell me if there is any chance to save them?

Yours, TOPSFIELD.

As to the price for Mr Bommer's patent process, we believe it is from 8 to 20 dollars or more, according to the size of the farm.

If the price of farming tools was much above cost, we should think mechanics would soon discover it, and by competition reduce the price.

We cannot expect much of a crop of hay this season from seed sown as late as the first of May, though herdsgrass or timothy may give something worth cutting.

If apple trees have been girdled near the ground, the drawing up of earth around them so as to cover the wounds, may save them. Bark may be taken from other trees, and if well fitted in, may be made to heal the wounds.—Ed. N. E. F.

Irrigation.—In the States of Lombardy, the water of all the rivers belong to the State; in those of Venice, the government extends its claims to that of the smaller streams, and even to collections of rain water. So highly, for the use of the cultivator, is water of every kind valued, in the north of Italy. The water is sold by the government at a certain rate, which is regulated by the size of the sluice, and the time the run of water is used. The rent of the irrigated lands in the north of Italy, is upon an average, more than one-third greater than the same description of land not watered.—*Farmer's Cab.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

ONION WORM—MARES IN FOAL—SNOW.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—For the last three years the onions in this vicinity have been troubled with a worm or maggot, which will prevent our raising them in future, unless a stop can be put to their ravages. They begin in the bottoms of the young onions like fly blow, and continue to increase in size till they exactly resemble maggots bred in putrid meat. By fall, but few onions are left alive, and those few full of the maggot. My seed onions were ruined by them last year. I have tried soot, ashes, lime, soap-suds, sulphur and tansy, without any effect. Brine will destroy them, but not without using enough to kill the onions also. They have been coming to us, as I believe, from the eastward, and the foregoing is submitted in the hope that some one can point out a remedy.

A word about mares casting foal. You may recollect that I submitted, last fall, some queries respecting it, which were answered by Mr. Brigham, of Westboro'. This winter, another case has come within my observation, which has led me to make farther inquiries, and I think the fact established, "that although the sight and smell of blood does not always have that effect, yet in many cases it certainly will." I have found four well authenticated cases, which produced that result, and only one besides that of Mr. Brigham, which did not: therefore would not again run the risk.

We have had a winter unparalleled, as I believe. According to the best calculations, 17 feet of snow has fallen, and it now lies more than four feet on an average, and nothing is doing towards spring work. Hay is getting scarce, although an equal division might last a month. Grain and potatoes are however plenty, and there will not be much suffering of cattle. B.

Kennebec Co., Me., April 12, 1843.

Chinese Food.—With nothing more than a few beans, the meal of rice and corn, and some spices and herbs, the Chinese prepare a variety of savory dishes. Horse-flesh, rats, and mice, are standard articles of food, and sold publicly at the butcher's. Birds' nests are another article of food; but neither mud nor sticks enter into their composition. The nests are found in the rocks along the coasts of Tonquin, and are built by birds resembling the swallow. They are constructed, as is supposed, of a small species of sea-fish, cemented by a glutinous matter exuding from the bird itself; and when fully formed, resemble the rind of a large candied citron. Bears' paws form another favorite dish. They are rolled in pepper and nutmeg, and dried in the sun. When about to be dressed, they are soaked in rice-water, to make them soft, and then boiled in the gravy of a kid, and seasoned with various spices.—*London Weekly Review.*

Strawberries.—Many cultivators suffer their beds to run wild, and still obtain tolerable crops; but a still better way is to plant in drills or hills, and keep them so. Hoeing or cultivation, benefits them as much as it does corn. By pursuing this course, the writer obtained nearly a pint of large, fat, plump strawberries from some single plants the last season. Lime had been applied two years before to the strawberry bed, at the rate of about half a bushel to a square rod.—*Alb. Cult.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

CORN—CLOSE PLANTING, &c.

MR PUTNAM—Permit me to urge some of your readers to make an experiment this season in close planting of corn. Take for this purpose say one quarter of an acre: plant in hills or drills (I should prefer the latter,) thus—rows 2 1-2 feet apart; seed 20 inches asunder in the row. Let the experiment be made in the same piece with corn planted at greater distances, and let the quarter acre be treated the same as the residue of the lot—leaving the same number of stalks in a hill in one case as in the other. If the result is not decidedly in favor of close planting, taking into the account all extra expenses, then I shall have still less faith than I now have in the soundness of my judgment.

One well settled fact is worth more than a thousand undemonstrated theoretical opinions; and it is of infinitely more importance to the farmer to know if he can reap more profit by a method of cultivation which is of variance with commonly received opinions, than that he ought to reap a certain profit by proceeding in accordance with such opinions. "I may be wrong, but *them's* my sentiments."

If any shall be induced to make the experiment herein suggested, I hope, whether it results favorably or otherwise, they will communicate the issue for publication.

I see in some of the agricultural papers that the question is beginning to be agitated whether corn ground may not be exempted from the application of the rotation principle, by dressing it with the stalks of the crop, plowed under in the fall. There is reason in this, and science goes to support it. Moreover, the practice of some, it would seem, has established its feasibility. Let this point, too, be subjected to the test of experiment the present season—no matter on how small a scale, if it be fairly conducted in other respects.

The chemist may preach from his laboratory till doomsday—but unless his efforts are seconded in experiments by the farmer in his fields, but little approximation can be made towards bringing about an unanimity of belief upon the now thousand and one controverted questions in agriculture—if, indeed, such unanimity were possible to be attained: and he acts the part of a public benefactor who each year does something by way of experiment, (and makes that something public,) with a view to bettering our modes of husbandry.

While considering here whether to say more or stop, my eye was attracted to a paragraph in an old London periodical, lying open before me, which I copy, thinking the information it gives may be of interest to some, especially your lady readers, whose muffs and boas, cloak-trimmings and other "fixings," are particularly liable to the depredations of the mischief-working moth:

"*The Moth.*"—*The Magazine of Natural History*, contains some hints by M. Vinet, guardian of the Straeburg Museum, on the mode of preserving the articles under his care from moths. Camphor, pepper, cedar wood, savine, &c., used by some housewives to keep moths from clothes, are perfectly useless if the clothes are not frequently taken out and aired; and if this be done often, no other preventative is necessary. To convince himself of the uselessness of camphor and other nostrums alone, M. Vinet has hatched moths in an atmosphere impregnated with camphor and other substances."

Yours, truly,

PHILO.

For the New England Farmer.

SILK BUSINESS.

MR EDITOR—I have just received the N. E. Farmer for this week, and I thank you for your kind doings and sayings in behalf of the silk cause. I drop you this to say a word or two in regard to the matter of a *market for cocoons*—a point on which your mind seems to labor, as appears from your editorial remarks in this week's paper, and also, as I well remember, from some remarks you made last September. I then wrote you a line on the subject, which seems to have fallen out by the way, as you say you have received no original communications on the silk subject.

But to the question, What shall I do with my cocoons? Can I sell them? To all which I say:

(1.) *Cocoons are an unfavorable article of traffic.* They are bulky. They are liable to get indented, and thereby injured, if transported any great distance. Each cocoon has a stifled worm in it, and of course, where any quantity, even a bushel or two, fresh made, (and this is the time when they ought to be reeled,) are put up in a box or barrel to be sent off to market, they will heat and spoil in one or two days, if not opened and spread.

But these considerations interpose no difficulty in sending them a few miles, or 100, by railroad conveyance. The great difficulty in buying and selling silk in the cocoon, is found in the fact that they are of such *unequal value*. I have reeled for others, by the day or by the pound, for two years past, and you will be surprised to learn, that at the present prices of reeled silk, cocoons are worth all along from \$0 up to \$5 per bushel. I have had cocoons sent in to be reeled that would not pay the wages of the reeler; though in about all these cases the cocoons were originally good, some of them *splendid*—especially one lot of 10 to 12 bushels, grown upon the high hills of New Hampshire. But they were all ruined by age, being one, two, and three years old. But they were not all of this class. One lot of two bushels, fresh made, reeled only 3 1-2 oz. to the bushel; whereas the best quality will reel 20 to 22 oz. Cocoons are considered good and merchantable that yield 16 oz. This very great inequality in value, is owing somewhat to the kind of worm fed, still more to the manner in which the chrysalis is stifled, but most of all to the manner of feeding. Diseased worms, worms half starved, or fed in a filthy, confined room, will never do any thing, and the sooner this fact is known, and *believed*, the better it will be for all concerned.

(2.) From these facts, familiar to every one conversant with the business, it is perfectly apparent that no purchaser of cocoons can give or advertise a *uniform price*. He must make a distinct trade for each lot brought to him. But he is supposed to know more about the quality of the cocoons brought than the inexperienced grower; and however anxious he may be to give a fair price, the door, you perceive, is open for suspicions and evil surmises, especially if he happens to be the only purchaser in the immediate vicinity. If he undertakes to strike a general average, say from \$3 to \$4 per bushel, and this is perhaps the best thing that he can do, yet this is making the careful, thorough-going feeder pay a heavy tax for the benefit of the careless, slovenly feeder.

(3.) These considerations show that it is altogether best, as a general thing, for the grower to reel his own silk. True, if a man grows a bushel

or two, and never expects to grow more, or if not prepared to begin this part of the business, let him sell his cocoons. But if he has taken up silkworming as a part of his regular business, beyond all question, he should make arrangements to reel his own silk, or hire a neighbor to do it, and then he gets what, and all that is fairly his own, and no more. If he has done his duty to his faithful worms, they will give him a rich return. If not, as is meet, he alone must abide the consequences.

It is understood by all this that reeled silk has a marketable value, as much as cotton, or wool, or corn. It is easily put up in boxes or bales, and may be sent, at a trifling expense, to any market in the country, or world, most favorable for its sale. I repeat it, therefore, the grower should not think his appropriate work done, nor let his silk pass out of his hands, until it is reeled. This must be, and will be the system. And

(4.) It is equally certain, as a general thing, that the grower should stop after his silk is reeled, as it is that he should not stop short of that point. If he goes into the manufacturing processes, he passes the line appropriately drawn for the division of labor in this business. Any family can easily grow and reel a few pounds of silk, 5, 10, or 50, but no family can manufacture a few pounds only, and make an article to compete in the market with those whose exclusive business it is to manufacture. Hence it is no object to get up machines for family manufactures, nor have I any desire to see government bounties bestowed to encourage such manufactures. I may be entirely mistaken, but it strikes me that all this is leading the people off upon a wrong track—that growing and reeling belongs to one department in this great business, and manufacturing to another.

(5.) The reeling of silk is very simple—as much so as spinning wool or flax, and those conversant with both, tell me it is more so. At any rate, I should be ashamed to own a woman as my wife or sister, if she had not *gumption* enough to put this thing right through, and make a good merchantable article, upon three days' practice, and in three weeks do a day's work. And when I hear all the dolorous complaints, and see among our fair countrywomen such a fearful shrinking back from coming in contact with silk cocoons and silk reels, I exclaim, "O mores! O tempora!"—which means *quod hoc*. O for the return of rattling quill wheels, and the buzz of the spinning wheel, and the steady thump, thump, thump, of the old hand loom. Why, sir, your mother or mine would laugh at any girl who should talk about the *difficulties* of reeling silk.

(6.) There is now a steady, and an increasing cash demand for reeled silk. Under the new tariff, silk manufacturing establishments are springing up, and will spring up, here and there over the country as fast as our financial affairs will permit. Existing establishments purchase all the American silk, well reeled, they can get, and pay from 50 cts to \$1 more for it than for the foreign article. And yet they do not get enough in this way to supply their mills one week in ten. I am now speaking of our factories in New England. How this matter may be at the West, I have not the means of knowing. I say, then to the farmers of New England, that they cannot possibly meet the demand for raw silk for many long years; that the manufacturing of silk is even now in advance of the growing; that raw silk has advanced in price since the passage of the tariff bill, from 50 to 75

cents on the pound; and that this, I believe, the only agricultural product that has been thus affected. As to cocoons, they are purchased at most or all the factories. I would also say to any of your readers near Boston, who may have them for sale, that Mr Lincoln Jacobs, of Hingham, or Mr Jacob Pratt, of Sherburne, will be glad to purchase them. I hope also soon to be able to say that a regular market for reeled silk and cocoons is opened in this town. Very truly, yours,

I. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Mass., April 20, 1843.

For the New England Farmer.

POUDRETTE.

MR EDITOR—A communication under the name of "Steady Habits," appeared in your paper of the 12th of April, in which the writer has seen fit to make a libellous attack on the Poudrette made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, and has pretended to detail facts which are untrue, and therefore I take the liberty to deny his statement under my own name.

The writer, I believe, is known to me. I may be mistaken, but as he has not given his own name, I have a right to presume from certain circumstances well known to him, that he has withheld his name lest he should be discovered to be that man of *steady habits*, who, under various false pretences, obtained poudrette without paying for it, and has taken the opportunity of rendering compensation in his own base coin.

And first—the writer "*Agricola*," has no interest, either general or particular, in the Lodi Manufacturing Co.

Second. The writer avers that he followed the directions. *This is untrue*: there are no instructions given for its use on ruta бага, and I am persuaded from the uniform praise bestowed on poudrette from the thousands who have used it these five years past, that his experiments, even if any were made, were done in such a loose manner, and probably by persons prejudiced against its use, which often happens, that no true result has been, or could be, ascertained. Let "*Steady Habits*" pay me for the six barrels which he ordered, under the pretence which his own story now contradicts, and then give me evidence detailed under oath by himself and others who made the experiments, and state the results, and if any unprejudiced judge shall say the trial was fairly made, and the result prove the failure of the poudrette made by, and which he procured from, the Lodi Manufacturing Co., then he shall be repaid the amount he paid for the poudrette, and the further sum of *ten dollars*, for his services to the public in exposing what he says is an attempt to impose on the community. That is a fair offer, and if he is honest, he will accept it.

The writer, imitating a slanderer from another quarter, has also attempted to injure the character of the poudrette, by insinuating what he knows is false, namely: that the Lodi Co. make use of *peat, coal ashes, and a little night soil*, to make a barrel of poudrette. This the company, through their agents, have heretofore denied. I now repeat, that in making poudrette, the company do not make use of "*raw peat, turf, or meadow mud*; nor have they ever made use of *street manure, nor moulding sand from the founderies, nor the ashes from hard coal, nor coal siftings, nor earth of any description*,

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet says, "there is every reason to conclude, that by manuring corn with cornstalks and constantly tilling by the plow, the land between the rows, corn may be grown with success for any number of years on the same soil. Will not some one of your readers devote an acre of land to the purpose, and deserve the thanks of the agricultural community?"

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1843.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The first, and one of the most important things to be regarded in the setting out of fruit trees, is to prepare well the spot on which the tree is to stand. It is important to dig much more than a hole large enough to receive the roots. It is hardly possible to dig a hole too broad or deep, where you would place a standard apple or pear. We have no doubt that a hole two feet deep and ten or fifteen feet over, should be dug for every tree, if one looks forward to the growth and fruitfulness of distant years. It would be well to dig in autumn and let the subsoil that is thrown out take the action of a winter's frosts. But this has not been done where most of the trees to be set this month will be placed. After the earth has been thrown out or thrown over, it may be mixed with whatever can be most conveniently had for enriching it. Should the subsoil be clayey, some sand will improve it; if it be sandy, clay will help it. But such admixtures are generally inconvenient, and will not often be made. Where small stones can be had, a common cartload of them in the bottom of each hole, will be of great service. They will be of more worth permanently, than an equal bulk of manure. This is probably more valuable in moist places than others, but yet useful everywhere. But the mere moving of the earth, the bringing of new particles in contact, and the mixing up of soil and subsoil, is the essential thing, and can be done on almost every spot where a tree is to be placed.

Where we intending to set an orchard on land where the plow will move freely, we should choose to cultivate it well first and pulverize the soil; then we would subsoil plow it as well as possible. Plowing so deep with the common plow as to bring up some of the subsoil, and then putting the subsoil plow as deep as it would run. In this way, provided we had previously manured well while the field was under cultivation, we should be willing to put out the trees without any more digging than just enough to receive the roots; and this would be but little; for we prefer setting on, or very near, the surface. More of the transplanted trees are lost by setting too deep, than from all other causes.

The next thing of importance is to get well shaped and thrifty trees. These are the cheapest. There is no saving, but an ultimate loss in setting stunted or ill shaped trees. It is better to have a smaller number, and those good.

The roots of the tree should be spread out as nearly as possible, in their natural position—the fibres well straightened out, and well pulverized soil well worked under and around them. Some manure of almost any variety, if it be pulverized, may be mixed with the soil, and it will be of service. But the manure is of less consequence than the digging up of the subsoil. The manure may be applied at any time afterwards, but the digging must be done first, or never.

The roots of trees when set, should be moist and plump. If they become at all dried after they are taken up, it is better to immerse them in water for one or two days before they are set out. This is all the watering they will ordinarily need.

In general, the trees themselves directly will need nothing done to them for the season after they have been well set with the roots near the surface, and those roots well covered by raising the earth a little, for two feet or more around the trunk. Occasionally a tree

with top out of proportion to its roots, may need a stone upon the root, or the aid of a stake, but most will do better without any such aid.

Dig the earth deep and far around; fill up the hole again, and then don't set too deep, but nearly on the surface.

ROOT CROPS.

Two weeks ago, we gave an article upon potatoes. In climates and on soils where these are a sure crop—where they will yield, with ordinary country cultivation, two hundred and fifty or three hundred bushels per acre, on an average of years, we presume that they are the best succulent food that the farmer can grow for his cattle and swine. But in this vicinity they are uncertain and expensive. Here, other articles, not entirely to the exclusion of potatoes, but in aid of them, are generally economical.

Of the roots proper, we consider the carrot as preferable, generally, to any other. It is as sure as any, and it is good for beef, for milk, and for working oxen and horses.

The best soil for the carrot is a slightly sandy loam, that is not liable to suffer much from drought—though almost any fertile soil that works freely, will give good crops.

Preparation of the Soil.—Spread all the manure as early in the season as possible, and plow it in—plowing deep. Let the ground remain in this state until June; then plow again, or roll and harrow, or take whatever processes at your command are best for reworking and pulverizing the soil and manure. Then, if you sow upon a flat surface, take the plow and make three furrows; after that, rake them, bringing lumps, stones, &c. into the last or open furrow. Then plow three furrows more and rake as before. By working thus, you get a light, free, untrodden surface, on which to use the seed sower. Where the surface is kept flat, it is usual to sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart.

Time of Sowing.—The most usual time is from the 20th to the 25th of May, but we prefer the 5th to the 10th of June. The later sowing requires less weeding, and last year better escaped the rust. Our experience in late sowing, is, however, too limited to make our opinion on this point of much value.

Ridging.—We like ridges better than flat surfaces. For this, after the ground has been well pulverized, take the plow, and running it deep, throw the land by back furrowing into ridges; make them as high as possible, and 30 to 36 inches apart. Then, with a rake, level the tops of the ridges, and fit them for the passage of the seed sower. On each ridge put one row. Thus placed, the seeds have below them a greater depth of ploiced earth, and a better chance to run deep. This mode will have less rows by from 50 to 100 per cent. than the flat surface; it will require less seed, and also much less labor in weeding the plants. Much of the tillage here can be performed by a horse—and a prudent stirring of the soil in this way, after the plants are partly grown, is of so much service that, though your rows are but little more than half what you will have on the flat surface, yet your crop will be nearly, if not quite, as large. Four hundred and fifty to five hundred bushels of carrots is a common crop per acre.

Variety.—The White Carrot is the most productive that we have grown, and is the least expensive per bushel. It looks less rich than the yellow, but whether it is inferior to it, we have yet had no satisfactory means of ascertaining. Try both the white and the larger yellow.

Preparation of Seed.—If the seed be good, and you put it in seasonably, no preparation or application to it is of any service. Wetting and rolling in plaster will be well for soils where plaster is beneficial, but we have no reason to recommend it without qualification, because last year, for the first time, we tried it, and never before had such ill success as then. Our seed, is true, was not very good; but others who used from the same lot, without plaster, succeeded better than we did, in getting it to germinate. Good seed, seasonably sown in a good soil, usually germinates better with plaster when we sow it without soaking, or preparing in any other way, than when we try to help it along.

If you intend to apply any concentrated manure to the carrot crop, such as podrette, bone-dust, plaster, &c. it may be well to work it into the ridge or drill, rather than to apply it broadcast.

Beets and Mangel Wurtzel.—These with us have never been profitable. They suffer much in a dry time, and never recover well from the pinchings of a drought. We think them more uncertain than the carrot, although occasionally more productive, yet are not so much an average of years. Though good for milch cows, like the carrot better. The beet wants a strong, rich soil, and one that is not liable to lack moisture. Some salt benefits its growth. We cannot recommend cultivation to any great extent.

The Ruta Baga, which we hold in some favor, does not require sowing until late in June, and we shall speak of it again.

THE APPLE-TREE BORER.

In the garden of B. F. Copeland, Esq., of Roxbury, we saw the other day a cheap contrivance for preventing the action of the borer in his chosen spot, that was near the ground. Raising a little dirt up four or five inches around the trunk, Mr. C. had enclosed that part in the cheap thin lead from a tea chest. The lower edge of the lead was sunk a little in the ground, while the upper was pressed against the bark all around the trunk. This is a remedy only at one point—but it is the most important one, and the one where the borer likes best to work.

THE SEASON.

Grass has started well, and is as farward as usual at the first of May. The trees have not started as much as they often do as early in the season as this. The abundance of rain and wet has kept the farmers from doing their work: very little seed of any kind could be put into the ground in April—very little land was fit state to receive the plow. The consequence will be that as soon as good weather settles upon us, farm work will be very much hurried. This is the only unfavorable effect that we anticipate as likely to follow this season and wet of April. Those usually are not the most productive years when vegetation starts early. One of our old sayings that we often heard in our boyhood was, "dry April for a good year for hay." If there be no foundation for this, the chances are against a large crop this year. But all these maxims are about as old as found false as true.

Erratum.—We were wrong last week in stating that Mr. French, of Braintree, thought the borer might be killed by putting soap into its hole. The suggestion was made by some one at one of the agricultural meetings at the State House—but it did not come from Mr. F.

Scraped horseradish made into a syrup, is said to be an excellent remedy for heartburn.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardener of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded shelter exposure, for the week ending April 20.

April, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	24	57	57	6 N. E.
Monday,	25	50	51	43 N.
Tuesday,	26	50	58	54 N. E.
Wednesday,	27	56	56	53 S.
Thursday,	28	44	62	60 N. W.
Friday,	29	45	64	43 N. E.
Saturday,	30	40	63	44 E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 1, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 320 Beef Cattle. 10 pairs Working Oxen. 0 Sheep, and 1400 Swine.

Prices.—**Beef Cattle.**—A few cattle were probably bid for something more than our highest quotations, retail quality \$4.75 a \$5.00. Second quality, \$4.50 a \$4.75. Third quality, \$3.50 a \$4.25.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—A lot sheared, from \$1.00 to \$2.75. Lot not cared, from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Swine.—Prime lots to peddle at 1-4 for sows and 1-4 for barrows. A few lots not so good quality, 4 and 1-4 at retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0.00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Navy Seed, \$1.00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The demand at the close of the week was very light, and less firm.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 62.—Southern, round low, old, 60 a 00.—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60.—do. white 55 a 57.—do. New Orleans, 60 a 00.—Barley a 00.—Rye, Northern, 65 a 00.—do. Southern, 55 a 61.—do. Southern, 28 a 30.—Northern do, 30 to 60.—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a —Bran, 22 a 24.

FLOUR. The market for several days past has been exceedingly languid.

Baltimore. Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 62 a 00.—do. 1st, \$4 62 a 00.—do. 2d, free of garlic, \$4 62 a 00.—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$4 50 a 00.—Fredericksburg, low 1d 4 1/2, \$4 50 a 4 1/2.—Alexandria, wharf, mountain, 450 a 00.—do. Georgetown, \$4 62 a 00.—Richmond Canal, \$0.00 a 62 to 10. City, \$0.00 a 00.—Petersburg, South side \$0.00 a 00 to 10. Country \$0.00 a 00.—Genesee, common, cash, 55 37 a 10.—do. fancy brands \$5.50 a 5 62.—Ohio via Canal, 50 a 00.—do. New Orleans, cash 50 52 1/2. Rye, 25 a 00.—Indian Meal in bbls. 52 37 a 00.

PROVISIONS.—There has been less doing the past week, 1 prices for most articles remain without change.

Beef.—Mess 4 10 new hbl, \$5.50 a 9 00.—Navy—\$7 50 a 10.—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00.—do. Prime \$5 00 a 6 00.—Pork—trotter, 4 mos. hbl, \$12 50 a 13 00.—do. Clear \$11 00 a 12 00.—Mess, 10 00 a 10 50.—do. Prime \$3 00 a 3 50.—do. Mess in other States, — a — do. Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00.—Cargo do, 0 00.—do. Clear do \$0 00 a 0 00.—utter, shipping, 9 a 11.—do. store, unsupplied, 9 a 14.—do. very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 1/2 a 6 1/2.—do. with and Western, 6 1/2 a 00.—Hams, Boston, 7 a 00.—do. Western, 6 1/2 a 00.—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 5 60 a 6 00.—new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of extraction shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and cts per pound.

There has been a fair demand for Fleece and Pulled during the week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33.—do. 3 4 do 32 a 00.—do. 1-2 do. 30 a 34.—and common do 25 a 27.—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23.—do. unwashed, 10 a 13.—Bengasi do 10 a 15.—Saxony, clean, 00.—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 10 a 8, do. picked, 12 a 16.—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 28.—do. do. do. do. 23 a 25.—do. do do do 15 a 20.—do. 3 4 do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

A continued small demand prevails for the article, at about the quoted prices.

1st st. Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do do do. 0 a 0.

HAY. 14 to 16 tons. Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11. EGGS, 12 a 14.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms, 25 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. **EENEZER WIGHT,** May 6. Recording Secretary.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, 100 varieties of the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per root—20 different varieties for \$5 dollars. Now is the time for planting.

ALSO,

A fine collection of **DOUBLE PICOTEE** and **CLOWE PINKS**; **PÆONIES**; **IRIS**; **POLYANTHUSES**; **COWSLIPS**, &c. Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.



The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of **HORSE SHOES**, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of equal quality, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the hooves being all punched at a proper distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warranted equal to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these shoes, had made Shoes, by sending \$5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs. assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—**Kellogg & Co.**; **Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy**—**John Townsend**; **Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany**—**Piersons & Co., New York**—**Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston**—**A. M. & F. W. Jones, Philadelphia**—and **E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore**—where further information may be had on the subject.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

TO LET OR SELL,

The Mill and privileges in Lynnfield, on Saugus river, formerly occupied by **ADAM HAWKES, Esq.** as a clothing mill, together with copper, brass and iron kettles. For further particulars apply to **EDWARD UXTON**, or **DAVID PETERSON** near the premises. 31. April 26.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An active man, of industrious habits, who from long and practical experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of his business in the Green House, Hot House, Framing and Kitchen Garden, no objection to the management of a small Farm. If required can produce the most satisfactory testimonials for good conduct and capability. Letters addressed post paid to A. B. at the New England Farmer office will be attended to. Ap. 26.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 25.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varieties. Also, French Rose and Raspberry bushes, of the best sorts, and suitable for this climate, are above here, lately arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by **AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury**, or at his stall No. 102 Quincy Market. April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small. Also,

OHIO GRAPE VINES and **EVER BEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS.** The former at \$2 each, and the Raspberries at \$1, or \$18 per doz. for the Grapes and \$9 for the Raspberries. For a description of this new Grape, Raspberry, see Mr. Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xxi. Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines and Ever-Bearing Raspberries, are requested to call and take them. Also,

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND GRAPE VINES.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Issella Catawba, Sweet Water, Black Hamburg Grape Vines furnished by the subscribers. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

Boston, April 18.

CAMBRIDGE-PORT NURSERY.



SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do., Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, free of expense.

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees. Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. F. WARREN, BRIGHTON, MASS.



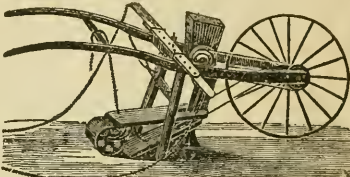
Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. March 22.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of **EARLY PEAS**—among which are

Cedo Nalli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfat,—Tall do, &c.

March 22. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIIONS' SCIIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. F. WARREN. Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure. We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, April 18.

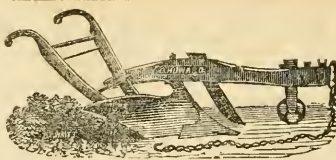
MISCELLANEOUS.

ARROGANCE OF WEALTH.

The vassalage of fashion, which is a part of rank, prevents continually the free expansion of men's powers. Let us have the greatest diversity of occupations. But this does not imply that there is a need of splitting society into castes or ranks, or that a certain number should arrogate superiority, and stand apart from the rest of men as a separate race. Men may work in different departments of life, and yet recognize their brotherly relation, and honor one another, and hold friendly communion with one another. Undoubtedly, men will prefer as friends and their common associates, those with whom they sympathise most. But this is not to form a rank or caste. For example, the intellectual seek the company of the intelligent; the pious, those who reverence God. But suppose the intellectual and the religious to cut themselves off by some broad, visible distinction, from the rest of society; to form a clan of their own; to refuse into their houses people of inferior knowledge and virtue, and to diminish, as far as possible, the occasions of intercourse with them; would not society rise up as one man against the arrogant exclusiveness? And if intelligence and piety may not be the formations of a caste, on what ground shall they, who have no distinction but wealth, superior costume, richer equipages, finer houses, draw lines around themselves, and constitute themselves a higher class? That some should be richer than others, is natural and is necessary, and can only be prevented by gross violations of inherent rights. Leave men to the free use of their powers, and some will accumulate more than their neighbors, and through honest means. But to be prosperous is not to be superior, and should form no barrier between men. Wealth ought not to secure to the prosperous the slightest consideration. The only distinctions which should be recognized are those of the soul—strong moral principle, incorruptible integrity, and a cultivated intellect.

A man in proportion as he had these claims to respect, should be honored and welcomed everywhere. I see not why such a man, however coarsely, if neatly dressed, should not be a respected guest in the most splendid mansions and at the most brilliant meetings. A man is worth infinitely more than all the gorgeous saloons and costumes and show of the universe. He was made to tread all these beneath his feet. What an insult to humanity is the present deference that is paid to dress and upholstery; as if silk-worms and looms, scissors and needles, could produce something more noble than man. Every good man should protest against a caste founded on outward prosperity, because it exalts the outward above the inward—the material above the spiritual; because it springs from and cherishes a contemptible pride in superficial and transitory distinctions; because it alienates man from his brother, breaks the tie of common humanity, and excites jealousy, scorn and mutual ill-will.—*Channing.*

A sand-bank once caved in, and covered up a Mr Knowledge. As his friends were digging for him with their shovels and pick-axes, a passer-by inquired what they were doing. "We are in pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties," was the reply. A humorous pun upon a very grave subject.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wool, Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, Methuen Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock \$3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. 2 50 do
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE: POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years' past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees.—Cantons and Multicaulis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR. Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62¢ etc. Feb 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the importations of new fruit bearing Trees among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornament productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in form, years, for fine trees of new and finest kind. Fruit most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new shrubs and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, transportation by the wagon which is sent either daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. epJt

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. North Market Street. March 22.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

A fine assortment of Pear, Apple, Plum, Pear Quince, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Also, a large variety of Ornamental Forest trees, of large size, Rare Tree Peonies, Hawthorns, and a great variety of other Flowering Shrubs, Paeonies, &c. for sale by the subscriber. Orders left with Messrs BRECK & CO., or rected by mail, to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and delivered in Boston free of charge.

JOHN A. KENRICK

Newton, Nonantum Dale, April 10.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1/2 mile from Boston April 12.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing, 200 " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms: \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1843.

[NO. 43.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Worcester Palladium.

SILK BUSINESS.

Mr Editor—It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you the following letter, received a few days since. Mr Gill, the author, is a gentleman of the highest character as a man, and as a business man. The document is, in my opinion, more important than any thing that has appeared in relation to the silk culture in this country. The letter was written in answer to one written by me, stating some facts and reasonings in favor of opening, and inquiring in regard to his experience on the same subject.

Yours, truly, I. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, April 18, 1843.

MOUNT PLEASANT,

Jefferson Co., Ohio, April 17, 1843.

I. R. BARBOUR, Esq.—Dear Sir—Your views relative to thorough ventilation are in accordance with my own experience—having been engaged in the past five years in all the departments, both raising and manufacturing. It gives me great pleasure to announce to you, that I shall continue to prosecute my labors as heretofore. During the past year, I have much enlarged my operations, in feeding and manufacturing, and have furnished employment to about fifty hands on an average, year round; and have manufactured upwards of \$3000 worth of silk goods the past year, consisting of all the varieties of staple silk in demand, both imported, and sold them readily as such, at a reasonable advance on their cost of production and manufacture. In fact, my efforts have been crowned with complete success, and I am daily and permanently enlarging my operations in all the various departments.

In the past five years of my feeding operations, I have frequently met with partial failures, and occasionally entire loss of lots of worms from extremely warm, close, and confined weather—but never from cold. I have tried all the plans of feeding and ventilating cocoaneries used or known in the United States. I found they were very deficient in accomplishing the objects desired, viz: rapidness and simplicity of construction, proper ventilation, cleanliness and economy in feeding. These objects are essential to the success of the business.

After testing all the various methods and recommendations for feeding, and studying the nature, wants, and habits of the worms thoroughly, I finally decided out and adopted the following plan, which meets all these important objects. I have sent a model and description to the Patent Office, and expect a patent therefor in a few days. I shall feed extensively on this plan the coming season. I fully believe my invention will work as complete a revolution in the growing of silk, as the discovery of gin did in that of cotton. I have named it the Patent Feeding Tent and Silk Worm Ventilating Cradle.

Description:—The Tents and Cradles may be constructed of any size and of any materials suitable, keeping in view the principles of construction. I adopt, as a convenient size, a tent 15 feet wide, 50 feet long, side posts 4 feet apart, drove in the ground, and stand above ground 6 feet high each side, for centre posts 8 feet apart, drove in the ground, and stand 8 feet above ground—ridge and eave poles to be fastened along the top of each of those three ranges of posts or stakes—the tent cloth to be of linen or any other fabric suitable. It may, or otherwise, be impregnated with paint, tar, or other substance as desired to give protection from the weather, and to extend from the bottom on one side over the top and down to the bottom on the other side, with weight poles or rollers at the bottom on each side, so that the tent cloth may be rolled up to the square, or let down at pleasure, to give free circulation of air, or exclude the same, rain and sunshine at pleasure; the canvass is most convenient in strips 10 feet wide, and side rollers same length; these when down to rest against a plank fastened along the two outsides of upright posts. The rollers of cloth when down, should reach within 6 inches of the ground, and a drain under them to carry off the water. I use the ground for the floor.

The feeding-ventilating-cradles are constructed to embrace the following principles, and of sizes to suit the breadth of tents, leaving an aisle along one side, and between each cradle. To furnish a tent 15 feet wide, the cradle should have three rockers 4 feet long, made of plank, 15 to 18 inches broad and about 1-2 inch thick; a trough (resting across their centres, let in by a notch in the rockers), 12 feet long, 1 foot wide, and one end closed—from the points of the rockers, attach upright posts, 30 inches long, inclined out and a cap attached to their tops on each side, and parallel with the trough—to this cap and side of the trough, fallen lath 1-8 of an inch apart, whole length of trough on both sides, forming when done a rack about 2-1/2 feet deep and 5 feet wide at the top. Across the trough fasten slats about 1 foot apart, on which to lay mulberry branches; on these branches put the worms after their second moulting, or when about half grown, and feed them until they spin, with branches cut about one foot long, with their leaves on—suspended over each cradle, have a fan made of bonnet boards or any other thing suitable, with a pendulum coming down from the shaft which is across the tent, in two of the upright posts; this the feeder can put in motion in passing, as also rocking the cradles, thereby removing all impure air about the worms and among the branches and shaking down all dry leaves, litter and excrements into the trough, into which occasionally pour a bucket of water at the upper end, and all is washed out at open end, leaving it pure and clean. The motion of the cradle is agreeable to the silk worm, approximating to the waving of the branches when they feed on the tree in a state of nature. Another important advantage is, that no worms can fall through to the ground, and those that happen to fall down in the brush, crawl to the lath

sides and mount to the top immediately; also, the worms readily spin among the clean bare brush, making but little floss, and seldom ever double cocoons. On the rockers I fix a fender, made of tin or any other material suitable, that entirely prevents mice, (the enemy to silk worms,) also, ants and other insects from ascending to the worms.

This system throughout, is simple, cheap, and easy of constructing, and meets all the wants of the worm and greatly facilitates the feeding. It curtails expenses about one-half, and more than doubles the quantity and quality of cocoons raised from a given quantity of eggs, over the most successful results of the most improved method of feeding heretofore practiced. With this tent and cradle, and Dr. Thomas White's patent Reel and Twister, which Mr Harris, my machinist, has made perfect, every farmer may raise, reel, and twist silk, with a certainty of a much more profitable return for his labor and investments than in any other of his present pursuits. I authorize you to adopt this system, in your own feeding operations, without charge, to show to the feeders in your region what it is. I will sell individual rights at ten dollars each, and county and State rights low in proportion, or I am willing that any feeder should adopt my patent system, and he give me one-third of the surplus cocoons he raises over the same quantity he can raise from the same amount of eggs hatched and fed in the old ways, or I will give individual rights for three bushels of merchantable cocoons, or two lbs. reeled silk. Will you take an agency for the sale of rights in your State, and on what conditions?

I continue to purchase the best merchantable cocoons at \$4 per bushel—inferior in proportion. Even reeled silk of 8 to 10, or 10 to 12 fibres, \$5 per lb.—payable half in domestic silks, half in cash, if desired.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. GILL.

Remarks.—1. Mr Gill's statements as to matters of fact, are entitled to implicit credit. As a large grower of silk, and a large manufacturer, he has the greatest possible interest in adopting himself, and in establishing throughout the country, the best mode of feeding. Besides, his high character puts all skepticism as to his statements out of the question.

2. For two years I have been collecting and publishing facts, all going to establish the great principle on which Mr Gill's plan is based, viz: open feeding, giving your worms heaven's pure air, and all of it. This is nature.

3. Six years' experience and quite an extended correspondence, has fully satisfied me that we have much more to dread from heat than from cold. Hot sultry weather, with no air stirring, is always bad, and in enclosed buildings, with large lots of worms nearly ready to spin, is almost certainly fatal. Hence the advantages of an open shed or tent, and the still further benefit of a local circulation of air, as secured by Mr Gill's simple contrivance—the cradle and fan.

4. The expense of such a tent must be small. At the sail-lofts in our soapworks, sails too much worn to be used on vessels, can be got cheap. A cradle as described, would take about 60 feet common lumber, board measure, and a carpenter can make one, rough planed, in a day, or day and a half. A tent 50 by 15 feet would accommodate six cradles 12 feet in length. Each cradle will feed, I think, 15,000 worms—say 75 to 85,000 for the tent.

5. I take it to be essential to this system that the eggs be hatched, and the worms be fed from the first in a perfectly natural state of the atmosphere; that is, hatch and feed in an open room until your worms are removed to the tent as directed; and that it be done in the early part of the season.

6. On this system of feeding, the silk culture may be extended indefinitely and as rapidly as trees can be multiplied. The silk grower may have tents located in different fields—wherever the soil is most favorable for the growth of the tree.

7. I have already published (see New Genesee Farmer for April), my purpose to feed at least a few thousands under a canvass awning. I have now only to add, that the first rainy day will find me and my boys making cradles.

I. R. B.

THE QUINCE.

As the time for planting fruit trees has come round, I wish to call attention to, and invite a more extensive cultivation of, the quince tree. The fruit of this tree, either green or dried, always commands a very generous price, and the market is never overstocked with it. The quince produces the finest fruit when planted in a moist soil, and in a sheltered situation: it may be propagated by layers or cuttings, or by grafting. The younger trees produce the finest fruit, and they should be renewed every ten or twelve years, as by that time they become aged, though they will survive for a much longer period, but not generally to produce fine and fair fruit.

The trees being small, they occupy but little room, and are not very liable to be injured by cattle, if placed near a fence. A field of ten acres is 660 feet on each side, and at a distance of ten feet apart, will well accommodate 264 trees around the fence, without interfering with the agricultural operations within the enclosure. In a few years this number of trees would produce, on a very moderate calculation, 66 bushels of quinces annually, which at the lowest price they were ever known to sell, would net a sum clear of all expenses, far greater than can be produced by any other crop occupying the same space.—*Farmers' Cab.*

To Make Yeast.—Take two middling sized boiled potatoes, mash, and add a pint of boiling water and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made without flour, will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any other.—*Selected.*

Scours in Calves.—Wo have never, says the Southern Planter, found any remedy for the scours preferable to boiled skimmed milk. This should be given warm.

From the Maine Farmer.

VEGETABLE RUST.

It may be recollected by some, that several years ago, I made some remarks on the subject of Rust—*Vegetable Rust*—the substance of which was, that a piece of beans planted on plains land, when in the first blossom, began to rust so badly as to appear spoiled. I put a handful of slacked lime upon each hill, which effectually stopped the progress of the rust. The second blooming came out fresh, and I had quite a crop. In addition to this, I now wish to state some further observations on the subject.

I last spring wished to give my vines every facility for growth, and for that purpose, dug trenches and filled them with the bottom of a stercory or hog-yard, which had been piled up the fall preceding—very rich, as I thought—covered the whole with earth, and put in the seed of winter and summer squashes, cucumbers, water and musk melons, each of which shot up with uncommon vigor, and grew till the vines had acquired a length of from one to three yards, with dark green leaves, promising a crop exceeding my most sanguine expectations. The weather was rather wet and quite warm, and to my surprise, I discovered in the midst of the water melon hills or drills, something which appeared as though some person had purposely mangled them, just as far out as I found the manure extended—the rest of the vines looking thrifty, but declined gradually till they were entirely destroyed. The musk-melons were soon attacked with the same disease, and I put on a large quantity of lime under the vines on the ground: the consequence seemed to be to stay the plague. The melons, then as large as the fist, grew to a moderate size, but were not very good. The cucumbers came next, but were tough enough to fight it out without the aid of lime. Squashes seemed checked, but gave a tolerable yield.

My next observation was on the vines of pole beans, manured with common long manure, with an addition, plentifully applied, of the aforementioned manure, on land rather hungry and poor, beside some fancy corn; and to my surprise, instead of a luxuriant growth, it was rusty, tardy, and stunted, till the lime application; then went on better, but yielded a light crop where I anticipated abundance—corn small, beans quite small, and speckled with rust, with the exception of those on the top which grew afterwards.

My next advance was in a field of potatoes adjoining. Passing through for the purpose of destroying the scattering weeds, to prevent them from seeding, just at the time the first appearance of rust on the tops was discoverable, I found spots on the ground, generally in the hill where a fume seemed to have come up, which had the appearance of the smoke of powder in the pan of a musket, and wherever this occurred, the rust had commenced its work of destruction.

I recollect a few years ago I had a piece of wheat which looked finely, but was attacked, as I thought, with the fly. I thought to punish them at least, if it did no good, and I sowed on about a bushel and a half or two bushels of air-slacked lime to the acre, and to my satisfaction, I found the little insects disperse within the short space of twelve hours, almost entirely, and a fume going up from the ground, visible some rods off. On this wheat, some appearances of rust had been previously manifest, but from the time of liming, seemed

to gain none. To make sure, however, I put on another slight dressing, and had a good crop of wheat, equal to twenty-two bushels to the acre.

I am not chemist enough to say what the cause of rust is, or what will be a sure remedy; but wish to throw out these hints, that experiments may be tried by those more competent to act more to the point by the aid of science and sufficient time.

The importance of our crops which are liable to rust, is sufficient to encourage all to examine into facts—potatoes and wheat in particular. The average crop of potatoes is lessened by rust, probably, one hundred bushels to each farmer, at least worth from \$15 to \$20, and the wheat nearly much more. This rust may arise from a gaseous matter generated by the decomposition of manure and which lime may from some kind of affinity serve to absorb. If not that, what is it?

The use of lime sowed on to potato fields, might be further beneficial to the crop, especially if I was right in supposing that the germ of the fly or some insect is secreted in the unhealthy vine. This proved by exposing green vines to a certain degree of heat, and millions appear in a larva state. Lime will serve at least to trouble them, and will surely do no hurt.

The use of lime on potatoes has often been recommended to put in the hill. If any good result from that, it may be the same alluded to above. The insect or larva has the appearance of the weevil, and that it is so, is supported by the fact that corn and potato ground, side by side, all alike, are differently affected by the weevil when sowed with wheat—the potato part being much the most injured, especially when the tops are left on the ground. E. W.

Important to Farmers.—Hart Massey, Esq., of this village, took a small portion of the seed corn with which he planted a field, and soaked it in a solution of saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result: the five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre yielded more than twenty-five rows planted with any preparation; the five rows were untouched by the worm, while the remainder of the field suffered severely from their depredation.

We should judge that not one kernel saturated with saltpetre was touched by the worm; while almost every hill in the adjoining piece suffered severely. No one who examined the field, could doubt the efficacy of the preparation—so striking was the difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

This experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.—*Wash. Standard.*

Seets.—We knew one Leonard Jones who got a sect of "Live Forever," and actually had followers who believed they would never die. They had an establishment in the lower part of Kentucky, and were getting along quite well until an epidemic thinned off the believers. Jones afterwards tried to form a sect of "Non-Eaters," and got some followers. They were to eat less and less every day, until they lived upon nothing. He made a bold effort to conform to his own creed, until he happened to be at a hotel in Louisville, where a roast turkey moved his bowels that he fell from grace, and subsequently turned Mormon, and is now probably a Millerite.—*N. O. Bee.*

ANALYSIS OF SOIL BY INDIAN CORN.

the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Ocar Sir—Your last paper contains some remarks on the exhaustion of soil by Indian corn. The actual amount of earths, &c. withdrawn by 10 lbs. of green stalks, is about 73 lbs. From the results of Sprengel, (to whom I am chiefly indebted for the early ingredients of the analyses I lately sent you,) I deduce the following proportion each element in a ton of stalks:

Potash,	3.78 lbs.
Soda,	.08 "
Lime,	13.04 "
Magnesia,	4.72 "
Alumina,	12. "
Iron,	0.08 "
Manganese,	.40 "
Silex,	54.16 "
Sulphuric acid,	2.12 "
Phosphoric acid,	1.08 "
Chlorine,	0.12 "

Indian corn takes so great an amount of lime, what some of the theory that wheat fails in New England, because its soil wants that element?

The April No. of the London Annals of Chemistry, which I have just received, contains the following extract from a letter of Hermann, published in the *London Annals of Chemistry*. Perhaps you will like it for your paper. Hermann is an acute chemist at Moscow.

Your obt's serv't,

SAM'L L. DANA.

London, Ms., April 29, '43.

I have just made a discovery, (says Hermann,) which will certainly prove to be of great importance in many respects, viz: that the chief part of the extractive components of the juice of plants, and therefore those of official extracts of plants, which consist of the principles of mould; and which are dissolved in these juices the following in regular:

- Humic acids—[termed in this country, geine acids;]
- Would deposit acid;
- Apocrenic acid;
- Ureic acids; and
- Extractive humus.

This discovery will, I hope, decide the question at present so much agitated, on the nourishment of plants—as it is highly improbable that the mouldy substances contained in the juices of plants, should not have been absorbed from the soil (earth humus,) but formed from carbonic ammonia, and water."

Hermann promises soon, a more detailed account.

These results of analyses, which we are indebted to Dr. Dana for furnishing, indicate that corn is a great exhauster. For if we suppose the stalks will weigh 5 lbs. per hill, and that there are four thousand hills—then the weight of stalks upon the acre will be 10 tons, and we multiply the numbers which Dr Dana has furnished, by 10, in order to get at the exhaustion of the stalks on an acre.

The result then will show nearly 38 lbs. of potash, 30 lbs. of lime, 120 lbs. of alumina, and 541 lbs. of silex as the quantity required, for the exhaustion of an acre.

We know of no particular reason for distrusting the correctness of the above analyses, and yet we

should like much to have our own chemists work upon our American corn, in all its different varieties. Would there be so much lime in stalks grown upon Massachusetts soil? The great quantity of silex does not surprise us, for the coating of the stalk by its hardness, shows that it must contain this in large quantities—and yet corn grows well on peat lands, where silex is apparently almost wanting. How to explain the matter we know not.—En. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

COLLECTING MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

MR EDITOR—In a communication the last season, it was my purpose to give farmers some familiar lessons on the subject of collecting materials to enrich fields. Such lessons may be useful to some men, who are strangely afraid of all instruction reduced to any thing like scientific form. We can appeal to indications in nature and deduce practical principles against which no prejudice will be likely to arise, and which may prove salutary guides even under all the light science could shed on the subjects.

Collections in temporary ponds and peat swamps are manifestly composed of the best portions of the soil of surrounding highlands and vegetable matters in a partially decayed state. No man will doubt the utility of restoring to the high lands what the wind and water have taken from them. On the same principle, farmers at this season should search for lodgements by the roadside and in hollows. The rains and winds of winter carry vast quantities of vegetable matters and rich mould into these situations, which if not gathered, soon will be dispersed, and in great measure lost.

The borders of fields on the sides of stone walls and fences, should as often as once in four or five years be plowed, and the surface carted on to portions of the farm where the soil is of somewhat different texture. The forest should be made tributary to the barnyard and compost heap, not only in the collection of fallen leaves, but often in the removal of a portion of the surface soil, and this can be usefully applied to several purposes, without entering the compost heap at all. There is probably no better material to place under and around young fruit trees: it will also prove a valuable dressing for fields where it is intended a year or two hence to sow wheat.

During the season of vegetation, much can be accomplished in gathering small bushes, wild grasses and weeds: those mixed with almost any loam, will form a rich compost heap.

Nearly every farmer can avail himself of the above suggested resources for increasing his manure heaps and enriching his farm. Can there be any just foundation for the language of complaint we so often hear? Farmers tell us they would do a great deal more, and cause their farms to present new and more attractive aspects, if it were in their power to make manure. Is there one among the complainers who avails himself of more than half the resources presented on his own farm? It is not the want of means that occasions the diminutive appearance of compost heaps,—it is want of labor. We attempt the management of large farms without much expense. In saving the wages of laborers, we rob the soil, and in the end its nakedness is manifested to our shame, disgrace, and often abject poverty. The maxim that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," should

become a rule with all managers of land. They should always keep their fields within the limits of the expense they are willing to incur in the cultivation of them. A few well managed acres will yield more clear profit than a great farm half fenced and half tilled. If any doubt the correctness of this assertion, we earnestly invite them to make one fair experiment in high cultivation.

April 20th, 1843.

M. A.

Learning from "Dad."—It is too often the case in this country, that young men instead of relying on their own powers of mind to investigate the different subjects connected with agricultural pursuits, rely solely on the knowledge which their fathers can impart, and never dream of turning aside from the track which others have pursued before them.

We recollect on one occasion meeting with a farmer whom we invited to subscribe to our journal, and inquiring the price and the objects of the paper, he asked his son, a young man of perhaps sixteen or eighteen years, if he would like to have an agricultural paper; to which he replied, that he wanted a paper that had funny stories in it. On our remarking that a knowledge of his pursuit was of far greater consequence to him than a perusal of funny stories, he very promptly answered, "I can learn enough about farming from Dad." We fear that this opinion is far too prevalent among the sons of farmers in this country, and that they rely more on "Dad" than on their own exertions. We ask farmers to think of these things, and see whether their duty does not require that they place within the reach of the youth under their charge, information which shall enable them not only to make a proper choice of business, but which will qualify them for the proper discharge of the business of their choice.—*Central New York Farmer.*

Cockroaches.—The following method of destroying these detestable intruders, is at once simple and effective:—Procure from the apothecary a small quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called *poke root*. Boil it in water, until the juices are extracted, and mingle the liquor with good molasses: spread the mixture in large platters or soup-plates; place these wherever the cockroaches visit, and the enemy will be found slain by fifties and hundreds in the following morning. A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cockroaches in one night, by the above process, and that the root which had been boiled being thrown into a closet, thickly infested by the enemy, the place was quite entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the field.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Industry.—Every young man should remember that the world always has and always will honor industry—at least that part of the world whose respect is worth gaining. The useless idler, or he who seeks exercise in amusements that produce no useful end, may look with scorn upon the smutty laborer engaged in his toil: but his scorn is praise; his contempt is an honor. Honest industry will secure the respect of the wise and good among men, and give the priceless bliss of an easy conscience, peace of mind and health of body. Toil on then, young men. Make your business an amusement: look upon labor as a blessing, not as a curse, and you will have no cause to envy the pampered sons of wealth.—*Selected.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

BLINDS TO BRIDLES FOR HORSES, &c.

MR HILL.—In the Visitor for the last month, I noticed a short article recommending bridles without blinds, as having a tendency to prevent horses from shying or taking frights. I agree with the writer upon this subject, and since my attention was drawn to it, which was some years ago, I have remarked that horses, especially young ones, are more liable to take fright with the blind bridle than without. Some may suppose that the wagon or carriage has its influence in this, but I think it is more attributable to the blinds. Some years ago, I read in an account of an English traveller in Germany, that the horses in their carriages had no blinds to their bridles, and that in travelling, or with loads, their heads were not reined up, but left at full liberty. This mode was approved by the traveller for the reasons assigned by the Germans, that horses are not apt to be frightened when they can see—that their eye-sight is injured by blinds excluding air and light, and compelling the animal to a constrained and unnatural exertion of that organ;—these were the reasons assigned. For the other peculiarity of leaving the horse's head free, especially when on the roads with heavy loads, the reasons are that he works easier when he can swing his head and adapt it to his exertions, than when restrained; that in rising a hill with a heavy load, a horse will bend his neck low towards the ground, and that he will pull a load of greater weight than he can do if his head is reined up high, &c. Every one is aware how skillful the Germans are in managing cattle, and especially horses, and every laboring man proves the very great importance of having the limbs in a proper position for the exertion of muscular power. Those people who pull against horses, or rather let the horses pull against them, have not so great a superiority in strength as may be imagined from these exhibitions of strength. It is simply by placing themselves in a position for resistance, by which their muscular powers are brought most successfully to counteract the exertions of the horses. This is well known to anatomists and those versed in the art of performing these feats. Does not the same reasoning hold good in horses in putting forth their strength? It may answer the purpose of a gay appearance, for carriage horses of those who ride for health or pleasure; but I feel persuaded that if our farmers would use bridles without blinds, and give horses a free use of their heads for a short time, we should not see the present practice again recur.

We have in this State a good breed of horses, which, every thing considered, cannot perhaps be improved by a different race, although much may be done by attention in crossing for points. But we have in very many cases much room for improvement in the accommodations and treatment of this noble, high-spirited, hard-tempered animal.

There is great, and it is believed, often unnecessary cruelty practiced in what is termed breaking colts. Horses appear grateful for kind treatment,—they show eviient signs of affection to those who treat them kindly. The Arabs, who possess, perhaps, the most courageous and fiery breed of horses known, have at the same time the most docile and best trained. They sleep with them in the same tent; their children lie down and climb upon their horses without fear and without injury. I once knew a man in our sister State

of Massachusetts, who reared, and broke to harness, a great number of colts. He was a practical man, of the old three-cornered school, and the last man in my native town who wore, which he did to the last, the revolutionary hat. He had great fondness for horses, and used to say that although he had broken hundreds of colts, he had never struck one with the weight of a lash. His practice was first to put a bridle only upon a colt, and fasten him to the haines of an old steady horse before the oxen about the farm, and let him lead in this way for a day or two. He then put on a collar and haines, and let him lead about for a day or so more, as convenient. Any horse would answer, but the best was the mother of the colt. Next he put the traces in addition, but fastened them up between the haines, and merely let them jingle about the sides of the animal, and this answered for one or two days more, or at a number of times when convenient. By this time the young animal became accustomed to the feel and rattle of harness, and also to go slow, which is an important object. To finish, he is hitched before the oxen by the side of another horse, with an empty cart.

In this way, without the least severity, his young horses would readily go in harness, and as my old friend said, they would pull soon enough. When once learned to go slow, they would readily learn to go fast, and after a few days of use by the side of another horse, they would quietly go without such company. We all know how important it is to form good habits in horses; that if when young they become frightened or discouraged, it is rare that they ever forget it; and we also know that when a horse is what is termed obstinate, they will die under the lash before they will move forward. This is generally, if not always, owing to mismanagement at first—and whatever is done, a colt should never be brought into use by a timid man, for the animal will most certainly find it out.

Have we not, many of us, much room for improvement in the treatment of this animal, which a kind Providence has bestowed for our use? After a hard day's toil, we require a wholesome meal and a comfortable repose: does not the animal that has toiled with us, require as much? My old three-cornered friend was ever kind to his horses; it was a rule with him never to let a horse stand upon any other than a dirt or clay floor, and this should be level, or very nearly so. A horse when standing, if left to himself, will never stand on sloping ground. He takes a level spot, and almost every one has remarked the horses in a lively stable, that if not in the act of eating, they stand back at the halter's length, because this brings their hinder feet upon the raised part, or rather brings the animals upon a level. If our stables are, as they should be, on dry ground, a very little clay or dirt twice a year, will suffice to fill up the inequalities produced by the wear of the feet, and keep the horse's feet in better condition and their joints less liable to swell than when on a plank or paved floor.

As a general truth, do we not drive our horses too fast? All horses have a natural gait, and when pushed beyond that, it wears upon them and makes them prematurely old. Nine times out of ten it would be difficult I think to assign any good cause for fast driving. If the surgeon is wanted to take up an artery, and which, if not done promptly, the man must die, why then put the horse to his best, and if he is well used at other times, he will

be enabled to do it so much the quicker; but then cases, and similar ones, are rare, and we lose more than a little by fast driving. All teamsters accustomed to take heavy loads, are aware of the fact, that, with good keeping, their horses are easily kept in good condition, for they move slowly. In fast driving, we lose in the wear and breakage of the carriage; we lose in the expense of keeping our horses in creditable condition; they are made prematurely old by the heat and cold from the violent exercise; and to the man of a good heart will be tender of the mute animals given us for our use, and not abuse, is there not also a loss in our humane feelings.

A FARMER.

From the Conn. Farmers' Gazette.

PLANTING POTATOES.

MR Editor.—This being the usual time for preparing the ground for spring planting, particularly for those crops that require more than one plowing, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, &c., and as the present promises to be an unusually late season for planting, I would take the liberty of suggesting a mode of preparing for, and planting potatoes, that may save considerable labor, facilitate the operation, and leave the land in excellent tilth for after-dressing.

My mode is, so soon as the land is free from frost and dry, plow deep and clean, then spread such manure as may suit your convenience, and this be well mixed by harrowing both ways, then proceed to planting by drawing a straight furrow with the plow about four inches deep; let your boys immediately follow, dropping the potatoes such distances as may suit the ideas of the planter. I allow twelve to fifteen inches apart, then cover up with the next furrow, and by the time your boys have completed the first row, you have finished covering; then plow your third furrow, which may be planted as the first, and so proceed till all is completed; then your rows will be from 24 to 30 inches distant, according to the width of your furrow. So soon as the potatoes appear above ground, give them a good harrowing; you need not fear injuring them; it will only destroy the early growth of weeds, save one hoeing, pulverize the ground, and give the potatoes a fine start of their enemies, and with a single hoeing and free use of the cultivator, you will, if the land is tolerably clean, save the murphies out of danger; although an extra turn with the cultivator or plow will do no harm. If the plow is used, the operator should take care not to ride up too high or too near, as the flat of the ridge, the more moisture is retained for a season. Very respectfully, your friend,

Hamden, April 6th, 1843.

T. W.

Corn Broadcast.—In an experiment of sowing corn broadcast on the 1st of June, at the rate of 1-2 bush. per acre, on rich land, Gen. Harm of Wheatland, N. Y., obtained 18 tons of green stalks per acre. The stalks were so full of saccharine matter, that the cattle ate them perfectly clean when dry, though they were not cut up fine. The yield was estimated at six tons dry fodder per acre and was raised on a clover sod turned over and sown the last of May, and the corn cut Sept. The saccharine matter, which goes to supply the corn in the ear, is retained in the stalk when it suffers to ear, and materially adds to its nutritive properties.—Am. Agricult.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

I remember the rage for joint-stock companies, which swept through England about the year 1825, and am tempted to copy from a record of the time, an account of "The Caledonian Dairy Company," for the amusement of your readers. Its purpose was to supply the inhabitants of Edinburgh with pure milk. The land was purchased for £8,000, and £14,000 more were expended in the erection of a building, which is thus described:

"In the front of the edifice is a semicircular projection, in the centre of which is the principal entrance, having a column on either side for the support of a handsome pediment. The interior of this projection contains a saloon, correspondent with it in form, and through which the visitor passes into the great Byre, which is supported by two rows of cast-iron pillars; the stalls being divided by the same metal, and capable of containing 200 cows under one roof. It is 30 feet high, and from the centre of it rises a large dome, for the purpose of light and ventilation: it is also lighted, and air admitted at both ends and on one of the sides; and from a gallery over the principal door, the visitor has a pleasing view of the whole. The troughs are of stone, and each is supplied with a pipe, by means of which it can readily be cleansed, or water admitted for the common drink of the animals. Arched vaults extend below, through the whole length of the Byre, (cow house,) into which the urine passes and the dung is conveyed, from whence the contents are removed through a tunnel opening on the main road.

"Over the saloon is a room for the Directors, and one above that for the servants. The other part of the building, that parallel with the Byre, contains the manager's house, counting house, churning house, engine house, to churn the cream, stores for potatoes, lofts for hay, steaming house, stables for horses, a shed for the bull, and every thing that can be required in such a place; the land next the road being tastefully laid out as a lawn and shrubbery, with an ice-house for the milk in summer. But like all other speculations of the kind, it did not answer. There were never more than 160 or 170 cows in the Byre, and these rapidly diminished in number, until the magnificent concern was so plainly a losing one, that it was abandoned by the company."

Now, with this enormous outlay for buildings, land, stock, &c., the wages of manager, servants, cost of food for cows, with wear-and-tear and casualties, what would be reasonable to calculate as the probable income for the support of the concern? Why, supposing that each cow gave two gallons of milk a day, the whole year—which is a very large yield—the whole quantity for 200 cows would be 146,000 gallons, which, at 16 pence per gallon, first hand, would amount to \$23,360, about one-half of which sum would go for rent of land and buildings, at 10 per cent. on the cost of erection; so that each cow would have to pay about \$50 per annum, for rent of stall; leaving the other half to pay interest for stock, manager's and servant's wages, food, taxes, wear-and-tear and casualties, and a hundred other expenses not easily calculated.

But the delusion was of short duration: but the effects of the mania are still felt by hundreds of weak-minded persons, who were so infatuated as to believe that the time was come for every one to

make a rapid fortune, without inquiring who were to be the contributors, if every one was to be a receiver.

We are all apt to say such things will be a warning for the future; but has such been the effect? Witness the mulberry mania, where all proposed to be sitters of trees, and no buyers, none contemplating the making of silk, except on a very small scale, to show how profitable it would be to purchase his stock of trees—to keep them himself, being quite out of the question.

But there is one speculation in which we may all indulge with safety—it is, in highly manuring and cultivating our lands. To be sure, we are promised no more than from 40 to 50 per cent. interest on the capital invested; but until we can do better, suppose that we submit to do business in this small way—depending upon it, however, that a "Lo here!" will soon again be heard, and another rash will take place, with the same fatal termination.

I am here tempted to relate an anecdote, the truth of which may be relied upon. On the south side of the Isle of Wight, England, there once lived a plain, honest, hard-working country tradesman, who had, by dint of industry, saved a considerable sum of money; but he was tempted to join a joint-stock company in the neighborhood, and adventured his all in fitting out a vessel in the fruit trade, by which he was told he would double his money the first voyage. But it so happened that the vessel was wrecked on her homeward passage, almost at his very door; the sea-shore being strewed with nuts, almonds, oranges, raisins, &c. The poor man thus lost his all, and was accustomed to walk the shore in despondency, lamenting his fate. While thus engaged one very fine morning, he fancied that the little rippling waves which ran up and embraced his feet, were wooing him to make another spec, when he immediately drew back, and exclaimed, "Deceitful sea! thou wantest more nuts and almonds, dost thou?"

JOHN TANEY.

Watery Potatoes.—Watery potatoes, or those in which carbon does not abound, are always deficient in nutritive qualities, which depend on the presence of carbon. The latter cannot exist in its just proportion independently of proper light and heat. Hence potatoes grown in an orchard are never good; the light and oxygen which should act upon them, is intercepted by the leaves of the various fruit trees; the deleterious portion of the carbon which the light and oxygen would have carried off, mixes with the watery particles of the vegetable, and it becomes not only deficient in nutriment, but absolutely unwholesome.—*Selected.*

Mr Wm. Putnam, of Methuen, tells us he soaks his cabbage seed in brimstone and soot to keep the worms from the roots. He says that he has good cabbages when others have nothing but pork for the boiler. He says any one can raise the Early York, but it requires more attention to raise the Drumhead.

He recommends coal dust for vines of all kinds—even cinders from the forge where sea-coal is burned. He spreads his coal dust on the surface, covering the whole ground, and he says the squash bug and the yellow bug are so much offended with such proceedings, that they fly away.—*Mass. Plowman.*

MAKING SOAP.

A lady correspondent of the *Tennessee Agriculturist* in a discourse to farmers' daughters, has the following remarks on soap making. The fair authoress, in our opinion, would make a most valuable contributor to the ladies' monthly magazine. Though the practical, matter-of-fact, common sense character of her articles might not be deemed to come within the legitimate range of *belles lettres*, they would have the merit of being *useful*—and that is more than can be said of two-thirds the stuff which makes up the pages of most of our popular monthlies. A young lady—either a farmer's daughter or a merchant's daughter—who intends to become a housewife, would profit infinitely more from a single essay upon the *soft soap* of domestic economy, than from whole tomes of the "*soft sadder*" of nauseating love-tales and "sentimental nonsense." But hear the lady:

"Among other things, let me tell you to learn how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance of soap-making had not troubled me exceedingly. At first I did not know the method, and depended on the old woman who lived with me, to make it. I went to her when the soap-keg was almost empty, and told her we must have some made as quick as possible. 'Why, lor! Miss, now do n't you see it ain't the right time of the moon?' I tried to persuade her that soap-making and the moon were but very slightly connected, if the other part of the business were well conducted. It was, however, to no purpose. I had to wait till the 'right time' came round, before I could get my soap. After this, when I had the superintendence of a large family, I was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article, and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much lime with the ashea; then again not enough: sometimes it was too greasy, and sometimes any thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so that you may learn from your mothers now, and not have the trouble of learning, when you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on the subject, I will add a receipt I found a short time since in the *Cultivator*, vol. v. page 124. It may be of use to some of your mothers if not to you. Mr Tomlinson writing to Judge Boel, says: 'My wife has no trouble about soap. The grease is put into a cask, and strong lye is added. During the year as the fat increases, more lye is stirred in, and all occasionally stirred with a stick that is kept in it. By the time the cask is full, the soap is made ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding a quart of fine salt to three gallons of soap. It is put into a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little rosin or turpentine given, which improves the quality.'

"Some of you will think me a most unsentimental sort of a woman, when I advise you to learn how good bread, butter, coffee, pickles, puddings, &c. are made; but you will have to learn some time, or do worse. Work with your own hands too, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little. A man does not consider the beauty of a soft white hand a very strong recommendation, when he finds it has been kept for show and not for use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond. LUCY.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1843.

CORN FODDER.

Our readers will remember that we said much last season upon sowing corn for fodder. We thought well of this crop then, and we continue to think well of it yet. Upon land in good tilth, we suppose that usually nearly or quite 30 tons, undried, can be obtained per acre. When dried, it is probably reduced to one fourth of its weight when green. But even then the result is large; for 7 or 8 tons per acre of stalks, so small and good that cattle will consume them without waste, is a large product. Such stalks, well cured, the cattle ate much more freely, and this too without much waste, in our barn the last winter, than they did the stalks upon which corn had ripened—though these latter were as well cured and as good flavored, apparently, as any that we ever handled.

But corn fodder generally will be less grown for winter feeding than for summer and early autumn. At the time in August and September, when the pastures are very liable to be short, the corn fodder works in very advantageously. No other growth that we have any acquaintance with, does so well. Those farmers, therefore, whose pastures are peculiarly liable to be pinched by drought, will do well to sow corn, and to sow some early, that it may be in readiness for use as soon as the pastures grow short.

The best course of procedure is not yet settled. Some prefer sowing broadcast and cutting with the scythe. The labor required by this method is small. But our lands would become very weedy if thus left without tillage through the summer. Though the work be more, we sow in drills, and work with hoe and cultivator. Thus we keep down the weeds and give the soil the benefit that comes from stirring. Whether we gain or lose, comparatively, by so much labor, we are not able to say.

Sow some corn quite soon, and then at intervals of ten days or a fortnight, sow more; and continue to do this up to the 20th of June or the first of July.

What variety of corn is best for this purpose? Mr Asa M. Holt, of Connecticut, has in part answered this question in the subjoined communication. He is right, we think, in preferring northern corn to southern. The cattle do like the stalks of the northern best, and will waste less of them. But among the northern corns there is much variety, both as to the sweetness and the hardness of stalks. The sweet corns have a sweeter tasting stalk than others, and generally their stalk is not hard and brittle. Of the various kinds that we have used, the Tuscarora furnishes the best stalk; but there is the same trouble attending it which Mr Holt finds with what he calls the *tall sugar*, viz: that it very often fails to vegetate. We much wish that some accurate experiments might be made with the several varieties, and that analyses of them might be furnished.

From what we have experienced as to their relative brittleness when we have been binding up the stalks, we infer that the different varieties, take up quite different quantities of silicates, and probably they may of other matters. As a general rule, we think the *harder* and more brittle the stalk, the less the cattle like it. Among all the varieties of northern corn that we have worked much upon, the Red Blaze has the most brittle and the poorest stalk.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our correspondents upon this subject of corn fodder.

Mr Holt's letter is as follows:

GREEN CORN FODDER.

Mr Editor—I recollect that some time since, you asked for information about the relative value of the different varieties of corn for green fodder. To this inquiry I then meant to give you an answer at the first leisure hour, but a pressure of other business and cares, has prevented my doing it till this time. But as I think the subject is an important one, and as the season for sowing corn is rapidly advancing, I hasten to give you the following sketch, which should have been more complete in its details, if I could have found more time to perfect it.

For a considerable number of years past, I have been in the habit of sowing corn for green fodder. And some half dozen years ago, I published in the New England Farmer, a communication on the subject, stating something of the amount of crop, &c. Up to that time, and since that time, till the last season, I sowed the tall southern horse-tooth corn, both because it made the greatest amount of stalks, and because the stalks continued green longer than the stalks of the northern corn, before they ripened or dried up. And once I paid a seed dealer two dollars per bushel for that kind of corn for seed, when I might have had northern corn at less than half that price, because the horse tooth corn made so much the largest amount of crop. I had usually let the horse-tooth corn stand till it was 6 or 7 feet high, and nearly ready toassel out, before I cut it. In this condition we cut and fed it out. My horse and cow ate it greedily for the first day or two. After this, they generally seemed unwilling to eat much of anything more than the leaves, and usually left all, or nearly all of the stalks, and seemed unwilling to eat them. With this kind of keeping, my horse did business rather better than he did on dry hay, and just about as well as he did on green hay, or grass which was fed out to him as soon as it was cut. But with either of these kinds of food, he always wanted grain to enable him to do much business.

The last season, however, I was so lucky as not to be able to procure the tall southern corn for sowing, and consequently sowed one of the varieties of northern flint corn. Unluckily, we had used up most of our manure, before we prepared the ground for the corn, and the amount of the crop was consequently very small in bulk, when compared with what we usually obtained by sowing the southern corn with a plenty of manure. But when we fed out the green stalks which grew from the northern corn, we thought their value was greater than the value of the crop of southern corn which usually grew on the same spot when it was well manured. And last season, when I began to cut my green corn fodder, which had grown from northern corn, I gave it to my horse without any grain, and he generally ate up every particle which was given him—leaves, stalks and all, without leaving a bit, and he continued to eat it clean without wasting any of it. And what was still more pleasing, I found that he was more active, and gained more flesh, without grain, when fed with the stalks grown from northern corn, than I ever had a horse gain, when fed on stalks which grew from the southern corn, with 4 to 6 quarts of oats daily into the bargain.

My oldest son has made a number of trials to see whether there is any perceptible difference in the taste of the juice of the stalks of the different kinds of corn; and he says that among the kinds which he has tried, he finds that the stalks of the sugar corn, afford much the sweetest juice, and that the stalks of the tall southern corn afford a smaller amount of sweetness in their juice, than any other kind which he has tasted. This fact seems important, and well worth the attention of

all those who attempt to make sugar or molasses from cornstalks.

I do not mean to encourage the expectation of a good crop of green corn fodder from poor and exhausted land without manure. But last year from northern corn, and with very little manure, we had a more valuable crop, though a smaller one, than we have usually had from the same spot, when well manured, and sowed with southern corn—consequently, when I again sow corn for fodder, I intend, by all means, to sow northern corn, and I should greatly prefer the *tall sugar* corn to all other sorts with which I am acquainted, were it not for the fact that the sugar corn is very apt to fail of vegetating.

In haste, yours, respectfully,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, Conn., May 1, 1843.

BONES.

We have used on our little farm within the last two years, nearly 200 bushels of crushed bone; and among all the different manures that we have used, we think this the cheapest. Not that we would trust to this alone; but would use it at the rate of 15 or 20 bushels per acre, in connection with other manures; lessening the quantity of the others, so that the expense shall be no greater than though the bone was not applied. We have tried mixing it with soil, that it may ferment before it is applied to the land:—we have mixed too with ashes and soil;—also with ashes and salt ley. Besides this, we have put it upon the land dry, just as it comes from the cask; and we are far from being satisfied there is any need of mixing it in advance of its application to the soil. We find it working immediately, and working well, when we sow it broadcast just as it comes from the mill, and harrow it in. Our use of it upon winter rye, where we sowed in this way, at the time of putting in the seed, showed the quickness of its action, for in three weeks from the time of sowing, any one could see a very marked superiority in the rye where there were only 9 bushels of dry bones applied per acre, over that where no bone was applied. The results of that trial were briefly this. Where no bone was used, we had only 7 bush. and 8 qts. of rye per acre: where 9 bushels of bone were applied, we had 14 bushels and 17 qts. per acre: where the bone was at the rate of 16 bushels, the rye was 19 bushels and 12 qts. per acre. By fair trial we ascertained that each bushel of bone gave us the first year three additional pecks of rye. On other crops the bone seemed to do equally well, but in all other trials, where the bone has been used, we have used also other manures and therefore could not so well assign the exact effects of each. But we would not have the inference made that bone is to do equally well on all soils. Where the land is clayey or heavy, its benefits are generally small. But on loamy lands, that are not in a high state of cultivation, its action is usually good. The easiest way to ascertain whether the bone would be useful on your own lands, is to get a bushel or a cask and try it.

If the farmer is compelled to purchase any kind of manure, we think he would do as well with bone as anything else, unless his soils are very rich, or heavy and strong.

Correction.—Week before the last, we inserted a communication from Mr Wm. Salisbury, of Medfield, in which he was made to say, that he took matches and dry "birch" to burn out the borer. He writes us that he has never had much love for "the birch," since the acquaintance he had with it in his boyhood. He meant to say that he took a dry brick for igniting the match.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North-east exposure, for the week ending May 7.

May, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	1 48	58	56	E.
Tuesday,	2 44	62	48	W.
Wednesday,	3 42	52	46	E.
Thursday,	4 33	59	62	E.
Friday,	5 43	52	67	E.
Saturday,	6 42	54	48	E.
Sunday,	7 46	60	60	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 8, 1843.
Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle. 16 Cows and Calves.—20 pairs Working Oxen. 120 Sheep, and 1375 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the limited number of Beef cattle at market, prices advanced considerably. We quote a very few at a trifle more than our highest quotations. First quality \$5.50. Second quality, \$5.00 a \$5.25. Third quality, \$4.00 a 4.75.
Cows and Calves.—From \$14 to \$35.
Working Oxen.—\$45, \$45, \$60, and \$75.
Sheep.—Lots were sold from \$1.75 to \$3.00.
Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 1-4 to 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-4 to 5 1-2 for barrows. Large Barrows 5 1-4. At retail, 5 and 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.
SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0.00 to \$0.20 per bushel Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12—Southern, 5 a 9 c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, \$4.00 per bushel.
GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.
The market has been very dull throughout the week, and prices for Corn have declined.
Corn—Northern, old, bushel 57 to 58—Southern, round yellow, old, 56 a 57—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 00—do. do. white 54 n 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 00—do. Southern, 58 a 6—Oats, Southern, 25 a 23—Northern do, 29 to 30—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush, 25 a a Bran, 22 a—.

FLOUR. The sales of the week have been materially checked and prices are somewhat lower.
Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.50 a 0 00—do. wharf, \$4.37 a 0 00. free of garlic, \$4.50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do, 4 mos. \$4.37 a 4 50—Fredericksburg, low 13 d 4 nos. \$4.37 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00—Georgetown, \$4.37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, \$4.37 a 4 50—do. City, \$0.00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side \$0.00 a 0 00—do. Country \$0.00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, 55 a 25 a 00—do. fine brands \$2.37 a 5 50—Ohio via Canal, 0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash \$5.00 a 5 25. Rye, 3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2.87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of late have materially diminished, and prices are somewhat lower.
Beef—Mess 4 rio. new bbl. \$9.50 a \$7.50—Navy—\$7.50 a 75.—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00—do Prime \$0.00 a 0 00—Pork—city extra 4 mo. bbl. \$12.00 a 0 00—do Clear \$11.00 a 11 50—do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime \$7.50 a 0 00—do Mess on other States, a — do Prime do do \$0.00 a 0 00—do. Cargo do, 0 a 0 00—do Clear do \$0.00 a 0 00—do. utter, shipping, 9 a 11—do value, uninspected, 9 a 14—do duty, very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston in 63 a 63—do city and Western, 6 1-4—Hams, Boston, 63 a 0—do. northern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation has not exceeded 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and cts. per pound.
There has been a moderate demand for Domestic wool, no improvement in prices.
Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 37—Smyrna Sheep, shawl, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 19 a 13—Bengali do 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 10—No. 1 do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do 15 a 20—do. 3 do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
Nothing doing—stock very light, and prices nominal.
at short Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do do do. 0 a 0.
HAY, 11 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.
EGGS, 12 a 14.

HERACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 100 varieties of the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per root—20 different varieties for \$5 dollars. Now is the time for planting.

Also,

A fine collection of DOUBLE PICOTEE and CLOVE PINKS; PEONIES; IRIS; POLYANTHUSES; COWSLIPS, &c.
Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of equal quality, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes, by sending \$3 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Killogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend & Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

TO LET OR SELL,

The Mill and privileges in Lynnfield, on Saugus river, formerly occupied by ADAM HAWKES, Esq. as a clothing mill, together with copper, brass and iron kettles. For further particulars apply to EDWARD UPTON, or DAVID PEXSTON near the premises. 31. April 26.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A active man, of industrious habits, who from long and practical experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of his business in the Green House, Hot House, Framing and Kitchen Garden, no objection to the management of a small Farm. If required can produce the most satisfactory testimonials for good conduct and capability. Letters addressed post paid to A. B. at the New England Farmer office will be attended to. Ap. 26.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Early, for sale by
April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varieties. Also, French Rose and Raspberry bushes, of the best sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his stall No. 102 Quincy Market. April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small. Also,

OHIO GRAPE VINES and EVER BEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS. The former at \$2 each, and the Raspberries at \$1, or \$18 per doz. for the Grapes and \$9 for the Raspberries.

For a description of this new Grape, —Raspberry, see Mr. Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xli. Gentlemen who have lost their names for the Grape Vines and Ever-Bearing Raspberries, are requested to call and take them. Also,

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND GRAPE VINES.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella Catawba, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines furnished by the subscribers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 18.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

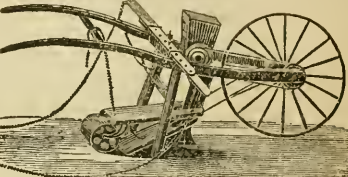
Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 61 and 62 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbian street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Plum do, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, free of expense. Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees. Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN, BRIGHTON, MASS.
Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant. Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees. Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots. Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety. Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 74 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. If March 22.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Margel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are Cedo Nulli, Early Frame, Early Warwick, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Blue Imperial. Also on hand Early Washington, Early Dwarf, Early Hill's, Dwarf Marrowfat, Fall do, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 22.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIONS: SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry. Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as genuine. Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch. Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN. Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure. We invite our friends to call and select for themselves. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, April 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distress in the West.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a letter dated at Pontiac, Michigan, April 4th, says:

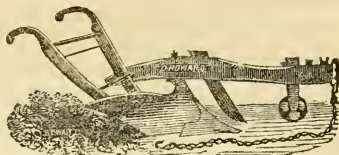
"I have been in this State 25 years, and this is the hardest winter I have seen, and more distress among men and beasts, particularly the latter, than I have ever heard of before. The cattle in this county have suffered beyond description. It is impossible to tell how many cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, have died from starvation. It is nothing uncommon for us to hear that such a farmer has killed more or less of his stock, to put them out of misery. Many a cow has been offered for \$2, and yesterday I saw a yoke of oxen, four cows and a yearling sold for \$50, because the owner had nothing to feed them on."

A letter to the Rochester Democrat, from Edwardsburg, Mich., says:

"Inevitable famine is approaching for beasts, and we fear for man. I have tried for two days to buy grain, but cannot secure a bushel without money, and hardly with that—and that is scarce as fodder. I heard from different quarters yesterday, that cattle are dying from starvation in great numbers. Many are killing off the poorest to save a few of the best. It is estimated that more than one-half of the people are entirely destitute of fodder and grain. Nothing is left for teams during spring work, and not a particle of fodder any where to be obtained, not even straw, for love or money."

Manners.—Attention to manners may not appear, at first view, to have any connection with the health. But it is not so. All our habits of body and mind are so intimately related, that their mutual influence is great; and not one of these habits can be named that does not, directly or indirectly, affect the health. And I maintain that gentlemanly manners prevalent in good society, are favorable to health. I speak not here of Chesterfieldian niceties, nor Chesterfieldian absurdities; but those fundamental rules of politeness, which regulate the conduct of a gentleman. These principles dispose him to treat others with urbanity, kindness, and due respect; to make him extremely cautious of injuring their feelings, diminishing their reputation, or throwing obstacles in the way of their enjoyment. And on the contrary, it is a leading object in all his intercourse with others, to make them happy; not, indeed, by any sacrifice of truth, or principle, but by exhibiting a disposition to befriend them—to overlook their minor failings, and to give them credit for every virtue which they really exhibit. Now such treatment from our fellow-men, has a powerful tendency to buoy up the mind, and make it cheerful, and thus to promote health. And by cultivating such feelings towards others, we shall perceive a happy reaction upon ourselves; contributing not a little to bodily, as well as mental sanity and enjoyments.—*Hitchcock.*

Warm Bread.—Dr. Bell, in his excellent work on regimen and longevity, states that bread yet warm, or even recently from the oven, is unwholesome, especially to those whose exercise in the open air is limited. It is prejudicial to the dyspeptic, and to those who, without acknowledging themselves to be on this list, suffer frequently from pain and spasm in the stomach. Of the same injurious nature is hot buttered toast.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is most light and easy to work, try Proddy & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard rocky, again with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. The one turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wood, Early Virginia, Horey's Seedling, Methven Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock \$3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. do. 2 50 do
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE'S POUDETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years' past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market St., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphur, at \$3 50 per ounce.
Mulberry Trees, Cantons and Maliciana at \$50 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. Feb. 1.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62 1/2 cts. Feb. 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Porters and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees, among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 25.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, and rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things as uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Goosecherries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abundance and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thrice daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. cpld

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Goosecherries, Raspberries, Strawberry Vines, and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1/2 mile from Boston April 12.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 16.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1/2 cts. Enston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Conn. Farmers' Gazette.

SORREL.

Mr Wood—I am induced to send you a few remarks upon this troublesome plant, in consequence of seeing in your Gazette of Feb. 1st, an observation which appears to me to be founded in error. You were speaking of the oxalic acid—which you say, "is found in many plants, particularly the sorrel, which always indicates a sour soil." It is this idea of our soil being connected with sorrel, that strikes me as incorrect. It would be of little importance whether it is correct or incorrect, if it were not made the basis of all the practical directions to be found in our periodicals for exterminating sorrel. All prescriptions for destroying this weed proceed upon the idea that the oxalic acid found in sorrel, exists in the soil, and is absorbed by the roots into the plant. Hence we are told, even in the Albany Cultivator—the ablest agricultural paper in the country—that "sorrel will only grow in soils where the oxalic acid is in abundance. To destroy sorrel, it is only necessary to neutralize the acid that produces it, and this may be done by any alkali, but the most common and cheapest is lime."

Now we farmers (let me call myself one on a small scale,) dislike spending our time, money and labor in a way to produce nothing but disappointment. When our fields are overrun with sorrel, we look to you editors to tell us how to destroy it. "Put on lime," you say—"that will neutralize the acid in the sour soil, and consequently starve the sorrel." We accordingly cover the soil with lime, and behold the sorrel, instead of disappearing, grows more rank than ever. How vexations!

If, Mr Wood, you will take a careful review of your chemistry, you will probably find that the existence of oxalic acid in sorrel, is no more proof that the soil is sour, than a sour apple, or sour grape, or sour gooseberry, or sour pie-plant, is proof of sour soil. The chemists all inform us that the vegetable acids (the oxalic being one) are produced in the plants themselves, and not in the soil. It is true the elements of which the acids are compounded (carbon, oxygen and hydrogen,) are found both in the soil and in the atmosphere; but they do not exist in either in the acid form which they are made to assume in the plants. And whether these elements, when taken into a plant through its roots or leaves, are to be formed into an acid, or into some other product, depends upon the nature of the plant. Thus when taken into a potato-plant, they form starch; into a corn-stalk, they form sugar; into a grape-vine, they form tartaric acid;—and, in the progress of vegetation, these products are often changed from one to another, in the same plant. For illustration, take the following from Dr. Kne's Chemistry, p. 658: "If we examine the composition of a young apple, we find it to be nearly tasteless, and to consist of a loose, ligneous tissue, in which is imbedded a quantity of ordinary starch: as its growth proceeds, the

starch diminishes in proportional amount, and the fruit becomes intensely sour, from the presence of tartaric acid; and after some time, the acidity becomes of a much less disagreeable kind, and the tartaric acid is found to be replaced by malic acid, and in the next concluding stage of maturity, this disappears, its place being taken by peotone (jelly) and sugar." None of these products come from the soil ready-formed. It is the plant that has formed them by its own vital powers. You will search in vain in the soil for the starch of the potato, or for the sugar of the maple sap, or for the cream of tartar grapes, or for the oxalic acid of sorrel. But to be sure on this point, examine every analysis of soils to be found in books, and you will find no one that states oxalic acid to be a constituent of soil. Indeed it is impossible that this acid should exist in soils—it is so easily dissolved in water, that every rain would wash it out.

If all this be true, and I know of no reason to question it, the application of alkalis to the soil in order to neutralize an acid that does not exist there, but only in the plants that grow on it, would seem at least to be made in the wrong place. The misapplication will not be less apparent, when it is considered that no acid exists in vegetables except in combination with some alkali. So that no plant will grow, if it contains an acid, unless the soil furnish it with an alkali. Thus Liebig says, (p. 43,) "it is quite impossible to manure a plant of the genus oxalis (wood sorrel,) without potash." Potash, then, instead of destroying sorrel, is absolutely necessary to its growth.*

I shall conclude this portion of my remarks by reference to a fact which you may observe for yourself, on taking a walk to Col. Punderston's lime-kiln, in the neighborhood of this city. His kiln for burning oyster shells is set into the side of a knoll composed of coarse sand and pebbles, which have been water-worn and washed clean of all fine matter. Nothing can be more barren than this sand. It has been drawn out of the hill and levelled off around the mouth of the kiln. Here the burnt shells have been spread, slacked, and have remained till carted away for manure. There has been left on the surface of the sand a coat of lime of considerable thickness, which has lain there for a few months past undisturbed, the burning of shells having been suspended. A few weeks ago, I went to the kiln, and found sorrel growing, with great luxuriance, through the coat of lime, which in one place was two inches thick, about a bunch that was particularly thrifty. According to the theory of the periodicals, this ought not to be so—but unfortunately it is so.

We must look, then to some other means for the

*In treating this subject, I have gone upon the supposition that the acid in our common sorrel is the same as that in wood sorrel, (oxalis acetosella,) that is oxalic acid. Common sorrel, however, belongs to another genus of plants, (Rumex,) and may or may not contain oxalic acid. I am not chemist enough to determine this point. One circumstance is against it. Oxalic acid is poisonous—but children eat the leaves of sorrel with safety; and pies or tarts made of the leaves, are a wholesome, though not to every one, a very palatable food.

destruction of sorrel, than the application of alkalis to the soil. Let us inquire a little into the habits and manner of growth of this plant. It spreads, as you well know, by long stringy roots, running just under the surface of the ground. On these roots, for every inch or half inch, spring out buds which grow up into leaves and stems. The buds are formed principally in the spring and fall months, and there is a pause in their growth about midsummer. Plowing the ground and turning over the roots, while the buds are growing or ready to grow, that is in the spring or fall, has no effect to kill them. Hence putting in a spring crop (not tilled) like oats, or a fall crop like rye, tends rather to spread the sorrel than subdue it. But if the ground is thoroughly broke up about midsummer, the sorrel is pretty apt to die. Hence a crop of buckwheat which is sown in July, is very effectual; but a crop of ruta baga, sowed in the same month, and kept clean by the hoe or cultivator, is a still better destroyer of sorrel. For the same reason, if the roots of the sorrel are broken and the leaves cut off through the month of July, as may be done in tilling a crop of corn, the sorrel will generally perish. If it comes up from seed, it is as easily killed by hoeing as any seed, provided the hoeing be done soon after the plant comes up, and before the horizontal roots have begun to run.

Such are the results of my own observation and experience. If any of your readers know any better way to root out the sorrel, they will confer a favor by making their mode of destruction public.

Respectfully, your friend,

NOYES DARLING.

New Haven, Feb. 11th, 1843.

Faith and Works.—There is no pursuit in life in which the union of faith and works is more necessary, or productive of better effect, than in that of farming. This is well illustrated by the following little story, which we have somewhere read or heard. At the early settlement of New Hampshire, the inhabitants of a town in the interior consisted chiefly of Irish or Scotch Presbyterians, who among other things, adopted the following custom. When their fields were planted and sown, the minister, with his elders, deacons, and the farmers, visited each field in succession, offering up a short prayer at each, that their labors might result in a plentiful harvest. One day the procession engaged in this pious perambulation, arrived at a field, where the minister stopped, took a quick but keen survey, and then addressed his flock to this purpose: "Brethren, we may pass along: it will be of no use to pray over this field till there is more manure spread upon it; otherwise, even the prayer of a righteous man, however fervent, cannot be effectual."—*Albany Cult.*

We last week received from Tyler Fountain, Esq., of Peckskill, a dozen full pippins, which had been so well preserved through the winter, that they were as sound and juicy as in November. They were packed in barrels with sifted plaster of Paris.—*Ibid.*

From the American Agriculturist.

THE TIMES—PROSPECT OF THE PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In the January No. of this paper, we gave a short article on the prospects and price of agricultural products, and a few reasons which induced us to believe, that there would be a rise in their value; and lest some of our readers may not have the number at hand to refer to, we briefly repeat them. The winter thus far had come upon us unusually early and severe, and there was every appearance of its continuing so; that it would probably be followed by a cold, late spring, and that there must consequently be a much greater consumption of forage than usual; that the passage of the late tariff would enable our artisans to resume their manufactures to a greater extent than heretofore; that the modification of that of Great Britain would permit considerable exports of provisions; and that finally, money would become so abundant, and to be had at so low a rate of interest, as to induce capitalists to make such investments as would ensure the undertaking of new enterprises; and thus, notwithstanding the late abundant harvest, our farmers could henceforth look to more cheering prospects.

Well, a winter of unexampled severity has passed; a cold frosty spring is upon us, which we fear may continue to the end; and the corn in most instances all through the south has been cut off, and a second planting being necessary. In many parts of the country, especially at the great West, after consuming all the forage, thousands of cattle, sheep and swine have actually perished by starvation. It is stated that full one-third of the flocks and herds have died in Michigan, though we think this an exaggeration. Now all these things must necessarily have an effect upon prices, and however favorable the harvest of the coming season may be, we doubt whether produce will be any lower than it now is; for, notwithstanding the great crops of the past year, all that has come forward has been rapidly shipped or sold, and our markets now are left comparatively bare. We cannot hope for the abundant crop in all things, that we had last season,—it was literally a year of abundance, and such as does not often occur.

For the two past months, flour and provisions have been steadily advancing in price. Cotton, after falling to one cent lower per pound than it was ever before known, has at length taken a start both in England and this country, and we should not be surprised if within three months it were half to one per cent. higher than at present. Certainly it must be, if the season does not assume a more favorable aspect; for the recent attempts at cultivation of this great staple, have signally failed in India, and Europe must still look to the United States for its supplies of the middle and better qualities. The rise of cotton will affect other products more or less; so that with the present superabundance of capital, both in this country and abroad, we are satisfied that we are now entering upon a new career of prosperity, and that business generally will have assumed great activity by September next.

Several of the States seem determined to prosecute their internal improvements under any circumstances, and contracts are now making publicly and privately, for building railroads and digging canals in various sections of the Union. These enterprises, together with a fuller prosecution of

manufactures, will divert some of the labor which for the last five years has been engaged in raising produce, to be the consumers of it; and, to conclude, every thing presents a much more cheering aspect to our mind. We may be over sanguine in our hopes and expectations, but we confidently think that the day of darkness is at length passed, and that we may now look forward to a bright series of years of steady, active, profitable business.

From the same.

STANDARD OF CHARACTER FOR PRIZE CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: It is generally understood, I believe, that the object of offering prizes for the best stock, by the State Agricultural Society, is to collect together animals from different sections and from different herds, that a comparison may be made by placing them side by side, that their merits or demerits may be fairly tested. A farmer, living in a remote section and not in the habit of visiting, except in his immediate vicinity, may suppose that he possesses the finest animals in the country, which is very natural, as he has probably never seen any better or perhaps equal, and his being much superior to those of his neighbors, he rests perfectly contented. This I consider a very dangerous situation for a breeder to be placed in. It is only by comparison that his eyes will be opened, or that he can be convinced of his error; when by ocular demonstration, the defects of his animals will be so apparent, that he will return home with a determination to improve, until he shall arrive at the acme of excellence.

These exhibitions are a school for the novice, the young, and inexperienced. Here they not only find some of the best animals in the State, but they meet gentlemen from all parts, interested in the same pursuit, hear the different opinions, and see the good and bad points pointed out, which perhaps heretofore had escaped their notice.

And now let me ask, how many of those persons generally selected as judges of stock, know what points are necessary to constitute a perfect animal, or one that approaches nearest? I must confess my own ignorance, and seek for information. At present, there is no rule or criterion for the government of the committee, and they are left to decide according to their whim or caprice. We want enlightenment on that subject; and for that purpose I coincide with the suggestion you made page 140, vol. i. of your paper, that the "chairman of each committee mount the rostrum, the animal or manufactured article be brought out before the public, and then the explanations for their decisions be set forth at large." "What a school would this be to the rising, ay to the risen generation. A person might learn more by attending one such day's exhibition and explanation, than from studying books, and plates, and animals, unaided by the opinions of others, for a month."

As the awards and the reports are now made out, we are left in the dark, and drive home our animal, without knowing why he was or was not successful. The writer speaks feelingly on this subject, as he exhibited an animal last fall, in the first class of bulls, to which was awarded the third premium. One of the committee was asked where his bad points were, or why he was placed third? The answer was, that his head was too short, and his horns a little too long! Now this was news to me, and my eyes were opened, for I must confess

I had not noticed it before; and I returned home with a determination that if ever I exhibited him again, I would saw off his horns; but this or something else, so affected the animal, that he sickened and died in less than one month afterward!

At the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, in January last, the writer called attention to the propriety of "erecting a standard of character for every class of stock to be exhibited hereafter for prizes; and also a standard of form, and every point necessary to constitute a perfect animal, to be noticed according to its influence in the decision of the judges."

This excited considerable interest, and some debate as to the manner in which it could be effected, and finally resulted in the following resolution, offered by Mr. Rotch:

"Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to call a meeting of breeders, at such time and place as they may deem proper, for the purpose of discussing the different points of merit in domestic animals, with a view of arriving at some definite opinion as to the points most desirable to be attained in breeding."

As this subject is not only a very interesting, but a very important one, and requires some agitation, I am induced to throw out the following hints, and solicit others to give their ideas and opinions upon it.

We will suppose, for example, that the following should be agreed on as the points of horned cattle for comparison, and that the animal combining or possessing the greatest number of these points, shall be deemed most meritorious:

1. Head small, with a bright and prominent eye.
2. Horns small and tapering.
3. Neck small at the junction with the head, and gradually thickening to the shoulders.
4. Brisket broad, deep, and projecting well forward.
5. Shoulders full, and no hollow behind them.
6. Body deep, round, and capacious: back straight.
7. Loins broad, and wide between the hips.
8. Legs short, full, and muscular above the knee—small below.
9. Flanks well let down.
10. Tail set on even with the line of the back, small, and tapering to the end.
11. Broad in the twist, and if a cow, large milk veins, and capacious udder.
12. Though last, not least, soft silky hair, thin skin, and good handling of the flesh.

Other points might be given, but the above will exemplify my ideas on the subject.

Truly yours, C. N. BENENT.

White Carrot.—The cultivation of this root is attracting considerable attention among farmers in England at present, as well as in this country. It is stated in some instances to yield 30 tons to the acre. Lord Ducie regularly obtains an average of 24 tons to the acre; and Mr Harris estimates the tops to be equal to a second crop of clover. It has been common in Flanders and Germany for two centuries.—*Amer. Agricult.*

White Worms among Cabbages.—Count de Gourcy, in his Agricultural Tour in England, states that Mr Mure strewed a bed of cabbages with nitrate of soda after a rain, and the ravages of these insects immediately ceased.—*Ibid.*

From the American Agriculturist.

FARM-DOGS.

This may be deemed by many, a small subject; but I apprehend in a great many cases, it is in practice, found large enough to produce infinite mischief and inconvenience. The American people are probably more miscellaneous in the choice of their dogs than any other, and nothing is more common than to find attached to a farm-house, and so pretty much every other house too, for that matter, in this country, an overgrown and ungainly Bosc, Lion, Watch or Tiger, and in more than half the cases, not worth in his whole life the food he eats in a week.

In a "democratic" country like ours, it may be thought impertinent to criticise the public taste in the question of a dog; but nevertheless, as they are usually considered, and in frequent instances really are, an indispensable adjunct of one's establishment, it may not be amiss to ascertain what in truth is the best species of animal for the farm. Do not imagine that I am a dog-hater, and that these interesting, as well as useful creatures attract none of my esteem. The first live thing that I ever owned in early boyhood, was a puppy, and a faithful and favorite dog has been among my companions more or less ever since.

But I am by no means an indiscriminate admirer of the race. An uncouth brute without breeding I detest. No one better likes a true bred, sagacious animal than myself. For guarding purposes, large dogs are required, and none, perhaps, will better answer than the Newfoundland, which unites the generosity, ingenuity, and intelligence of the race more than almost any other; while the hound, setter, pointer, and the numerous kinds of spaniels, furnish to the sportsman all the requisites for his varied pursuit. The bull-dog and mastiff I have little affection for. Their savage, cruel, and ferocious disposition need only be called in requisition when the midnight robber or the determined burglar are to be repelled, and for common farm uses are little to be desired. The common cur of the country, running through all sizes and gradations, and into the limits of almost every other breed, is, on the whole, a pretty good animal, and answers a tolerable purpose; but the very best farm dog I have yet seen, is the Terrier. These are of great variety, but the size I prefer is not larger than a fox; and in sagacity and fidelity they are equal to any except the Newfoundland, and in courage they have no equal. To all vermin they have a natural, and most destructive hatred; nothing escapes their vigilance. They see at night nearly as well as the owl, and their watchfulness and wonderful activity are perpetually on the alert. No buildings need be infested with rats, if they can get under them, nor the fields with mice, weasels, polecats, minks, or other noxious animals, if two or three of these useful creatures be near; or if kept in pairs, or more, they will hunt for days together, away by themselves, and destroy thousands of mischievous depredators. For squirrel and raccoon hunting and duck-shooting, the rough-haired Scotch terrier is equal to any other; and in a chase, within sight of the game, few dogs are their equal.

I now own a terrier that I have had for five years past; raised him from a puppy; not cropped either in the ears or tail, for this I detest, and it greatly retards their activity for a farm dog, and I have never yet seen his equal. In his labors of

watchfulness, he is now attended by two of his sons of the same stock, and all vermin and mischievous animals are effectually kept at a distance. Hundreds of racoons, foxes, and minks have they destroyed, besides whole hecatombs of field mice, rats, and squirrels. They eat little, are out of the way, light, agile, and altogether are the best dogs I know. They are to be found in almost every village and principal town in the country; but care should be taken to get those of true breed, or as near to it as may be. There are many varieties, but the rough-haired, medium sized, are the kind I prefer.

Those who are curious and particular in their dogs, need but try the terrier, to be convinced of their value. My old dog, Peterkin, has caught many a wounded duck in the broad river, in fair diving; and swimming with heavy ice running in the current, he has nosed out and killed several minks under water; has swam across the Niagara river where it is half a mile wide, with a strong current, time and again, and was never whipped by another dog in his life.

L. F. ALLEN.

THE SEASON.

To shew that the backwardness of vegetation this spring is far from being unprecedented, and that there is no good reason for the fears expressed by many, of an unfruitful season, we republish from the N. E. Farmer, of May 30, 1838, the following article furnished by the late Hon. John Lowell—whose contributions to the columns of this paper, will long continue to be resorted to for instruction:

Roxbury, May 21, 1838.

For many years, I published in the New England Farmer, a comparative statement of the season, but for the last two or three years I have suspended it, believing that it was read without interest, or not read at all. But many persons have expressed a regret at my omission of the publication, and this year, in particular, I have been so surprised, at the shortness of people's memories, and at the peevish complaints of the coldness and backwardness of the spring, that I have resolved to renew my old practice. I have been asked this year, often, "Is not this the coldest spring you ever knew?" My answer has been, No. "Did you ever know a spring so backward?" Yes, many.

I will state my present opinion of this spring and its prospects. During 32 years' residence as a cultivator on this spot, I have never known a single spring the promise of which was so fair to the farmer, the market gardener, and the pomologist, or raiser of fruits. Every plant has gone through the winter well, and the fruit trees are loaded with blossoms. The season is among the late ones, and therefore hailed by the cultivator as propitious. We dread premature heat and an early blossoming of the trees. It would be tedious to copy all my record for 32 years, I shall therefore select examples of late and early seasons, and compare them with the present one.

The following trees began to blossom on the days set under their names in the year here under stated:

Cherry.	Peach.	Plum.	Pear.	Apple.
1813, May 20	—	—	—	May 14
1815, " 10	—	May 14	May 22	" 6
1816, " 6	May 5	—	—	—
1817, " 6	" 7	—	May 1	—
1818, " 17	—	May 21	" 24	—
1838, " 15	May 15	" 15	" 14	May 17

Let me here remark, that I have noted that in 1817, which was an early year, there were daily frosts, which killed clover, and the shoots of all the forest and fruit trees, from the 13th to the 20th of May inclusive.

The same was true in 1824: Cherries blossomed on the 1st of May; plums, pears and peaches on the 4th; but I have minutely noted on the 6th of the same month, the shoots of all tender trees were killed by frost. Every careful observer knows that it is no trifling frost which can affect trees.

The earliest season I have recorded, was that of 1827. In that year, apricots flowered on the 12th of April; peaches on the 16th; cherries on the 21st; plums on the 26th; yet in the same year, apples did not open till the 12th of May, owing to a spell of cold weather, which checked the flow of the sap.

I will here repeat, what I have often remarked, that all the seasons, early and late, are nearly on a level on the 10th of June. The vegetation is so much more rapid, when checked in the early months, that it overtakes the seasons which opened prematurely. It is very familiar to every one, that in Russia and Canada, the seasons are as forward as ours, by the beginning of July.

JOHN LOWELL.

To the above, the editor of the Farmer adds the minutes of the season of 1839, as follows—remarking that it "was considered a very late season":

" 1839—Asparagus cut	May 1.
Apricot blossomed	" 3.
Cherry	" 9.
Pear	" 14.
Apple	" 15.

1843. The cherry, this season, began to open its blossoms in Mr Pond's garden, Cambridgeport, on Sunday, May 7. And he states to us that on the 15th of May last year, his trees were little if any more forward than now.

The grass looks remarkably well and is as forward as in the average of seasons. The season is not very remarkably backward; but the snows of March, and the rains of April, kept the farmers from their field work, so that farming operations are as backward as we have ever known them.—Ed. N. E. F.

The Past Winter—Starving Cattle.—The past winter will long be remembered as one of extraordinary severity. At any rate, we hope farmers will remember it; so that such an amount of distress and starvation among cattle may never again occur. The scenes which we have witnessed, and the accounts which we have read of suffering in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and other parts, have been sad in the extreme, and we cannot help thinking that the farmers have been much to blame in this matter. Land is so plenty, and fodder so easily obtained in summer, that no farmer should attempt to keep stock at all without providing them a sufficiency, even for the severest winters. In Ohio, the farmers generally undertook to winter twice as many animals as they should have done, rather than sell them at the low prices offered in the fall. The consequence has been, many have lost the whole, or nearly so, besides witnessing the painful spectacle of creatures, which looked to them for support, starving to death around their dwellings. Such things ought not to be.—New Genesee Far.

From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

ON LIVE FENCES.

To the Committee on Live Fences:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with a detailed account of my various experiments in the formation of "live fences," with their results, I have the pleasure to send you the following statement; only premising, that I gave to each plant a fair and impartial trial, and that the information I offer, has at least the value of actual experience.

It is now more than forty years since I became convinced of the superiority, both as regards durability and beauty, of live fences over any other mode of enclosure in use among us, and made it my endeavor to ascertain what plant was best suited to the purpose.

I first tried the English Hawthorn, but found it would not bear our climate; the long droughts frequent in our warm summers, materially injured its beauty; it is often blighted, and loses its foliage early in August, and even in the more favorable seasons it assumes a wintry appearance in September: it is disfigured by numerous dead branches, which give it a ragged and unthrifty appearance, even in its verdant season; and is very subject to the attacks of the borer, by which I have known a whole hedge to be destroyed. This first hedge, which measures about twenty rods, is still standing in my orchard, but I have long given it up as incorrigible, and it is not included in the present measurement of my hedges; and a second one with which I had enclosed part of my garden, was only kept from decay by subsequently interposing young Buckthorn plants alternately with the Hawthorns; by this means it became a good hedge; but had it been all of Buckthorns, it would have been still better. I am so convinced of the unsuitableness of the English thorn for our climate, that I would not admit another hedge of it into my grounds if it could be done free of expense. My next experiment was with the Triple-Thorned Acacia. This is a very beautiful plant when grown as an individual tree, but it did not answer my expectations for a hedge; the plants ran up without interlacing, and the thorns being mostly upon the upper branches, the hedge was too open at the bottom to be any protection to the land it enclosed; and it was besides too feeble a plant to bear our more severe winters.

I made my next trial with the Crab Apple, and here I failed entirely: a hedge which I formed of this, had nothing to recommend it in any way.

In the year 1808, I happened to have some young plants which had come up from the chance-scattered seeds of the American buckthorn, or *Rhamnus cartharticus*, and finding they made a good growth in the nursery to which they had been removed, I determined to try to form a hedge of them, and I have been well pleased with the result. They were set out in 1809, and very soon became a fine hedge of about twenty rods in length, which has remained so until the present time; not a single plant having failed from it, nor have I ever known it to be attacked by any insect. This hedge being my first experiment with the Buckthorn, I did not keep it headed down so closely as I have since found it expedient to do, and consequently it is not quite so impervious at the bottom as some of my younger hedges which have been more severely pruned.

Being fully satisfied that I had at last found the plant I wanted, I have since that time set out various hedges of it, at different periods, until I can now measure 160 rods of them, all, in my opinion, good hedges,—and I do not hesitate to pronounce the Buckthorn the most suitable plant for the purpose that I have ever met with. It vegetates early in the spring, and retains its verdure late in the autumn. I have often seen it green after the snows had fallen. Being a native plant, it is never injured by our most intense cold, and its vitality is so great, that the young plants may be kept out of the ground for a long time, or transported any distance without injury. It never sends up any suckers, nor is disfigured by any dead wood; it can be clipped into any shape which the caprice or ingenuity of the gardener may devise; and being pliable, it may be trained into an arch or over a passage way, as easily as a vine; it needs no plashing or interlacing, the natural growth of the plants being sufficiently interwoven. It is never cankered by unskillful clipping, but will bear the knife to any degree. During the last winter, I found one of my hedges had grown too high, casting too much shadow over a portion of my garden, and wishing to try how much it would endure, I directed my gardener to cut it down within four feet of the ground. This was done in mid-winter, and not without some misgivings on my own part, and much discouraging advice from others; but it leaved out as early in the spring as the other hedges, and is now a mass of verdure. I have been applied to for young plants by persons who have seen and admired my hedges, and have sent them to various States in the Union, and I have never in any instance heard of their failure.

I have also tried the experiment with the American Hawthorn, or "Yankee thorn," as it is called in this neighborhood; but this, though a strong and durable hedge, is very far inferior in beauty to the Buckthorn—the leaves becoming spotted in August with yellow spots, which give the whole plant a rusty appearance.

My method of forming a hedge, is to set the young plants in a single row, about nine inches apart, either in the spring or autumn; if the latter, I should clip it the following spring within six inches of the ground: this will cause the hedge to be thick at the bottom, which I regard as a great point of excellence: after this, all that remains to be done, is to keep it from weeds, and clip it once a year. I consider June as the best time to trim it, as it soonest recovers its beauty at that season. The clipping may be done either with the garden shears, a hedge knife, or even with a common scythe.

I believe, gentlemen, I have now given you all the information in my power upon hedges; and I must trust to your interest in the subject to excuse me, if I have complied too literally with your request, and made a "twice told tale" too long.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours, &c.
E. HERSHEY DERBY.

Salem, Sept. 19, 1842.

Cough in Horses.—The boughs of cedar have been used with complete success. They should be cut fine and mixed with the grain.—*Selected.*

"Educate a community in the idea that to work with their hands is degrading and dishonorable, and you educate them for vice and misery."

CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

It is found by experience, that in addition to the fertility or richness of soil indispensable for the profitable growth of any crop, the potato demands for its perfection a considerable degree of moisture and a bed for tubers so light that their growth may be unobstructed. A sandy soil is sufficiently light, but it is most commonly too dry; clay soils are moist enough ordinarily, but they are too heavy and compact. The best soil for potatoes is one that contains a large quantity of vegetable matter combined with the earths. Thus muck lands rarely fail of producing good potatoes, where water is not too abundant. Maine and Nova Scotia are justly celebrated for their potatoes; the newly cleared lands abounding in muck, and the climate insuring a supply of moisture.

On a sandy soil, the potato should be planted in furrows, so that the roots may be below the general level of the earth, and hilling should be dispensed with; where the soil is inclining to be heavy, or moist, the potatoes should be above the level, and hilling must be resorted to; not those little sharp cones of earth some call potato hills, but made as broad on the surface as the distance between the rows and the proper working will admit. There is no necessity for the tubers being buried deep in hoeing or in growing; it is enough if they are fully excluded from light and air. Where potatoes are properly cultivated, the productiveness may generally be well guessed in autumn by the appearance of the hills, which will be evidently enlarged, and cracked in all directions.

We find in our foreign journals some notices of the culture of the potato, which our readers may find useful, particularly in clay soils, or those liable to suffer from drought. Taking advantage of the well known fact that tanner's bark retains water very strongly, Prof. Voelker, of Prussia, made some experiments with spent bark, and found that by covering his potato sets with two or three inches of this material before turning a furrow over them, he secured an abundant supply of moisture for the season, besides providing a loose, spongy bed for the young tubers.

We hope some of our readers who have the means, will try the professor's method, since if it should succeed, a material which now has little value might be made useful to the agriculturist.

In order to obviate the difficulty arising from a dense clay soil, of poor quality, M. Auber, of France, strewed liberally his potato sets with chaff made from rye straw, previous to their being covered with earth. As the results of experiments made for three years, he states that his crops have been most abundant and of the finest quality. This practice is one that could hardly fail of success in such soils; for if not as retentive of water as the tan-bark, the clay soil renders the quantity less necessary; and the material would furnish a fine corrective to a compactness fatal to a large potato crop.—*Albany Cult.*

A New Potato.—Mons. A. HUSSON, of this city," says the New-England Farmer's Gazette, "has a beautiful variety of the potato, called the Duck Bill, which he brought from France. He represents them as great bearers—having obtained from one bushel of seed, 31 bushels. From one hill, where but one potato was planted, he dug ninety-nine. We had a sample of these potatoes last fall, and they proved to be a rich variety."

From the Central New York Farmer.

APPLICATION OF SALT TO LAND.

The application of salt is a subject which has been discussed among farmers during the last year, and is assuming a considerable degree of importance, inasmuch as if the statements made respecting it are correct, many of the difficulties now attending the cultivation of our staple crops will be removed. Many statements have been published in this country, and in Europe, going to show that when applied to crops, salt has a tendency greatly to increase the product, and also to prevent the predations of insects of many kinds, which have sometimes destroyed our crops. I will be recollected that a Mr Allen published in the agricultural papers, nearly a year since, an account of some experiments made by him, going to show that salt may be safely applied to the corn crop after it makes its appearance above ground, and that the predations of the worm would thereby be arrested.

The trial was made on a small scale, by a large number of farmers, and was found to be entirely impracticable. We have not room for even an abridgement of the many articles which have appeared from time to time given to the public upon this subject, but shall venture a few suggestions, based upon the publications which have been made in the use of salt in this country, and in England.

And first as to the advantages to be derived from the use of salt. It is claimed in the first place, that on land to which salt has been applied, crops will not be affected by rust. Two or three communications were published in our first issue, going to prove this position. In addition to these, a neighbor of ours, sowed salt in two separate and distinct fields of oats, and although the whole crop was free from rust, at harvest he informs us that long after the grain was removed, the stubble in other places had turned black and rusty, that on the salted portion remained bright and entirely free from rust. Other experiments have been published, going to prove the correctness of this position. It is also said that salt has a tendency greatly to increase the crop. Here we say nothing from experience, but respectable authorities would seem to sustain the position. In the way it acts upon the soil, we have not heard of. It is possible that upon dry soils, the tendency to moisture occasioned by the presence of salt, may, in a measure, account for the increase of product. After preparing our seed wheat last year, the brine in which it had been washed, was run on a corner of a patch of potatoes in the garden. This spot was directly in view from our room window, and for several weeks the exactness where the brine was applied, could be distinctly seen in the morning, showing a greater degree of moisture than the ground around it. But the greatest benefit claimed from the use of salt, is the destruction of the insects which prey upon plants. The corn crop has suffered severely in this State from the ravages of the grub and the worm, destroying as they have, in many instances, the entire crop. Crops of small grain have also been seriously injured, and hitherto no remedy has been discovered to arrest this destruction of the farmer's hopes. We have no actual experiments to record of the effect of salt in destroying insects, but from the statements and opinions we have at different times been made public, we

are led to place some confidence in its efficacy. At all events, we design to give it a fair trial the coming season, and hope others will do the same, so that we can arrive at correct conclusions, and know what course to pursue in future. We ask every farmer who reads this article, to give the experiment a fair trial, and give the results to the public.

Quantity to be applied.—The properties of salt are such that an improper application would be very likely to destroy rather than benefit the crop, but it may be safely applied at the rate of five or six bushels per acre. This quantity is said to be sufficient for all useful purposes, and will in no case endanger the crop. Salt may now be purchased for about one dollar per barrel, and at this price, the expense of an application is trifling, compared with the injury often sustained, even when very few worms are to be found. It should be borne in mind, that the application should in no case be made after the grain comes up, (although corn might not be damaged by such application,) but that it should be sown broadcast before the crop is planted or sown. This will ensure safety, which should be the care of every farmer.

From the same.

SOWING CORN.

Messrs. Editors—As the sowing of corn has attracted the attention of some of our farmers, I will relate a small experiment made by me last season, that others may shun the errors I fell into for want of experience.

I appropriated a small piece of land (3-16th of an acre,) to that purpose. The land was in corn the year before, producing about forty bushels to the acre; the hills were split, three loads of yard manure spread, harrowed and plowed under, say from 5 to 6 inches deep, harrowed again, and the corn sown at the rate of four bushels to the acre, of the early twelve-rowed yellow corn, small kernel, buried with a light horse-plow, and rolled.

The corn was sown on the 10th of May, the ground light and in fine order, but cold rains soon came on, and all know what an unfavorable season we had for corn; it was twice nipped by frost—the last time on the 11th of June, this gave all the weeds a chance to grow, and contest the ground with the corn; and although the ground was well tilled the previous year, and no weeds permitted to seed; yet there were enough to injure the crop, and although the corn out-topped them in the end. When the corn was fully in tassel, it was cut with the cradle, laid in swath, turned to facilitate the drying. When well wilted it was banded in small bundles, stooked and capped with the same; when cured, a part was weighed before carrying in, and by computation found the yield to be 5-3-4 tons per acre. It was fed mostly to sheep and calves, but all kinds of stock eat it with avidity. Probably there is no vegetable we raise for stock, that contains more saccharine matter than corn, and it appears the sowing of it may be made profitable, especially to those who occupy but little land, whether it be wanted for soiling or winter fodder.

The most essential errors I fell into were, first, I sowed too much seed. Three bushels of the small kernel corn I believe better than four, as mine was so thick it did not tassel. In the next place, I sowed too early by about three weeks.

We can have but one crop in a season in this northern climate, and the summer months are sufficiently long to bring corn into tassel. I think, therefore, the fore part of June will be in season for sowing for winter fodder. No one need be told that land for corn must be rich, and for a sown crop should be free from weeds. If the sowing be put off until June, many weeds may be destroyed by plowing or otherwise stirring the ground before sowing. The curing must be attended to, as on this the value of the crop is mostly depending; and to make more sure, I would recommend whenever it is housed, to set the bundles in an upright position, and not pack them away as we usually do grain.

Yours, respectfully,

J. BLACKMAN.

Verona, N. Y., April, 1843.

From the Albany Cultivator.

DISEASE OF COWS

Messrs. Editors—A friend of mine lately lost a very valuable cow, soon after calving, under the following circumstances. She calved and did well to all appearance at first, but soon began to be affected in her fore quarters; if she attempted to walk, her fore feet remained stationary, while her hind ones moved around circularly. She soon died. She had been kept well for three or four years, and was so fat, that when she died 100 lbs. of tallow were taken from her. As it is an uncommon case among us, permit me to inquire of you, or some of your numerous subscribers, the nature of the disease, the remedy, &c.

S. W. BARTLETT.

Scantick Village, Ct.

The case noticed by our correspondent is one of *puerperal fever*, or as it is termed by veterinarians, "*dropping after calving*." Cows in high condition are most subject to this disease, which usually appears in from one to five days after calving. The first symptoms are decidedly febrile; the animal is restless, shifting her feet, and breathing laboriously. The nose is hot, and the udder is inflamed, enlarged, and tender, from the very commencement. Bleeding, from six to ten quarts, to be regulated by the impression made on the circulation, must be resorted to at once, and the bleeding must be followed by physic; for which purpose a pound or a pound and a half of Epsom salts are beat, and half pound doses every six hours, till the bowels are opened. If the disease is not attended to in the outset, and it is too frequently neglected, the nervous system is speedily attacked, when the symptoms of staggering, &c., noticed by our correspondent, usually occur. It is occasioned by a partial paralysis of the fore or hind quarters, most commonly the last; the animal soon falls, her head is bent back to her side, and death soon supervenes. In the last stages, there is little hope or chance of relief; but if the pulse is such as to indicate fever, bleeding may be resorted to till the last, with a bare possibility of saving the animal; but great care is requisite, as the bleeding, carried too far, is fatal at once. In some papers in the Veterinarian, Mr Friend relates several instances successfully treated by Epsom salts in large quantities, followed immediately by Croton seed and sulphur.

A good temper, a good library, good health, and a good wife, are four choice blessings.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1843.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The last season has been so unfavorable for doing spring work, that farmers generally will have little time this month for doing the little odd jobs that it is desirable to have done. Any hints that may be given will be lost upon most at this time, we know; but perhaps here and there, a farmer may be so situated as to be able to think a little about the minutia of his business.

We like to see the headlands of a field well plowed up near to the fences, and then the spade and pickaxe used for turning what the plow cannot get hold of. A field without bushes and waste strips upon its borders, speaks well for the neatness and thrift of its owner.

The trees, too, on the farm will always be benefited by labor bestowed in digging up and turning over the soil around them. If the roots are not bruised by the operation one need not fear digging too deep or too far around. Scraping the trunks and branches, washing with lye, potash water, urine, dissolved dung, soap suds, lime water, &c. &c., is serviceable to the growth and health of the fruit tree.

Pruning, though better perhaps, either earlier or later than now, is yet better at this season than not done at all.

Grafting.—If your scions were cut at the proper time, they may be set at any time before June. Many different compositions are recommended for grafting wax. Each of them is doubtless good. We have no one especially to recommend as preferable to all others. Last season, upon the recommendation of a gentleman of many years' experience in grafting, we melted beeswax and tallow in equal parts; into this mixture, while hot, we dipped narrow strips of old cotton cloth, took them out, and wound them into a ball. With these strips for bandages, and with the beeswax and tallow for our wax, we set an hundred or two of scions, which have done very well. This is a wax easily made, and of very convenient application.

The Hog Yard.—The early part of the season is very good for manure making by the swine, if you will furnish them with materials. The practice too commonly is to clean out the yard in April, and leave it unenclosed until the hurry of spring work is over. In this way, four or six valuable weeks are almost lost. As soon as the yard is cleaned out, muck, leaves, soil, hay or whatever else you may have on hand for the purpose, should be thrown into the yard at once.

Working the Soil.—It is very favorable to the growth of the crop to make the ground fine. The plow will not often do this effectually. The plow is essential in fitting the ground for the roller and harrow—but it is not of itself sufficient. The best process we have found for bringing our grounds into a good state for the crop, and for easy working of the crop, is to roll immediately after we have plowed, and then take the harrow and go with it both ways. Some will object to this that the harrow is too hard for the team. This is an objection, as harrows are usually constructed. But for common lands, a small harrow, not more than 3 1-2 feet wide behind, and with the teeth small but numerous, is the best. The common horse-harrow can be easily loaded so as to sink deep when you wish, and even then a common team will carry it easily. This loading can be easily accomplished. Take three or four sticks of hard wood, four feet long each. Let one of them be only 4

or 5 inches through; another 7 or 8 inches, and another a foot. On some rainy day, cut notches into each of these that will let it on to the harrow frame, so that it will hold in place. Thus prepared, you may, according to your wishes, take the harrow alone—or the harrow and a thirty pound log; the harrow and a sixty or seventy pound log; or the harrow and an hundred and twenty-five or hundred and fifty pound log. We like this way much better than the using of a harrow that is very heavy of itself. With such a harrow and with the roller, we can bring our land into a better state than we can with the plow. Farmers generally do not use the harrow enough, nor let its teeth run deep enough.

RUTA BAGA.

Next to the carrot, among roots, we prefer the Ruta Baga for feeding stock. And while we like the carrot best, we do not think it advisable to cultivate that exclusively. The season is often much more favorable to one crop than the other, and the chances for a supply of roots is better with the two kinds, than with either alone. Besides this reason for trying both, we present these others also—that the ruta бага requires a less expensive kind of manure, and should be sowed later, or at a less busy time than the last of May and first of June. When we have had the ruta бага upon stable or barn manure, and have sowed early, we have had luxuriant tops in the early part of the season, but the roots then almost invariably become wormy and rotten. When we sow from June 20th to 25th, on composts, with little if any dung in them, our crop usually does well.

Muck or meadow mud and grey sand are the best matters we have used for the main body of our compost for this crop. Take 5 or 6 cords of the mud that has been dried or frozen, and mix with this three cords of the sand—grey or white—but not the red, which is impregnated with iron. The action of the sand upon the mud, in three or four weeks will reduce it almost to powder, and will reduce the size of the heap almost one-half, provided it be thrown over two or three times, as it should be. Fifty or sixty bushels of live ashes or an hundred of leached, thrown into the heap, will make a very good dressing for half an acre. Three or four bushels of salt would be quite an improvement. Also, 10 or 12 bushels of bone substituted for one-half of the ashes, would make the compost still more valuable.

The ruta бага requires a soil that is free and light to work, and that will pulverize completely. A grain stubble or clover roots, either, when plowed in, is very favorable to the ruta бага crop. The land should be thoroughly worked before the manure goes on. Then spread the compost on the surface, and with the plow throw into high ridges 30 or 36 inches apart. On each ridge put a single row of seed. We have found the imported turnip, cabbage, and radish seed invariably to do better than American grown—though of carrots and beets we like American best. We always take English ruta бага seed, soak it in blubber oil 24 hours, and then sow.

These are the safest and best rules we can give—and by following them, we think the chances are almost certain that 250 bushels will grow on the half acre, and the chances are even that the yield will be 350. The cultivation may be done mostly with the horse.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn informs us that his cherry trees, which blossomed on the 15th of May, in 1841, and on the 19th of April, in 1842, blossomed this year on the 9th of May. (See page 363—article "The Season.")

POTATOES.

We must repeat our advice that potatoes be not planted too deep. By this we have no reference to the quantity of dirt put on the top of them; but we mean that they shall have below them, three or four inches at least of soil that has been loosened by the plow. A good way is to spread the manure, then lay the potatoes on the surface of the ground, and cover them with the plow or hoe, as is most convenient. A still better way is to ridge up with the plow, and then set the potatoes into the ridge—seed end up.

The suggestion respecting the use of tan bark in the production of potatoes, in an article on another page is worth testing.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 13, 1843.

We were gratified by the liberal contributions of our friends today, and to learn from others that they intend to contribute largely to our exhibitions during the present year. It also gave us pleasure to see so many of our friends thus early in the season visiting our room, giving evidence that the science of horticulture and the love of flowers, has not been chilled by the icy hand of winter. Our hall will be open every Saturday, from 1 to 1 o'clock, and we would respectfully state that we shall do all in our power to make a visit to our room agreeable to our fellow-citizens.

The Tree Rose, in full bloom, from the garden of M. S. Sweetser, of Woburn, made a splendid show, and while it was surrounded with admirers; we had M. Sweetser in our mind's eye, and thought we heard him exclaim,

"O, fondest object of my care!

Still fairest found where all are fair."

From Mr. S. Sweetser, Woburn—Roses: A Tree rose cut roses; yellow Noisette, Lamarque, White Tea, Bachel Triumphant, Blush, and pink do.; new French do. Geraniums—Ophelia, Annette, Portia, Decurum.

From Isaac Livermore, Esq., Cambridge—Seedling Geranium, fine.

From J. F. Allen, Esq., Salem—Roses: Lawrence rubra, Princess of Nassau (musk scented), Agrippa (Bengal), Victoria modesta (Tea), Craniois superieur Eugene Beauharnois.

By Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—several very handsome Bouquets.

By Miss Sumner, Dorchester—two showy Bouquets from the Public Conservatory, Boston—two seedling Pelargoniums and a Fuchsia, worked with Guano. The effect of this new manure is really surprising, but we are under the impression that while the growth of the plant is much increased, the flower is not at all improved. For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Notice.—The premiums for Geraniums, viz: for the best cut flowers, with foliage in single trusses, will be awarded on Saturday, the 20th inst. The flowers must be in the stands by 10 o'clock.

Per order, S. WALKER, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Fruit, we will state that Mr. J. F. Allen had a bunch of Black Hamburg Grapes, and a dish of luscious Malaga Figs, fully ripe, and of good size.

We will also remark that the two Pelargoniums, sent in by Mr. Teschemacher, were the seedlings which he exhibited at the last anniversary, as having been treated with Guano. They were exhibited merely to show the virtue of this new manure in the production of bloom each of them having more than 300 flowers. Bona chance seedlings, it was not expected the quality of the flower would be superior; but the great number of blooms for the first time is very surprising. S. W.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Mr. J. F. Allen, of Salem, exhibited a good specimen of Asparagus. J. A. KENRICK.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
outdoor exposure, for the week ending May 7.

May, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	8	53	78	68	S. E.
Tuesday,	9	44	64	50	N.
Wednesday,	10	40	62	55	E.
Thursday,	11	46	60	56	E.
Friday,	12	46	62	54	N. E.
Saturday,	13	44	64	68	E.
Sunday,	14	54	78	72	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 15, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.
At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen.
Cows and Calves, 700 Sheep, and 675 Swine.
Pigs.—*Beef Cattle*—The prices obtained last week
were hardly sustained for a like quality. A few better
were at market, and were sold for a trifle more
on our highest quotations. First quality \$5.25 a 5.50.
Good quality, \$3.00 a \$5.25. Third quality, \$1.00 a
\$5.
Cows and Calves—From \$16 to \$27, and one at \$40.
Working Oxen—No sales noticed.
Sheep—Lots were sold from \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Pigs—Lots to peddle at 4 1/2 to 5 for sows, and 5 1/2
to 6 for barrows. A selected lot at 1-4 cent advance.
Large Barrows 5 1-4 and 5 1-2. At retail, 5 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.
REEDS, Hens Grass, \$0.00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top,
to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8
c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per bu.
Oat Seed, \$4.00 per bushel.
RAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20
cts.; Oats 20 per cent.
The transactions of the week have been pretty extensive,
at somewhat lower prices.

Corn—Northern, old, hushel 56 to 57—Southern, round
ow, old, 55 a 56—Southern flat yellow, new, 54 a 55—
do. white 53 a 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley
00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 00—do Southern, 58 a 6—
Soybeans, 25 a 30—Northern do, 30 to 31—Beans, per
bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush, 25 a—Bran, 22

LOUIS. The market is pretty low of all kinds of
Flour, and prices are a shade higher.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mus. cr. \$4 50 a 6 62—do
arf, \$4 37 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 4 62—Phila-
delphia, do. 4 mus. \$4 37 a 4 50—Fredericksburg, low 1 1/4
\$4 37 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 437 a 0 00
 Georgetown, \$4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, 500 a 4 50
Cuy, \$0.00 a 0 00—Petersburg, South side 500 a 0 00
Country \$0.00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$4 87 a
do fancy brands \$5 12 a 5 25. Ohio via Canal,
0 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 50 a 5 00. Rye,
5 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—A fair demand has been experienced this
week, and for most articles the last quotations are continued.
ceef—Mess 4 1/2 new bbl. \$5 50 a 5 75—Navv—\$7 50 a
1 1/2, 0 00 a 7 00—do \$8 50 a 8 00 a 0 00—Pork—
Clear 4 mus. bbl. \$12 00 a 0 00—do Clear \$11 00 a 1 50
Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime \$7 50 a 0 00—do Mess
other States, —a—do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00
Cargo do, 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$0 00 a 0 00—
er, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, unsalted, 9 a 14—
very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston, 61 a 63—do
No. 2, Western, 58 a 60—Hams, Boston, 63 a 6
hams and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal,
5 do new milk, 6 a 7.

COOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of ex-
tation will not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where-
the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per cent. ad. val. and
5 per cent.

There is no change to notice in this article.

Time or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—Amer-
full blood, do 32 a 33—do 3-4 do 32 a 00—do 1-2 do
30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep,
head, 20 a 23—do Unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do
0—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—
in, picked, 12 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb, 26
No. 1, do, do, do, 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—
3 do do do 12 a 15.

OPS. Duty 20 per cent.

o change since our last.

a sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do do, do. 0 a 9.

AY. 1 1/2 to 1 50 per lb.—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

HEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

GGs, 12 a 14.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 100 varieties of
the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per
root—20 different varieties for 5 dollars. Now is the time
for planting.

ALSO,

A fine collection of DOUBLE PICOTEE and CLOVE
PINKS; PEONIES; IRIS; POLYANTHUSES; COW-
SLIPS, &c. Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing
to the public, that after years of study and
labor, he has perfected his machinery for the
manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he
now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in
all cases of equal quality, thus saving the expense
of making, (which amounts in all cases to the
first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are
more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no dan-
ger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper
distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warrant-
ed superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superi-
ority of these over hand made Shoes by sending \$5 by mail
or otherwise, 100 lbs. of the same sizes will be
warded, warranted to suit the section of the country for
which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the
works—Kellogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—
John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons
& Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street,
Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt
& Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be
had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

TO LET OR SELL.

The Mill and privileges in Lynnfield, on Saugus river,
formerly occupied by ADAM HAWKES, Esq. as a clothing
mill, together with copper, brass and iron Kettles. For fur-
ther particulars apply to EDWARD UPTON, or DAVID PRES-
ton near the premises. 31. April 26.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An active man, of industrious habits, who from long and
practical experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of
his business in the Green House, Hot House, Fanning and
Kitchen Garden, no objection to the management of a small
Farm. If required can produce the most satisfactory testi-
monials for good conduct and capability. Letters addressed
post paid to A. B. at the New England Farmer office will be
attended to. Ap. 25.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 25.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varie-
ties, Also, French Rose and Raspberry bushes, of the best
sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately
arrived, and are in fine order. Current bushes, white and
red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by
AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his
stall No. 102 Quincy Market.
April 15.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market
street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in pack-
ages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed
to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the sup-
ply is small. Also,

OHIO GRAPE VINES and EVER BEARING RASBER-
RY PLANTS. The former at \$2 each, and the Raspberries
at \$1, or \$18 per doz. for the Grapes and \$9 for the Raspberries.

For a description of this new Grape—Raspberry, see Mr.
Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 25, Vol. xxi.
Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines
and Ever-Bearing Raspberries, are requested to call and take
them. Also,

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND GRAPE VINES.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella
Catawba, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines
furnished by the subscribers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 15.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia
street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice as-
ortment of Dwarf Trees, Shrubs, Roots and
Vines. Among them are the best variety of
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot,
Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do.,
Plum do, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be de-
livered in any part of the city, free of expense.

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.
Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding
day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the
country.

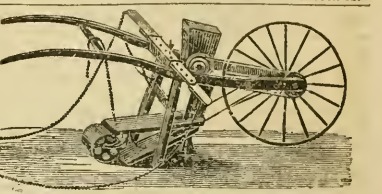
Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.
Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House
Plants, constantly for sale. Particular atten-
tion has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry,
Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Necta-
rine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony
Roots.
Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House
Plants, constantly for sale. Particular atten-
tion has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry,
Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 73
Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton,
will meet with prompt and careful attention and every pur-
chase will be warranted true to its name. if March 22.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in
his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study
can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer
may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at
the same time in the best possible manner. There has been
a great difficulty in machines for sowing seeds, seeds are
very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre
of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it
is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this
sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the
work at less than one quarter the expense of the common
way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better
manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seeds, covers it over
and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden
Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots,
Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store
Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a
large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are
Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's
Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand
Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf
Mar-cowats,—Tall do, &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK
& CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the
very best varieties of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry.

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his
Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety
that the Scions can be relied on as genuine.

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties
and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the sub-
scriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed
with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and
Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure.
We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Housewife.—A good housewife is one of the first blessings in the economy of life. What we mean by good is, that she possesses those qualifications, and exercises them, which are essential to the good order and economy of a family, the tidy appearance, good manners and respectability of the children, and the comfort and enjoyment of the domestic circle. She should understand, particularly, every branch of household duty, so as to be able to perform it on any emergency—and these emergencies are liable to occur to all—and at all times be able to superintend and direct. Depend upon it, men put a great value upon the housewife qualification of their partners after marriage, however little they may weigh with them before; and there is nothing which tends more to mar the felicity of married life, than a recklessness or want of knowledge in the new housekeeper, of the duties which belong to her station. We admire beauty, and order, and system, in everything, and we admire good fare. If these are found in their dwellings, and are seasoned with good nature and good sense, men will seek for their chief enjoyments at home; they will love their home and their partners, and strive to reciprocate the kind offices of duty and affection. Mothers that study the welfare of their daughters, will not fail to instruct them in the qualifications of married life; and daughters that appreciate the value of these qualifications, will not fail to acquire them.—*Buel.*

Dialogue.—Parishioner. It amazes me why ministers don't write better sermons. I'm tired of their dull, prosy affairs.

Parson.—But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons.

Parishioner.—Yes, but then you are so long about it. I could write one myself in half the time if I only had the text.

Parson.—O, if a text is what you want, I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon: "It is better to dwell on the house-top than in a broad house with a brawling woman."

Parishioner.—Do you mean me, sir?

Parson.—O, my good woman, you will never make a good sermonizer: you are too quick in your application.—*Zion's Herald.*

Patriotism.—During the siege of Boston, Gen. Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town. John Hancock was the President of Congress. After Washington's letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order that Mr Hancock might give his opinion upon the important subject, as he was deeply interested from having all his estate in Boston. Taking the floor, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole, in the following words: "It is true, sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston; but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country require their being burnt to ashes—*issue the order for that purpose immediately.*"

Suppose you were lost in a fog, what are you most likely to be? *Mist.*



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, try ours." Mr. Howard says,

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wool, Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, Methven Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock \$3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. 2 50 do
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE'S POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees, Cantons and Multicaulis at \$50 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR. Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot N. and W. R. Road. Feb. 1.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62 1/2 cts. Feb. 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for export. Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees, among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., or left at JOHN BRECK & CO'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things altogether uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Goscherries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new bright and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate new kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, if transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. ep1t

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 22.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Goscherries, Raspberries, Strawberry Vines, and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1/2 mile from Boston. April 12.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot high. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1/2 cts. Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1843.

[NO. 47.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SORREL—ITS CONNECTION WITH ACIDITY IN SOIL.

MR PUTNAM—I was much gratified with an article in your last, upon *Sorrel*, from the pen of Mr Darling, of New Haven. He fortifies his positions with convincing facts within his own observation and experience. The common notion that the existence of sorrel is proof positive of *sourness* in the oil where it grows, is most satisfactorily exploded by Mr D.'s illustrations of its fallacy. "The existence of oxalic acid in sorrel," says he, "is no more proof that the soil is sour, than a sour apple, or sour grape, or sour pie-plant is proof of sour oil." This is plain—and in view of the manifest correctness of this position, it seems passing strange to me that the opinion should have been so generally prevalent—even among men of more than ordinary intelligence—that wherever sorrel thrives, the soil must of necessity possess an undue share of acidity.

It is commonly supposed—and such has been the teaching of the agricultural press—that the application of unfermented muck to land, engenders a growth of sorrel, because of its superabundance of acidity;—and I recollect reading in your paper a few weeks since, a communication over the signature "F.," in which the writer favors this belief, and says, in support of its correctness, that being unable to account for a sudden appearance of sorrel in one of his fields, he consulted Dr. Jackson as to the cause, who said that he ("F.") must have applied unfermented muck to the ground—which, the writer says, he subsequently discovered was the case; and after mentioning that the sorrel continued in the land through two years, he adds, that he presumed "it remained in the land till the acid of the muck had become neutralized, and then no food for sorrel was gone."

Now I wish to ask, Mr Editor, what becomes of his doctrine, or how do chemists explain the matter, if the position of Mr Darling be correct (as I believe it is), that "the vegetable acids (the oxalic being one), are produced in the plants themselves and not in the soil"? Would it not seem from this that a growth of sorrel does not necessarily follow from an application of unfermented muck?—or do reason from false premises? Besides, if an acid oil is so very congenial to sorrel, the application of alkaline matters to such soil, ought, upon well entitled chemical principles, to render it equally ungenial to that plant;—but such (as Mr Darling shows), is not the effect. He says he has seen sorrel growing in soil which had a coating of lime no inches thick.

If sorrel does invariably or generally follow the application of acid matters to soil, and if this is not the effect of the acidity of such matters, what cause for it does chemistry assign?

If sorrel is not a true criterion, what, (if any,) are the sure indications of a preponderance of acidity in a soil?—such, I mean, as may be detected without the agency of analysis.

If you, Mr Editor, are unable to enlighten me upon the points involved in the foregoing queries, may I ask the favor of Dr. Dana or Dr. Jackson, to whom the agricultural community are already greatly indebted for endeavors to promote their interest.

Very truly, yours,

D.

The communication by "D." relates to a point in agriculture upon which we are in the dark. Until last summer, we held the opinion that lime and ashes would diminish the sorrel on the land. Why we held the opinion, we hardly know, but probably because we had often so read, and perhaps experience and observations, now forgotten, had induced us to form it. But in the summer of 1841, we put an hundred bushels of soap-boilers' spent barilla in a heap upon a clover stubble. In a few weeks after, the heap was taken up and spread upon an adjacent reclaimed meadow. This heap of spent barilla and lime, we supposed to contain alkalies rather than acids—and yet, in 1842, the spot on which the heap had been formed, gave a growth of much sorrel, and very little clover. This fact unsettled our opinion in relation to the action of alkali upon sorrel—and it is still unsettled. We know not what to say. If the chemists can enlighten us, we shall be very thankful for their aid.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the New England Farmer.

BUGS ON VINES.

MR EDITOR.—As the bugs are a great hindrance to the growth of vines, I will suggest for the benefit of my brother farmers, what I think will prove a remedy.

I noticed in a paper last year, that the writer had not seen any squashes that looked as flourishing as a lot of marrow squashes adjoining the Ocean House, Phillips' Beach, Lynn, which you know is on the sea-shore. The thought struck me that the application of salt or brine would effectually prevent the destruction of the vine. Care should be taken not to use it so freely as to destroy the vine. I shall try it this year, and hope others will do the same, and give you the result of the experiment.

A FARMER OF MIDDLESEX.

May 15, 1843.

We are glad to have this subject again brought up. It was we, *ourselves*, who saw the field of squashes near the Ocean House. It was many per cent. better than any other field of marrow squashes that we saw in the course of the season. We thought, too, with our correspondent, that the salt of the ocean was the cause of their preservation. We hope our Middlesex farmer and others, will try the salt or brine. We will suggest, too, where it is convenient, that a little nitrate of potash (saltpetre), or nitrate of soda, be used with the

salt, for these are thought to be peculiarly favorable to the growth of vines. But we have fears that this method will not answer our purpose entirely. For the great mischief is done by a fly, that deposits eggs on the stalk of the vine near the ground, and these eggs produce worms which in August eat the pith of the stalk and root, and thus bring death. Now it may be that this fly does not like to live in the salt atmosphere of the beach, and for that reason the vines there are untouched by it. And yet the salt which it would do to put around the vines, where the fly does live, may be insufficient to keep it off. *But let us try.*

We tried last season to keep the fly off by putting offensively smelling matters around the hills, but without any benefit.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

IMPROVE ALL THE LAND.

At the sides of fields, near the wall or fence, where the plow cannot be brought to work, there is often a strip of land left unimproved, which, if dug with the spade and planted with winter squashes, beans, and bush peas, would, with little or no after cultivation, pay the farmer as well as any other portion of his land. And this need not interfere with the attention demanded by the crops on the main body of the field, but can be done after their wants have been attended to, and at a time when the farmer is comparatively at leisure.

This may seem a small matter—but these *little*s are not to be despised. I have seen such strips of headland left unoccupied by any useful growth, which if improved as above suggested, would, I verily believe, have yielded as much profit as accrued from a quarter of an acre of the crops in the field—supposing them, if corn, to have given 50, or if potatoes, 200 bushels per acre.

I maintain that it is good policy not only to cultivate a little land and cultivate that *well*, but also to make every inch of that of use in the production of some crop. Leave no more space than is absolutely necessary for a due operation of heat and air, and for working the crop, (and this is much less, in my opinion, than is generally allowed,) and let the borders of the fields be made to contribute in some way to the general profit. Our acres, improved to the best of our ability, return us but a meagre profit—but the cases are many in which this might be enhanced by practicing the suggestions above submitted.

UTILITAS.

May 22, 1843.

Modesty.—Beauty is never so lovely and attractive, as when it is accompanied by retiring modesty. The most beautiful flower of the garden, that most attracts and charms the senses, never appears so lovely as when it is beheld sweetly peeping from the midst of its curtain of green leaves, which serves partially to protect it from the sun and the elements, and which renders its charms doubly interesting and beautiful.—*Selected.*

*See N. E. Farmer, of April 12—page 322.

†See " " of May 17—1st page.

From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

To the Committee on Manures:

GENTLEMEN—Feeling desirous to ascertain the comparative value of different kinds of manure, I resolved to try several experiments. For this purpose I selected a piece of warm pasture land; the soil a gravelly loam. After it was plowed, I measured off six lots, 5 rods long and 1 rod wide.

On lot No. 1, I carted one cartload of compost, made of meadow mud, with which was mixed 13 gallons of waste soap.

No. 2, one cartload of green manure.

No. 3, compost made as follows: I hauled a quantity of loam and meadow mud into my barn cellar, about the middle of June, 1841. I kept on it from six to eight shoats; added the manure of two horses about three-fourths of the time; also, the manure of about twenty head of cattle about six weeks; also, hauled in mud as seemed necessary. Hauled it out the first of December, and covered the heaps with mud. In the spring, put on about 75 bushels of wood ashes, and pitched it over three times. Also, with a portion of it, mixed a peck of salt to a load. On moving it, I found there were about two loads.

Lot No. 4, one cartload of the above compost, without salt.

No. 5, two bushels of bone.

No. 6, two bushels of poudrette.

I then carefully spread all the manure, bone and poudrette, and harrowed it in. On the 20th of May, I furrowed it 3 ft. and 4 in. apart, making 125 hills on each lot. Planted it with Hartwell corn. It came up well, as there was but one hill missing on all the lots: that was on lot No. 1.

On the 27th of September I gathered it, and the result was as follows: (reckoning 70 pounds to the bushel)—

Lot.	Ears.	Lbs.	
No. 1,	470	117	53 16-32 bush. per acre.
" 2,	470	142	64 29-32 " "
" 3,	455	128	58 17-32 " "
" 4,	447	122	55 24-32 " "
" 5,	465	116	53 " "
" 6,	440	112	51 " "

In the same field I tried another experiment on ruta bagas—manure in the hill.

Compost, soap and mud, 20 loads to the acre;

Bone, 50 bushels to the acre;

Poudrette, 50 " "

Green manure, 20 loads "

Compost, as above, 20 " "

The turnips on the green manure came up thinly, but they were very large. Bone, poudrette, and compost, made of mud and manure, nearly the same. Those manured with soap and mud, about twentyfive per cent. less. In another place in the same field, I spread a cask of lime (slacked dry) on to the grass on twelve square rods, and plowed it in; also, one bushel of salt on five square rods, and plowed it in. I then manured it with compost, the same as the other parts of the field; planted it, part with corn and part with potatoes.

There was no perceptible difference in the corn. But the potato tops, where the salt was spread, was considerably larger. The result of potatoes, however was as follows:

Salt,	235 bush. per acre.
Lime,	292 " "
Without salt or lime,	272 " "

In an adjoining field, where I plowed in manure, I put into the hill as follows:

	Bush. Corn.
Saltpetre, 150 lbs. to the acre.	64 per acre.
Salt, 3 bush. "	54 1-2 "
Poudrette, 5 " "	69 1-4 "
Bone, 7 1-2 " "	69 1-2 "
Plaster, 3 " "	70 1-4 "
Ashes, 8 " "	68 1-2 "
Without any dressing in the hill,	60 "

The above corn was weighed, and reckoned 70 pounds to the bushel.

In the fall of 1841, I prepared compost as follows: with about eight loads of meadow mud, I mixed fifteen bushels of wood ashes; also, in another heap of the same size, I mixed two casks of lime. After a few weeks I spread it on to the grass in the same field. The grass the present season, showed the good effect of the compost. But that dressed with a compost of mud and ashes was the best.

In the fall of 1839, I prepared a heap of compost as follows: one part stable manure, and two parts meadow mud. In the spring of 1840, I used it in the hill for potatoes. Also, part of the same field I manured with the same quantity of barn manure. There was no perceptible difference in the potatoes. In 1841, it was manured, and planted with corn. In 1842 it was sowed with oats. There was no perceptible difference in either of the crops.

In regard to salt, I have used it in different ways, and never have received any benefit from it, excepting as above stated, in potato tops and compost for corn.

I have also used saltpetre in various ways; and have received very little, and in most cases no benefit from it. I have used ashes, and generally with very great success, although sometimes they do but very little or no good. I believe, however, that if our lands ever are enriched, it must be done principally by animal and vegetable manure, although other manures may be used to some extent to good advantage.

JOSEPH HO W

Methuen, Nov. 30, 1842.

EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCTION OF BUTTER.

At a late meeting of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, a paper entitled, "Experiments and Observations on the Production of Butter," by Professor Traill, was read by the author. These experiments were made in connection with the late Dr. Gerard of Liverpool, who had paid much attention to the subject, and assistance was occasionally given by Dr. Bostock, now in London. The experimenters had a dairy of four, sometimes of five cows at their disposal; but after numerous preliminary trials, they found that the numerical results, on the quantity of the butter obtained, were most uniform and satisfactory, when each experiment was made on a few pints only. The process could thus be carried on in glass vessels, which enabled them to observe the progress of the operation, to collect the produce more carefully, and use a more delicate balance to ascertain the weight of the butter obtained. This likewise enabled them to make the comparative experiments on the same milk, on the same day, a point regarded as of essential importance, as the richness, even of the same cow's milk, is liable to vary considerably

from day to day, according to the nature of her food, her health, and possibly too, according to the state of the weather. The time which had elapsed since the last calving, was also found to have much influence on the quantity of the butter. The quantity of butter was smallest, and the proportion of cheesy matter greatest, just after calving; and generally speaking, the milk of those cows which yielded the least quantity was richest in butyraceous matter.

One of the principal objects in view was to ascertain the comparative advantages of Churning

1. Sweet cream alone.
2. Sweet milk and cream together.
3. Sour cream or that slightly acid.
4. Sour milk and cream together.
5. Scalded cream, or what is called *clotted* cream, as practiced in Devonshire.

The principal results of the experiments are the following:

1. That the addition of some cold water during churning, facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter; especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.
2. The cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.
3. The butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor, when fresh, and appears to keep longest without becoming rancid; but that the buttermilk so obtained is poor, and small in quantity.
4. That scalding the cream, according to the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter, which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate, and readily saleable; but if intended to be salted, is more liable to acquire, by keeping, a rancid flavor.

The process of scalding is troublesome, and the milk, after the removal of the cream, is poor, and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired from the heating.

5. That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid, seems to be the most economical process on the whole; because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter, and the buttermilk is of good quality, a point of some importance where buttermilk is largely used as an article of diet, as it is in Lancashire.

6. That the keeping of butter in a sound state, appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncombined albumen, or caseine and water, as it can be, by means of washing and *working* when taken from the churn.

The author mentioned the interesting fact that, in the course of his experiments, he found when sweet milk and cream were churned together, and though cold water was added, after an hour and half, and then after three hours' churning, not a particle of butter was obtained.

DEEP PLOWING AND SUBSOILING.

The Rev. Mr Jaffray, of Dunbar, then read his report of an experiment in deep plowing. The experiment was made upon a small field, sixtyfive feet above the level of the sea. The soil was sandy, resting upon a subsoil of sand and gravel of great depth, and so thoroughly drained by the decivity of the surrounding lands, that want of moisture was its natural defect. By shallow plowing, little depth of available soil could be obtained, and the field was therefore subsoiled with the Deanston plow, for crop in 1839, eighteen inches deep. The vigor and luxuriance of the succeeding crop, attracted general attention. For crop in

1841, the field was equally dressed with sea-weed, and four acres staked off. Two of these acres were plowed twelve inches deep, with two horses, and two of them eighteen inches deep with four horses.

These portions, managed otherwise in every respect alike, were planted with potatoes of the Don variety, and when the plants appeared above the grounds, it was soon evident that those on the deep plowed land had greatly the advantage. Upon lifting the potatoes, it was found that the land plowed twelve inches deep, produced fiftyseven bolls per acre, and that plowed eighteen inches deep, yielded sixty-nine bolls per acre, being a difference of twelve bolls per imperial acre of four cwt. each. In the deep tillage, also, the potatoes were larger, more equal in size, and fewer of them of a green color than in the other division of the field. To the account of his experiment, Mr. Jaffray added some general remarks on the nature and advantages of deep plowing.

The chairman made some observations on the necessity of obtaining a greater number of experiments in deep plowing than have yet been made, to enable us to determine whether such a process is at all times advisable in a thin gravelly soil. He had himself tried it in such a soil, and the result was unfavorable.—*Chester (Eng.) Far. Herald.*

FARMS AND WORKSHOPS.

The time is coming, if not already here, when farms and workshops will be no less valued as institutions of learning, than for producing beef, potatoes and cotton—or coats, plows, and spinning jennies, and every variety of food, clothing, and implements; not merely for acquiring a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, but of the whole circle of sciences and of useful knowledge, embracing all branches of mathematics, natural history, political economy, history, biography, manners and customs of nations, &c.

Facts, literally without number, prove as far as facts can prove, that any young man or woman can acquire a far better education, in connexion with some productive employment, as a means of support—entire support—board, clothes, tuition and books—than can possibly be acquired under a mere mental employment. Not merely a better physical education, but intellectual and moral—a sounder mind in a sounder body.

Some have supposed that Mr. Burrit, the learned blacksmith, is a prodigy: not so;—he merely illustrates a great principle (better, perhaps, several principles,) of human nature and of human happiness. It is, that when one member rejoices, all the others rejoice with it; and when one member suffers, all the other members suffer with it. He himself scorns with contempt the idea that genius, capable of high attainments, is conferred upon a favored few, and modestly cites the twentyone first years of his own life, in connection or in contrast with the nine last years, as proof of his position.

The plain truth is, that the way is open and the means abundant and at hand, for learned blacksmiths to become scientific lecturers, through the length and breadth of our land. And not learned blacksmiths merely, but learned printers, coopers, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, and learned mechanics wherever any mechanics are to be found; and learned farmers in still greater numbers. Why not? Are not all farmers and mechanics experimenters in science? Does not every mechanic,

in every operation he performs, apply, and of course illustrate, some principle of science? Is any other man a scientific experimenter on so large a scale as the farmer? Which of the natural sciences does he not use in his business?

What is in the way, then, of all our farmers becoming learned farmers? of all our mechanics becoming learned mechanics? And suppose they were—what then? By their intelligence and virtue, they would form a foundation for our republican institutions, and for the liberties of our republic, as immovable as the everlasting hills.—*Holbrook's Self Instructor.*

CULTIVATING GROUND WITHOUT MANURE.

The following is from the London Gardener's Chronicle, edited by Professor Lindley:

"Wonders will never cease.—While our agriculturists are eagerly discussing the comparative advantages of particular soils, and studying the theory of manures as propounded by Sprengel and Liebig, a countryman of these distinguished professors comes forward to proclaim that their labors are vain; for, if we are to believe him, he has discovered the art of growing luxuriant crops on the poorest land, and without any manure whatsoever; and the cost of the process is so trifling, that for the acre of wheat or maize, it does not exceed five pence sterling; and for rape, cabbage, &c., amounts to only about half that sum.

At first, we were disposed to consider such extraordinary pretensions as an effusion of quackery, and entitled to little or no credit; but our incredulity has been somewhat shaken by the numerous and respectable attestations which the author has appended to his pamphlet, and which tend to prove that his method has been practiced with success, during the last twelve years, in various parts of Germany and Holland. Thus the certificates from Vienna, dated 1829 and 1830, declare that Mr. Bick's process, which would seem to consist in some preparation of the seed, 'renders all dunging unnecessary, is applicable to the poorest soils and to all sorts of plants, and imparts to them a wonderful degree of vegetation and fullness;' and they give the results of the experiments in the imperial garden of the Chateau; from which it appears that wheat raised from seed sown by Mr. B. had larger ears and more grains than that produced from unprepared seed; that the barley showed ears with full rows, and a large number of grains; while that from unprepared seed had only two rows and a small proportion of grains on each stalk; and the Indian corn exhibited a far greater number of much stronger and thicker heads.

At Budingen, again some plants of the sunflower, treated according to Mr. B.'s method, grew to the height of ten to eleven feet, with woody stems of eight and a half to nine inches in circumference. Ten or twelve potato plants, of a large yellow sort, called Marbriger, yielded each, on the average, thirty good sized tubers, with stem and branches seven feet long; and maize, which grew partly singly and partly in rows, had from two to five, and in some instances as many as eight and nine heads.

These crops were obtained in the garden of Count Lisenburg; and we are further assured by the certificate, to which are attached the signatures of two burgomasters, the court gardener, a grand ducal councillor, and other official personages, that they were raised in ground but partially dressed,

and in the midst of tall weeds. The trials of this method in Holland, made in the summer of 1834, were attended with results not less astonishing. Prepared wheat and rye, though sown thick, gave 50 to 60, and even 80 stalks from one grain; and a plant of barley bore 8 large ears. Buckwheat rose to 4 1-2 and 5 feet; flax had 4 and 5 stems from one seed; and Indian corn grew from 9 to 10 feet in height with 4 to 5 heads, from a single corn. The green crops were equally luxuriant."

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry teaches us that ammonia is the great stimulant to the growth of plants. At one of the late agricultural meetings in Boston, Dr. C. T. Jackson suggested that seeds might be coated with some gummy substance, and then rolled in guano, enough of which would readily adhere, to produce all the effects ascribed to those foreign prepared seeds—their preparation being a secret.

A mere teaspoonful of guano, applied to a newly struck rose cutting of a few inches in length, had been sufficient, by the following spring, to produce a bush of some six feet in height. It is the received opinion that the nourishment of vegetable life is derived from the atmosphere.—*Newark Adv.*

Acid on Wood—its effect on Salt and Butter.—It has been frequently remarked by those who are in the habit of packing butter, that that kept best put down in stone; the next best, in oak or white ash firkins; the wood of which had been boiled several hours previous to working, and that butter packed in firkins of unprepared wood, frequently acquired a strong and disagreeable flavor, which seriously injured its quality. The reason of this has not been generally understood. Mr. Moir, of Scotland, has been instituting a series of experiments on the subject, which appear to have thrown some light on the matter. He found that most kinds of wood contained considerable quantities of *pyroligneic acid*, which decomposes the salt with which it comes in contact. The *linden*, or bass-wood, was the only wood he found entirely free; but the other kinds he experimented upon were easily freed from the acid by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. It is evident that firkins made of staves prepared in this way, would be decidedly improved, and as the preservation of butter in a sweet and pure state, is an important matter to the dairyman, we think much would be gained by a proper attention to the vessels in which it is packed.—*Selected.*

Influence of Vegetation in the Formation of Soil.—Beside rocks, vegetation itself contributes to the formation of earth: thus upon the most naked rock some imperceptible lichens first establish themselves, which act upon the rock, and contribute, with the atmospheric influences, to decompose it. Soon this first decomposition mingled with the remains of the first vegetation, forms a small bed of vegetable mould; then other stronger plants grow, such as the large lichens, the mosses, the grasses, &c., whose more powerful action and more considerable remains, increase with greater rapidity, the earthy bed, and at last convert it into an arable soil. Soch, we have reason to believe, has been the first mode of formation upon a great number of regions, and if we still see naked rocks, it is because their abrupt situation has prevented the establishment of any vegetation.—*Form-House of the 19th Century.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

APPLES IN ILLINOIS.

MR PUTNAM.—Dear Sir—I have read with much interest the "Report on Orchards," signed "E. Phinney," in the N. E. Farmer, of 29d March, and heartily subscribe to many of the practical and very useful remarks which it contains. I am persuaded that an orchard should be cultivated with as much care as a field of corn, and that no weed should be allowed to show its head within six or eight feet of a tree. I felt a little chafed, however, at what I considered an unfounded slur upon all orchards which happen to be situated elsewhere than under the palmy latitudes of "41 and 43 degrees north." Your townsman, Benjamin Willis, Esq., favored us with his company last night, and this morning looked at my young orchard, which was planted on the 23d of April, 1836. He will probably hand you this letter, and I shall request him to describe to you the general appearance of my orchard, and the appearance and flavor of its fruit. Our latitude is 38° 40', and we flatter ourselves that we can show apples which are not surpassed by those of any other region for size, beauty, flavor, and durability. Our apples not only keep, but preserve their juice and relish until July, when the earlier kinds begin to ripen.

I think that this part of Illinois, certainly, if not the whole State, may be called "the land of the apple." To illustrate this assertion, I beg to state that more than twenty years since, I visited a farmer then living a few miles below Alton, upon the Mississippi, who led me through a large and thrifty orchard. I tasted of the fruit from a great number and variety of trees, all of a good size, fair to the eye, and fine flavored—much of it *very fine*, and none indifferent. After returning to the house, I asked where he had been able to select so fine a variety of choice fruit. He replied that his trees were *all seedlings*! There was not a grafted stock in his orchard. Probably the only serious objection to his fruit was, that it was too early; the greater portion being fall fruit.

My orchard, as I have already stated, was planted in 1836. Many of the trees commenced bearing in 1841, and our most experienced orchardists agree in the statement, that a well cultivated tree will commence bearing in this *less favored latitude*, in six years. My thirteenth young trees have now a diameter of more than 21 inches, and bore from two to three bushels to the tree of superb fruit last year, which preserves its beauty, firmness and flavor, without the slightest deterioration or blemish. Two of my neighbors are in the habit of shipping apples to New Orleans, and they inform me that their apples command a better price than any others in that market, and that they are frequently purchased there with the intention of shipping to Mexican ports, or to the island of Cuba.

One of my neighbors is a veteran orchardist, if not the veteran orchardist of the State. He cultivates nearly fifteen hundred apple trees, and tells me that he has a few trees in his orchard which give him more than ten dollars a year each, net profit, from the sale of the fruit. He cultivates a nursery, and has adopted a mode of grafting which is much more economical and expeditious, and perhaps no less successful, than any which prevails in the Eastern States. I would describe his method, but if you are not too wise to be instructed, we are too modest to think of attempting to instruct our eastern progenitors.

Having witnessed the slow growth and the crabbed propensities of the apple in latitude "41 and 43," when compared with the most indifferent fruit of this latitude, it seemed but an ordinary tribute to justice, that I should attempt to correct what I conceive to be a decided misapprehension relative to the culture of the apple, so far as our beautiful climate is concerned.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. WAIT.

P. S.—Our much lamented friend, Mr Fessenden, published in the N. E. Farmer, some years before his death, an account of seasons remarkable for the degree of cold exhibited. If you could readily turn to that account, some notice of it at this time would no doubt be quite interesting to your readers. I subjoin the range of the thermometer in this climate for the month of March, during the last three years:

Mean temperature of March, 1841,	- 40°
" " " 1842,	- 52°
" " " 1843,	- 21°
Greatest deg. cold of March, 1841,	- 16°
" " " 1842,	- 21°
" " " 1843,	- 0°
Greatest deg. heat of March, 1841,	- 78°
" " " 1842,	- 82°
" " " 1843,	- 48°

We have little ice or snow in this latitude at any time, but the opening of spring this year, is not less than *six weeks* later than usual.

Greenville, Bond Co., Ill., April 17, 1843.

The remark of our correspondent that his trees of seven years, are 21 inches in diameter, we think must have been a slip of the pen. He meant, we presume, *circumference*. If such be not his meaning, we may think the trees fruitful for their years, but not so for their size, if they bear two or three bushels apiece.

Our wisdom here at the East, is not so great but that we need to learn more—and the modesty of our western friends, will not, we hope, deter them from instructing us.

That method of grafting, we trust, will be described to us.

We are very happy to learn that the dwellers in latitude 38° 40' have so good an apple climate, and are pleased to see one of them so well attest the merits of the skies that bend over him. We take his word for the excellence of Illinois apples, but at the same time, we shall hold our opinion that Massachusetts apples are No. 1, until we get a taste of those that grow out West. Our correspondent may be sure that any thing more that he may wish to say upon this or any other subject, will be welcome.—Ed. N. E. F.

The Crops.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, of a late date, says: "Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, we received on the first of May, several stalks of rye handsomely in head. One of them was full three feet in height. The fields from which these were taken, promise very fine crops; and we learn that the grain generally, wheat and rye, looks quite encouraging. The grass, too, within the last week, has sprung up amazingly, and with mild weather the present month, will yield abundantly."

Never promise what you have not the means and the intention to perform.

THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIXTH CENTURY.

This is the title of a French work upon agriculture, by M. T. Bailey—translated by Elizar Wright, Jr.: published in parts by S. S. Haskell, New York: 1842.

A friend has kindly loaned us the first No. of this work, containing 48 pages. We have turned over its leaves, and have inferred that it will be a valuable work in the library of every farmer who has time and ability to read extensively and reflectively. We hope the translator will receive sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on and finish a work which he has well begun. The following extract may serve as a specimen of the work, and perhaps contain some suggestions which may be found useful upon some cold evening or morning:

"Of Cooling and Congelation."

"It is known that during a calm and clear night, the bodies upon the surface of the earth, become colder than the atmosphere, because in the exchange of caloric which goes on between them and the sky by radiation, they emit more than they receive. Certain bodies that are bad conductors of heat, particularly, possess this property of emission. Such are the herbaceous parts of vegetables. So the vapor of water, which is diffused through the atmosphere, is condensed upon their surfaces, and forms, according to the season, the dew or the hoar-frost.

The dew exerts only a favorable influence upon vegetation. The hoar-frost is the more to be feared, because it is ordinarily struck by the rays of the sun, and in rapidly meeting, must take from the parts of the plant with which it is in contact, so much heat as seriously to injure the organization.

By a remarkable exception from the ordinary laws of nature, water in passing into a solid state, sensibly increases its volume. Its expansive force is such in this state, that it can raise masses of rock and burst metals. Hence when the cold surprises vegetables in the sap, the latter dilating, while the vessels that contain it diminish in diameter, by congelation, there necessarily result damages, always serious and sometimes mortal.

This fact serves to explain in a general manner, why the plants the most sensible to frost, are those whose vegetation, as in warm countries, is constantly active, and why those of our climate dread the alternating of sudden frosts and thaws, much more than they do gradual and durable freezing, although it may be much more severe.

The effects of these sudden frosts seem to be the more fatal because the sun immediately strikes the parts seized by them. Whether this is owing to the considerable cooling produced by evaporation, which can scarcely be admitted except when the surface of the vegetable is covered with ice, or to the different temperature of the parts which are or are not exposed to the caloric rays, the fact is affirmed, and gardeners frequently profit by their knowledge of it, in saving their plants. When the plants are in pot, they take them into closer places some moments before the sun appears. Deprived for twenty-four hours of the great light and heat of day, they thaw gradually, equally, and rarely experience the injury they would have felt in the open air. If they are in the earth, they endeavor to shade them, and cover their stems with straw.

Agriculturists have not the same resources. In garden, straw mats or pieces of canvass, dry stalks or leaves, can to a certain extent ward off transient frosts, as those generally are which come out of season. In the field, the evil is often irremediable.

Another evil of frosts is, by throwing up soils of a certain kind, they unroot and partly destroy the fall grain. But thus, by the same action, they rid the good effects of the plowing of stony soils, and besides they render real service in destroying the larvae of insects and whole generations of injurious animals.

Snow is formed when the aqueous vapors lose, by the sudden cooling of the air, a quantity of caloric more than sufficient to condense them into drops of water. It is certain that the prolonged presence of snow upon the surface of the soil, is beneficial to the products of culture. Without seeking to explain this, as elsewhere, by the chemical properties which snow cannot possess in a great degree more than rain, it is natural to suppose that it acts mechanically in warding off the frost, and retaining for the benefit of vegetation the heat of the earth, and the small quantity of gas which may be disengaged under its influence. It is therefore a real protection, which provident nature has destined for cold countries."

LIQUID MANURE.

At an agricultural meeting in England, Mr. Kingdon made the following remarks:

"It is nearly twenty years since I first commenced using liquid manure on grass lands. I have a large tank, 30 feet by 10, and 3 feet in depth, which I use to run from the cattle sheds, &c. runs into. I have a large barrel with which I carry it out to the fields. Attached to the cart is a small trough, full of holes, such as is used for watering the roots. It may also be used to advantage by being mixed with compost. I have found it useful in dressing, and good for the turnip crop.

The urine of six cows, fed on turnips in winter, will enrich a quantity of earth sufficient to top-dress an English acre of grass land. It would require about £5 worth of manure to perform the same operation.

The advantage of irrigating grass land with urine, I have proved on a small piece of ground, sown with Italian grass, convenient to the cistern, which I cut four times in one season, each cutting averaging four feet.

I would recommend farmers to make a trial of it. The expense of making the cistern convenient to the cow-sheds is but trifling; it should be situated, also, where the slops from the house would run into it. They will be more benefited by pursuing this plan, than by allowing such a quantity of valuable manure to be lost."—*English pap.*

Gypsum, or Plaster, first introduced into the United States from Paris, by Dr. Franklin, has effected most important improvements in agriculture, both in this and other countries. In Germany, says Lampadius, one of her own agricultural writers, "It may with certainty be stated, that by the use of gypsum, the produce of clover and consequent amount of live stock, have been increased at least one-third."—*Foot's Essay on Manures.*

A Christian's life is nothing else but a short trial of his graces.

From the Albany Cultivator.

TAN AS A FERTILIZER.

Editors of the Cultivator—I avail myself of the opportunity you afford me by the inquiry of Mr J. W. Saunders, of Virginia, to give you some information respecting the value of tan as a manure, and to point out the mode of using it most advantageously. It is indeed a subject hitherto not satisfactorily resolved, whether the residue of the bark of oak, after having been employed for the purpose of tanning, can be of any utility to agriculture. I have investigated the matter thoroughly, and made several comparative experiments, and the following is the substance of precise results I have obtained during several years of trial.

Tan, as such, is almost inefficacious, and even detrimental to certain soils; but blended with vegetable substances, especially when these are green, and then subjected to violent and long fermentation, it may be successfully applied to every soil, not as constituting manure by itself, but as a retainer of the valuable properties of the matters with which it is mixed, and as hindering the escape of the carbon which is in the soil; for by the operation of tanning, the bark has lost the greater portion of the salt and alkalies which every woody fibre contains. Tan, however, has still some stimulus, which, in contact with lime, serves to excite the humus and make it soluble.

If your correspondent chooses to make use of his tan in its natural state, and without any other preparation, meadow land is the best recipient for it; there its utility is most certain, for it increases the vegetable bed, warms the new plant, checks the emission of the carbonic acid developed in the soil by manure or by vegetable or animal matter; there it is the most speedily decomposed, by reason of the greater abundance of humidity. However, it is well to mix a little plaster of Paris with it.

GEO. BOMMER.

New York, April 13, 1843.

From the same.

COLIC IN THE HORSE.

There are few diseases more troublesome or dangerous to the horse than the colic. One of the best descriptions of the disease, and its mode of treatment, is to be found in Stewart's Stable Economy, from which we have condensed the following:

"The horse is usually attacked by the colic suddenly. In the stable, he paws the ground with his fore feet, lies down, rolls, lies on his back, but at times, when the distension of the belly is not great, will sometimes lie still for several minutes. When the distension is great, he neither lies or stands still a minute, but lies down and gets up incessantly, strikes his belly with his hind feet, and looks wistfully at his flanks. When standing, he makes many and fruitless attempts to urinate, and the owner generally imagines there is something wrong with the water." Sometimes in the worst cases the swelling is very inconsiderable; but in all cases, as the disease proceeds, the pain becomes more and more intense; the horse dashes himself about with frightful violence; the perspiration runs off him in streams; his countenance betrays excessive agony, and his contortions are not suspended for a moment.

Sometimes he is attacked on the road. "If his pace is fast, he should be stopped at once. To

push him on beyond a walk, even for a short distance, is certain death. The bowels are displaced, twisted and strangulated, partly by the distention, but aided a great deal by the exertion, and no medicine will restore them to their proper position." When death ensues, the bowels are found inflamed, twisted, and generally ruptured.

In the treatment of colic, the first object is to arrest the fermentation that is the primary cause, and re-establish the digestive powers. "In mild cases, a good domestic remedy in common use among old-fashioned people, who have never heard of inflamed, spasmed or strangulated bowels, is whiskey and pepper, or gin and pepper. About half a tumbler of spirits, with a teaspoonful of pepper, given in a quart bottle of milk or warm water, will often afford immediate relief. If the pain do not abate in twenty or thirty minutes, repeat the dose. Four ounces of spirits of turpentine, with twice as much sweet oil, is much stronger; but if the horse is much averse to the medicine, turpentine is not always safe."

"There is, however, a better remedy, which should always be in readiness wherever several draft horses are kept. Take a quart of brandy, add to it four ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, and three ounces of cloves. In eight days this mixture or tincture is ready for use; the cloves may still remain in the bottle, but they are not to be given. Set the bottle by, and label it distinctly, 'Colic Tincture.' The dose is six ounces, to be given in a quart of milk or warm water, every fifteen or twenty minutes, till the horse is cured. Keep his head straight and not too high when it is given. Do not pull out his tongue, as some stupid people do when giving a drink. Give him room, and if he will not stand till the drink be given, watch him when down, and give it, though he be lying, whenever you can get him to take a mouthful; but give the dose as quickly as possible. After that, rub the body with a soft wisp, walk the horse about very slowly, or give him a good bed and room to roll. In eight cases out of nine, this treatment will succeed, provided the medicine be got down the horse's throat before his bowels become inflamed, or strangulated, or burst. The delay of half an hour may be fatal. When the second dose does not produce the relief desired, the third may be of double or treble quantity. I have given a full quart in about an hour, but the horse was very ill."

Bottles are generally used for giving medicine to horses, but unless the neck is wound with twine, there is danger of the horse breaking it with his teeth, and injuring himself with the pieces. A large horn, with a small point for insertion in the mouth, is preferred by many, as exempt from this danger.

Lard Lamps.—According to the experiments which I have made, 65 lbs. of lard will supply two lamps in constant use for four hours in each 24, the year through, and each give as much light as a common spermaceti candle. The advantages which the lard lamps have over common candles, are, the light is clearer, they need no snuffing, and they are cheaper; while the trouble of filling them is no more than that of cleaning candlesticks. They have none of the unpleasant odor of whale oil lamps; and are attended with less than half the expense. [The writer refers to lard, as such, not the oil separate.]—*Cor. Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1843.

STUDY ON THE FARM.

More exercise of the mind in observing and reflecting upon the course of nature and the processes of cultivation, would be of vast benefit to most farmers and to their sons. Some few among them do pass over their grounds and along the roads with the eyes open. They notice the adaptation of different crops to the different soils; they observe the effects of the different processes of cultivation. Such farmers find work for the mind as well as the body; they thus keep themselves bright and contented. The tediousness of hard labor is lessened by the activity of the mind. Nor is the good result confined to themselves alone: their sons and their hired laborers catch the same spirit of observation and reflection, (if they have been created capable of such things,) and thus they become more intelligent and more efficient laborers. The sons are more contented with home and with the work upon the farm.

Where the various crops in the field are made matters of study, they possess an interest and a value distinct from the amount of money they may bring in. They become one's teachers; they give him lessons to be treasured up and to be used. And it is those only who seek to learn and to profit by these lessons, which are furnished by the growing corn and potatoes and fruits of various kinds, who really are intelligent and exemplary farmers. A few; by dint of unwearied toil from year to year, and by a soul pinching parsimony, may get money;—and this too, without observing any lessons, excepting a few brief ones which were inculcated by others while they were young. But those who stick to the old way in every thing, through thick and thin, and for no other reason than *because it is the old way*, are not *men*, and are not good farmers;—they are little more than brute laborers, who by dint of perseverance get some money, but get little else that is worth having. We are not ridiculing the *old ways*, but are only saying that they should be compared with new ones, before one can with any propriety maintain that they certainly must be the best. That the old are in very many cases the best, is undoubtedly true; that new ways are sometimes better than old, is also as undoubtedly true. It is only by comparing them that one can satisfy himself fairly and properly which path will lead him most directly to the desired object.

The matters upon which farmers, and good farmers, differ, are so numerous that no one can expect to settle them all for himself in one year, or even in one life. This is matter of rejoicing, for every farmer may be assured that he can never exhaust his opportunities for learning something new. The pleasure of acquiring knowledge—and this is one of our highest pleasures—is always to be possible with the tiller of the soil.

Is your corn best when planted deep in the soil, or when put near the surface? Does the cornfield yield a better crop when you spread all your manure, or when you put it wholly, or in part, in the hill? Is this crop best when you make no hill, or when you earth up around it? How many hills, or how many stalks upon the acre give the largest amount of grain? Is it best to plant in hills or in drills?

For potatoes—is it best to spread all the manure? or will you put it in the hill? If in the hill, will you have it above or below the seed? Are hills or drills best? Do you cut the seed, or plant it whole? Do you put the seed deep in the earth or keep it near the surface?

Is grass seed best sowed with grain in the spring? or will you plow up the stubble and sow in August and September? Or will you seed down to grass with the corn crop? Or will you simply invert your bound-out fields, top-dress, and put on the grass-seed immediately? Which of all is the safest or most profitable?

Shall your manure be plowed down under the sod, or will you, after plowing, put it on the surface and harrow it in? Do you find the most benefit from it when you use it fresh from the barn, or when you let it ferment and pulverize before it goes upon the land?

These and a thousand similar questions are disputable; and the correct answer to most of them you must learn by observations upon your own lands, and the lands of your neighbors. Books and papers upon agriculture are valuable;—they give many correct general principles and many useful hints; but they were not written with especial reference to the soil and subsoil of your own farm; and their teachings need modifications which your own observations and experience must point out. If you will but use your experience and your common sense in connection with books, you will find the books valuable aids; but it is only when you let what you have seen, qualify and explain what you read, that you can profit much by reading.

We come then to the point from which we ought to have started—that the farm, your own farm, is a place for study and observation; and that in order to learn with correctness and satisfaction, you must keep something like a regular journal in which your doings and observations must be noted down. Most men are apt to forget. The daily record will at all times enable you to recall past observations, and to bring them up to bear upon your future practice.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

We are happy to learn that "a meeting of a few students of our University to take into consideration the expediency of founding a society for the promotion of scientific agriculture," has been held. The result, we believe, is that those "few" will commence the formation of an agricultural library, and will hold meetings from time to time. We gladly give them our approbation, and it will afford us pleasure to aid them in the accomplishment of their object. Should any of the alumni or other persons, have agricultural works which it would be pleasant to themselves to bestow for the increase of this library, we presume the gift of them will be very gratifying to the students who are moving in this matter.

The beginning is small and modest. It is all the better for being so. The little seed has been planted: in time a tree may grow from it, that will add beauty and value to our Alma Mater.

PRESERVATION OF ISABELLA GRAPES.

At the Horticultural rooms on Saturday, we saw a bunch or two of Isabella grapes of last year's growth, in a very tolerable state of preservation. They were exhibited by Mr J. L. L. F. Warren. He had packed them in cotton, last autumn, and placed them in a closet, where they had been left forgotten, until the time of spring house cleaning.

☞ The initials of the worthy Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, affixed to a paragraph in the Horticultural report in our last paper, was done by the typesetter through mistake. The paragraph referred to should have been credited to the Transcript.

CATERPILLARS.

These are numerous upon the apple trees this season. Go to work and kill them. Where the nests are within reach, pull them off while the worms are in, and put them under your foot. Early in the morning, for two or three hours at midday usually, and perhaps often at other hours, you may find them all in the nest;—those are the times to work. It is almost labor lost to strip off the nest at the times when most of the worms are out upon the limbs and leaves; for those that are out feeding, will build up the nest immediately upon their return to the spot where the nest was. Make their destruction a regular business; take not those only that are on the apple trees, but those also that are on the wild cherry and other bushes.

Those that you cannot reach, may be destroyed by making a bucket or half bucket of strong soap-suds, of potash water, lye of ashes, suds of whale-oil soap, &c.; any of these will answer. Then get a light pole—longer or less long, according to the height of your trees. Around the end or the pole, wind some old rag—fasten them on well—then, dipping this swab in your suds, apply it to the nest in such a way as to bring the liquor on to the worms as much as possible. Brush the nest away entirely, and wash the limbs around where it was.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 20, 1843.

By J. F. Allen, Salem—Roses: var. Agrippina, Bonne Silence, Lady Byron (a perfect nonpareil), and very good specimens of the Hoya, or wax plant.

By J. A. Kenrick, Newton—Magnolia conspicua, and M. soulangiana; Pyrus Japonica, var. scarlet and pink very prolific, the stock being almost covered by the flowers; and Azalea pontica.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Cactus Ackermannii, Hoya carnea, Geranium in var. and several Bouquets.

By S. Sweetser, Woburn—a fine Fuchsia Gracilis, in pot, in bloom. Geranium, var. Fanny Garth, Opelia, Conservativa, Portia, Annette Roseum elegans, Victory and Erectum.

By Miss Sumner, Dorchester—Bouquets. From the Public Conservatory, by J. E. Trenchard, Esq.—Two seedlings of the Acaena Leplantha. One of these plants had been watered with a solution of Nitrate of Soda, one ounce to a gallon of water, three times a week for six weeks past. The other was treated in the ordinary way, both being of a size on the 5th Nov. last. The one watered with the Nitrate of Soda being a third larger than the other, the joints much shorter and thicker, and appeared in a very healthy and growing state. We hope these plants will be presented for examination at a future day, to test the durability of the stimulant applied.

Geraniums.—Mr Wm. Meller, of Roxbury, exhibited five stands of Geraniums for the Society's premium. The principal portion of the trusses offered, were cut from seedling plants, many of which were really beautiful. They were not named, and it would be difficult to describe them. Some were boldly marked, others finely feathered and pencilled, the petals delicately colored, of good form and opening finely. They were well grown, as was seen by the specimens of foliage. Were a comparison instituted with varieties imported of great cost, the result, we are confident, would be favorable to Mr Meller's seedlings. These were the only stands presented for premium, as will be seen by the report of the judges subjoined.

A Dahlia (Countess of Liverpool), was exhibited by Mr Meller, the first shown for the season.

For the Committee,

H. W. DUTTON.

The Committee appointed to examine the Geranium exhibited for premium, having attended to that duty award the premium of \$5 for the best display of cut flowers, with foliage, in single trusses, to Mr Wm. Meller, of Roxbury. Many of the flowers were seedling and very beautiful.

C. M. HOVEY, }
H. W. DUTTON, } Judges.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Oranges and Bergamot Limes, from Mr. J. F. Allen, of Salem. [These Limes were of the species from which the oil of Bergamot is obtained, and were fresh and fragrant. The oranges were very fair, sweet and delicious.]

Sevier's Winter Sweet Apple, in fine keeping, from Mr. Benjamin Shurtleff, Boston.

Isabella Grapes, growth of 1842, in fine preservation, from J. L. L. F. Warren.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

From Mr. Samuel Sweetser, Woburn, fine specimens of Rhubarb.

By Mr. John Hill, West Cambridge, very fine specimens of Asparagus and Broccoli.

By Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren, good specimens of Asparagus and Cucumbers.

For the Committee,

JOHN A. KENRICK.

NOTICE.—The premium for Tulips, not less than three blooms, will be awarded next Saturday, 27th inst.

Per order,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded reticulate exposure, for the week ending May 21.

May, 1843.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	15	58	71	70	E.
Tuesday,	16	58	75	70	N. W.
Wednesday,	17	56	68	58	N. W.
Thursday,	18	44	62	52	N. W.
Friday,	19	46	64	60	E.
Saturday,	20	52	62	56	E.
Sunday,	21	50	70	64	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 22, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 350 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, 475 Sheep, and 1700 Swine, beef cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week like quality were not sustained. We quote extra .50. First quality .55.25. Second quality, .47.5 a .00 Third quality, .43.00 a .450.

Working Oxen.—Sales \$58, \$65, \$70 and \$75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$14, \$17, \$22, \$28, and \$35.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 3-4 to 5 for sows, and 5 3-4 for barrows. Large Barrows 5. At retail, from 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 40 c. to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. (dry Seed, \$4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 cent; Oats 20 per cent.

The demand for Corn has been extremely limited. Yellow flat is offered at 55c. without loading buyers.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 55 to 57—Southern, round low, old, 55 a 56—Southern flat yellow, new, 54 a 55—do. white 53 n 64—do New Orleans, 60 a 00—Barley to 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 00—do. Southern, 58 a 60—do. Southern, 25 a 30—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 30—bran, a 22.

FLOUR. The transactions in Genessee comprise nearly the arrivals of the week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4 75 a 0 00—do. arf. \$4 50 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, \$4 50 a 4 62—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$4 62 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1/4 4 a 5. \$4 62 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4/62 a 0 00—Georgetown, \$4 62 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, \$0 00 a 4 75—do. City, \$0 00 a 5 00—Petersburg, South side \$0 00 a 0 00—do. Country \$0 00 a 0 00—Genessee, common, cash, \$4 87 a 0 00—do fancy brands \$5 12 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 82 a 5 00. Rye, 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The market remains without much change on former reported prices.

Beef—Mess 1 10 new hhd. \$9 00 a \$5 50—Navy—\$7 50 a 0 00.—No. 1, 0 00 a 2 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. hhd. \$12 00 a 0 00—do Clear \$11 25 a 11 75 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime \$7 50 a 0 00—do Mess from other States.—a —do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$00 00 a 0 00—Butter, shipping, 0 a 0 00—do store, unsalted, 7 a 9—do dairy, very scarce.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 64 n 63—do South and Western, 6 a 6 1/2—Hams, Boston, 6 1/2 a 0—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

The market is without any change with respect to this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood do 33 a 33—Do. 3 4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 12—Bengals 10 a 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Bacon's Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

No change since our last.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do do do. 0 a 0. HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12. CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 7. EGGS, 12 a 14.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 100 varieties of the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per root—20 different varieties for 5 dollars. Now is the time for planting.

ALSO,

A fine collection of DOUBLE PICOTEE and CLOVE PINKS; PEONIES; IRIS; POLYANTHUSES; COW SLIPS, &c. Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of equal quality, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron.) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes, by sending \$5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at—works—Kellogs & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small.

Boston, April 18.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

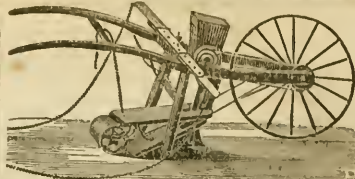
Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce. Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at \$50 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR. Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

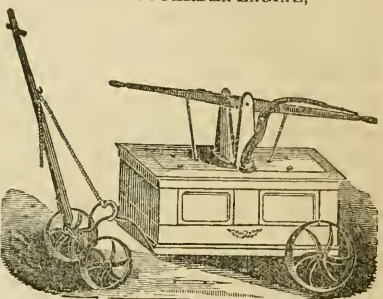


WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Margel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

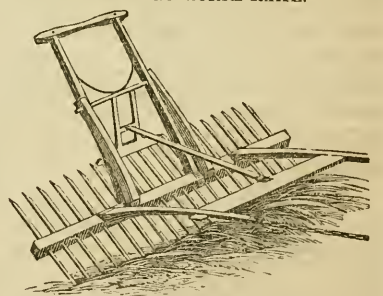
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,



A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lend, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston. May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XLI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1843.

[NO. 25.

N. E. FARMER.

INSECT AND WORM DESTROYER.

Of the value of the article described below, as a worm and bug destroyer, we have no knowledge; but the fact that it has, unsolicited, been sent us for trial, with the understanding that we are to state its results just as we shall find them, is presumptive evidence that it will prove serviceable. We give publicity to the letter and the directions, in order that any persons who may be disposed, on their own judgment, to make trial of this new article, may know where to get it, and how to apply it in advance of our trial. We should not take this course, but for the almost certainty that we cannot test and make known the results of our trial until it will be too late for others to send for and use the article for their early vines this season. We do not recommend it, nor will Messrs. Breck & Co. obtain it on their own account, until its effects have been witnessed. But we are willing to aid any person in obtaining it who may be inclined to make trial of it on the strength of Mr. Dey's letter and directions or card.—Ed. N. E. F.

New York, May 20, 1843.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—I have shipped one-quarter barrel of the *Insect and Worm Destroyer* for you, and another for Messrs. Breck & Co.

I ask you to accept of these, with a view that you shall experiment with them, and see whether the article will be equally efficient in the destruction of bugs and worms with you as it is with us. Mere accident brought about the discovery, and if my conjectures as to the extent of its efficacy are correct, I think it will prove among the greatest blessings to the farmer and gardener, which have been brought to light in these days.

Ask Mr Breck to try the article, and if it proves satisfactory, he may advertise it for sale as agent, and I will send to him any quantity he may order.

In haste, respectfully,

A. DEY.

43 Liberty St., New York.

The following printed card accompanied the above letter:

Insect and Worm Destroyer.

A powder poison was discovered the last year, which will destroy bugs, flies, worms, and animals of every description that infest cucumber, melon, and other vines. It was tried with entire success last year on cucumber and melon vines, with only one application, and that without any injury to the vines. The experiment was made by putting a small quantity of the powder poison into a sieve, then holding it over the hill and giving it one blow with the hand; a portion of the bugs took flight immediately, and next morning the ground was covered with the dead, which had apparently come out of the earth. It is a warranted article, and if it does not answer on vines, the money will be returned. It is believed to be a specific remedy against insects of every description, and will destroy those that infest shrubs, flow-

ers and plants, cabbages, turnips, and vegetables of every description, the worm which destroys the corn in the ground, that infests the peach and plum tree, the Hessian fly; and in fact it is certain death to any insect or worm with which it comes in contact and at the same time will not injure vegetation.

It is made by the *Lodi Manufacturing Company*, and may be had at their factory on the Hackensack river, or at the office of the company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York city. The price of one barrel, \$2; half barrel, \$1 50; quarter barrel, \$1—delivered on board any vessel in the city of New York free of expense.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SHEEP DESTROYERS OF THE CANKER WORM.

MR EDITOR—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to tell something worth knowing. A butcher in Brighton, put his sheep into an orchard, and, while the next orchard, separated from his only by a stone wall, was infested with canker-worms, his had none. There is, probably, an odor to sheep either so offensive that the canker-worms are driven away by it, or perhaps it is a deadly poison to them.

Would it not be a good plan for those whose orchards are infested in this way, to turn sheep into them to pasture, and thus save their fruit?

May 23, 1843.

A.

We know not the writer of the above, and of course know not how far to consider the statements in it as correct. If it be a statement of facts, the information given may prove valuable to many farmers. Young and thrifty orchards generally, would suffer from being put down to pasturage, but perhaps the harm would be less from this than the canker worms inflict. There is some difficulty in seeing how a small flock of sheep, or as many sheep only as could get a living in the orchard, should be sufficient to kill by their feet all the worms of an orchard; but they would in this way kill many at the time of their descent from the tree, and this we should suppose the cause of the orchard escaping their depredations, rather than any thing poisonous to them about the sheep. But perhaps the conjectures of "A." are correct.—Ed. N. E. F.

An Example for the Girls.—Miss Elizabeth Gunning, of Michigan, a young lady of high respectability, and daughter of a distinguished citizen, lately spun one hundred knots of fine run good woollen yarn, and reeled eighty knots, all in one day, between daylight and dark. That is better than spinning street yarn.—*Michigan pap.*

Education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the pay of the schoolmaster, we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant.—*Selected.*

GRAFTING ON THE MOUNTAIN ASH.

It is well known that the Mountain Ash (*Sorbus Americana*), is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees, native in the Canadas and the most northern part of the United States, and that it is much cultivated for planting in grounds and the public avenues in many places where less hardy trees cannot thrive. It is also well known that in those districts where the mountain ash thrives best, it has been found very difficult to propagate and bring to maturity the apple and pear, of which the country bordering on the 45th degree of latitude in Maine and the Canadas, may serve as an example. It is now found that this beautiful tree may be converted to a still more useful purpose than that of a mere ornament, viz. that of stocks for the propagation of the apple and pear, for which it has been proved to be admirably adapted.

At a late meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a communication was received from Mr Hornby, who has been residing in Switzerland, stating that the grafting of pears on the ash was there generally practiced, and that on some of the high plateaus of the mountains, where the climate and soil forbid the natural growth of the apple or the pear, they were now grown with perfect success, "the effect being to retard the blossoms and give vigor to the constitution." The flesh or flavor of the fruit was not at all affected; and the practice was successful whether budding or grafting was adopted. It was found necessary that no shoots which the stock might make the first year should be taken off, but afterwards all such growth must be cut away, and the graft alone remain.

Mr Thompson, gardener to the Society, stated in reference to this communication, that the mountain ash was one of the stocks on which pears were grafted in the Society's garden. As the pear graft increases faster than the ash stock, he inferred that the trees could not be as long-lived as the natural pear tree; still, as the mountain ash is much harder than the quince, less liable to be attacked by insects, and would thrive in almost any soil, it might be advantageously used in many situations.—*Maine Cult.*

Rich and Poor.—Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment: while we consider them as the means, to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, and after then secure us from weariness of ourselves; but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacancies of life. Nature makes us poor only when we want necessities; but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities. It is a great privilege of poverty, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature, what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art. Prosperity is too apt to prevent us from examining our conduct; but as adversity leads us to think properly of our state, it is most beneficial to us.—*Johnson.*

MANURES—FERMENTATION OF—COMPOSTING.

By the late JOHN YOUNG, Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Board, and Honorary Member of the Massachusetts and Montreal Agricultural Societies.

There has been no point, perhaps, in agricultural science more keenly contested, than the exact degree of fermentation to which dung should be exposed, before it be spread on the soil. Some argue that it should be allowed to rot till its original texture be broken down and destroyed; others, that the process should be carried a considerable length, but checked about the middle of its course; while a third class allege, that the least incipient state of putrefaction is at the expense of the vegetable gases, and should as much as possible be prevented, till the manure be deposited in the earth. Amid such a contrariety of warring and discordant opinions, and these too supported by naturalists distinguished for the extent and importance of their discoveries, some portion of doubt must adhere to whatever determination we adopt. Sir H. Davy—a name of pre-eminent celebrity—contends that the smallest degree of fermentation is accompanied with setting at liberty the elementary principles, which will naturally escape, unless their disengagement be effected in the bosom of the soil—in which case they will be imbibed and kept in reserve for the purposes of vegetation. He thinks, therefore, that straw, in place of being put in the dung-yard, should be plowed down in a fresh state, and that to facilitate its mixture with the earth, it would be advisable to chop it small with a machine. The conductor of the Farmer's Magazine, although inspired with a due respect for the conclusions of that celebrated chemist, openly opposes this violent innovation on the common practice of the farmer, and asserts, from a long experience, that unless a certain degree of putrefaction comes on in the farm-yard, while the putrescible substances are recently voided and possessed of natural heat, no subsequent fermentation will take place in cold and clayey soils. He has known dung and litter, which had been turned down fresh in the furrow, appear next spring without any visible change. Of course, it must have laid dormant, without contributing to the growth of the plants. He states, in support of his own views, an experiment that was tried at the suggestion of a speculative writer: "Dry wheat straw was regularly laid in the hollows of drills, and potato sets planted above the straw. Both were then covered with earth: but very few potatoes ever came above the ground, and these only towards the end of autumn. When the field was afterwards plowed, the straw seemed to have undergone no change; nor did it convey any benefit to future crops. Had the same straw been previously subjected to only a moderate degree of fermentation in the dung-yard, there can be no doubt but its effect would have been very different." "Truth," says the common adage, "lies between;" and in all extreme cases, it is safest to steer a middle course.

It is necessary, however, to remark that the pushing of the putrefactive process to the last stage, and suffering the dung to ferment till it falls down into the black earth, is the most culpable and gross violation of all just agricultural principles, and is now condemned in England with merited reprobation. Long before animal substances come to this advanced state of putridity, the nutritive exhalations are gone, and have mingled

with the great and imperishable elements of the universe. All that remains is the black carbonaceous matter, which is scarce a sixth part of the original bulk in value.

This controversy has lost much of its importance since the invention and use of composts. Fermentation—that great destroyer of all organic conformation—is not to be feared by the farmer, if it be conducted and carried on in the presence of earth, which fixes and secures the gases as fast as they are liberated. Even the degree of the process is a matter of less consequence; because, if the elementary principles are in keeping, and reserved for future usefulness, it is immaterial whether this has happened by a new absorption, or by still holding their original and unchanged form. In the composite hill, the whole animal or vegetable structure may be dissolved, and leave behind no trace of existence, without the least waste of the principles of fertility; because the ingredients superadded to the dung have become surcharged with them, or fully saturated. We may go further, and state, that complete decomposition is desirable in this case, which is so much to be avoided in the farm-yard; because putrescent matter can only become vegetable food by its resolution into primary parts; and if this be effected by any preparatory step, the young crop receives the full and instantaneous benefit. The compost manure is carried to the field ready to give out its richness on the very first call, and to supply the nascent radicle with a copious share of nourishment.

I believe I have more than once stated that the diversified tribes of the vegetable kingdom are sustained by the circulation of the sap taken up by the absorbent mouths of fibres. This sap, which is extracted from the soil, holds in solution either primary or secondary principle of bodies. Whatever, then, is soluble in water, or can be rendered so by the action of chemical laws, combines with the sap and enters into all the interior recesses of the vegetable structure. Both solid, fluid and gaseous bodies are susceptible of solubility, and of course contribute to the increase and sustenance of plants. Mucilage and sugar which are solid, jelly which is fluid, ammonia, hydrogen and carbonic acid which are gaseous, are all soluble in water, and are besides the extracts of vegetable matter; and these by the sap, may be drawn in as nourishment, and either transformed by the secretory organs into new compounds, or are still further analyzed. The sap, then, is the stream of vital life, and the more it is saturated with nutritive particles, the more luxuriant and vigorous the growth. But it can only be saturated by the dissolution of animal and vegetable bodies, and therefore the more perfect the decomposition, provided the constituent principles have not escaped, the richer the manure. Hence a compost hill may remain for years before it is applied, and be turned over several times, to bring on successive fermentations, not only without injury, but with manifest advantage; while the simple dung of animals treated in the same manner, would become entirely useless and inefficient.

The putrefactive process may be carried on in the presence of pure earth only, or of earth intermingled with fibrous roots, or lastly, in the presence of peat, which is an assemblage of inert vegetable matter; and compost dung-hills may be formed according to this three fold method.

The simplest of all composts is a mixture of barn and yard dung, and surface mould taken from

a field under regular culture. The proportions between the ingredients are fixed by no determinate laws, and consequently great liberty is allowable to the operator. I have known some instances where two carts of dung were used for one of earth; others, where they were blended in equal quantities; and it is not infrequent to compound two of earth with one of dung. In fact, such is the uncertainty in the composition, that almost every farmer adopts a mode peculiar to himself, and with equal success. No man need therefore follow implicitly the rules which are laid down in his department of rural economy, but may vary and multiply his experiments, according to the suggestions of fancy or the dictates of convenience. If we slightly glance at the principle, we shall see the cause of this seemingly endless variety in the combination of the ingredients. The only use of intermixing the soil with the dung, is to imbibe the gaseous elements of vegetable life, and hinder their dissipation. If there be much soil, these elements will be diffused through it with less density and compressions; if little, it will be more abundantly saturated and enriched with the nutritive vapors. Thus an ounce of sugar may be dissolved equally in a pint or in a gallon of water; and the muriatic acid may be so much diluted as scarcely to exhibit its characteristic properties; and in the same way, the products of decomposition may either be concentrated into a small portion of earth or scattered over a large body. The only error into which the farmer can run, is to supply such an inconsiderable quantity as will be incapable of imbibing the elastic and volatile particles, and thus by his own mismanagement, occasion a waste of the vegetable aliment. One cartload of soil to two of stable dung, is the least proportion which he should ever attempt to combine, and perhaps if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for the additional labor and expense.

The whole art of composting, is to arrange the materials in alternate layers—to shake up the litter and dung with a hay-fork that it may lie loosely—to cover the top and the sides with earth—and to give it a sloping direction, that it may cast off excessive moisture. Its height should never exceed four feet, or four and a half; and its breadth should be such, that a man on either side may be enabled to fling the ingredients into the centre without trampling on the heap; for compression, in all cases, retards the putrefactive process. If the mass, after being compounded, is long in generating heat, urine, salt, or even fresh water poured on the top slowly, that it may ooze downward, will bring it on with rapidity. On the other hand, should the process advance with too great violence, which can always be known by keeping a stick in the middle and drawing it out occasionally for trial, the fermentation must be restrained by turning over the dung-hill, and mixing anew the ingredients. This will not only put a stop to the mischief, but facilitate a second fermentation; and as fresh particles of earth will be brought in contact with the decomposing matter, the whole will be enriched and impregnated with the fertilizing principles. These general views are applicable to every species of compost, and need not again be repeated. Simple earth, although excellent for strewing over the barn-yard, is unprofitable in compost heaps, because it is not a good fermenting agent. Of all materials for this purpose, peat is the best—both exciting fermentation and supplying a rich substance for it to work upon.

For the New England Farmer.

CHEMICAL SALTS AS FERTILIZERS.

Mr PURNAM—Dear Sir—Will you have the goodness to invite some of your agricultural friends who are desirous of promoting the science of agricultural chemistry, to make a series of comparative experiments with the following salts, which may be obtained at any druggist's store. They may be mixed with soil and applied in small quantities around the young plants. Those marked with * it is most desirable to have tried:

*Carbonate of ammonia—alone and mixed with swamp muck.

*Sulphate of ammonia.

*Muriate of ammonia.

*Phosphate of ammonia.

Phosphate of soda and ammonia.

*Phosphate of soda.

*Nitrate of ammonia.

Nitrate of soda.

Nitrate of potash.

Nitrate of lime.

Comparative experiments made with burnt bones and ground bones, will also prove instructive.

I should like, also, to see comparative experiments made with sea salt and gypsum, especially if made in the interior of the State, where gypsum acts more favorably than it does on the sea-coast.

Phosphate of magnesia enters into the composition of many cereal grains, and it would be instructive to have experiments made with the phosphate of magnesia and ammonia.

I have made analyses of Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, beans, peas, chestnuts, and of the seeds of many other plants both of the Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous orders, in which I discovered the presence of phosphates of lime, magnesia and ammonia, which are always in the Cotyledons. These salts, you are well aware, can come only from the soil, and their general presence in the Cotyledons of plants, seems to indicate their importance in the vegetable economy.

Their value as necessary ingredients in the edibles of animals, must be obvious to every reflecting man. If vegetables did not contain phosphate of lime, it is clear that herbivorous animals could not live, or that they would have no bones, and carnivorous animals who live on the herbivorous, would be equally destitute of them.

The phosphate of ammonia, which is obtained on Indian corn, and from other plants, is also a very important principle of animal nutrition.

The object of the above suggestions as to a comparative trial of some of the chemical salts, made with reference to the synthetical proof of their value as fertilizers. The chemist may make analyses in his laboratory, and show the presence of certain matters in plants;—he may also find them in the soil in small proportions; but the farmer's experiments in the field are required in order to render the proof of their value as certain as can be made by any human means.

Let me now suggest some cautions as to the management of saline manures.

It is well known that every powerful manure if used in too large quantities, will injure, or even destroy vegetation. This is true as respects saline and mineral and animal manures, which have a powerful action on plants. Saline matters, especially the carbonate of ammonia, should be used in very sparing quantities. If dissolved in water,

not more than 10 grains should be put into a gallon of water, and the plants must not be watered with this solution more than once in a week. If used too freely, the plant will run too much to foliage, or it may even be killed, exhibiting the effects well known to farmers, but erroneously attributed to the heat of the manure. If used in a dry state, carbonate of ammonia may be mixed with dry soil or peat, or with dry swamp muck, which may be sparingly applied around the young plants. I know by my own researches, that if used properly it is one of the most valuable manures. In 1831, I learned from Prof. Le Coq, in Clermont Ferrand, in France, who has made the best experiments on saline manures, that he had made successful use of carbonate of ammonia as a fertilizer, but he then supposed it would prove too expensive for general economical use. Considering the minute quantity required, and that it now costs but 18 cts. per pound, and will be afforded at a much lower rate when in greater demand, I have no doubt but it will soon become an article of general use as an ingredient of composts.

Sulphate of ammonia I desire to have tried against carbonate of ammonia, in order to test the views of Liebig as to the advantage of fixing the ammonia as a sulphate.

Muriate of ammonia is a common product of European volcanoes, and is exhaled from their craters in enormous quantities. Now it is known that those volcanic districts are remarkably fertile, and it will be interesting to know how far this salt affects the fertility of the soil. It will probably operate best on calcareous or marly soils.

Nitrate of ammonia is a comparatively high priced salt, but if, as I anticipate, it should prove a powerful fertilizer, it may be made at much lower cost than it is at present, its use being now so limited that there are no large manufactories for its preparation.

Nitrates of soda and of potash are already pretty well known as fertilizers, but it is still desirable that they should be compared with the nitrates of ammonia and of lime.

Nitrate of potash I have found to be a common saline ingredient in the juices of Cucurbitaceous plants. It is readily obtained from the expressed juice of the pumpkin vine by evaporation and crystallization. It is known, also, that nitre is abundant under old buildings, and that pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers and melons thrive remarkably on such soils. A fine instance was mentioned to me by the trustees of the community of Shakers at Enfield, N. H., last summer, as confirmatory of my views.

Nitrate of ammonia is found in many of the well waters of Boston, and it is probably formed by the decomposition of animal matters on the surface or in the soil.

Nitrate and the sesqui-carbonate of soda also form in the soil, owing to the decomposition of sulphate of soda or of sea salt by carbonate of lime and by animal matters. The sesqui-carbonate you will find on almost any moist cellar walls in our city. This salt forming by the action of carbonate of lime on sulphate of soda, seems to indicate one cause of the fertilizing agency of those two mineral manures.

Muriate of lime is also a very abundant ingredient in our well waters, and it must have been formed in the soil from sea-salts, in the manner above mentioned. I do not know of any experiments respecting its agricultural value, but it is

so deliquescent that it would not remain long in the surface soil.

In suggesting experiments with saline manures, I would remark that the expense of the comparative trials cannot amount to much, for a few square yards of soil would be amply sufficient for each experiment, and but a very small quantity of each salt will be required, say 3 or 4 ounces at the most.

The economical application of such salts may be found to be advantageous to the crop, may be left for subsequent consideration. We have at present only to determine their relative values, and may find out cheap ways of preparing such as may be desired hereafter.

Thousands of tons of valuable salts are wasted every year which might be saved and applied to useful purposes, if a demand should warrant the preparation of them for the market.

The time may come when agriculturists will look to the manufacturing laboratories for a supply of many valuable manures.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,

C. T. JACKSON.

Boston, May 20, 1843.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

REARING CALVES.

At page 20 of the 5th volume of the Cabinet, there is mention made of a young farmer who never kept a cow that was not a good milker: there is much in this, and I am led to believe that my friend Johnson is right. He keeps a number of cows for the use of the dairy, and in a late correspondence on this subject, he thus expresses himself: "It is true, my cows are all superior—I never keep a bad one. Neither have I any that are too young—I never rear a calf, which you will think strange; but I will let you into the secret, and then you will be as wise as I am. My neighbors, knowing that my cows are very great milkers, are anxious to purchase my heifer calves for rearing; they of course are ready to give me about three times their value for the butcher, and take them at two or three days old. I enter every purchaser's name in a book, and never lose sight of these calves, from which I select, at three years old, the best; often at a price far less than it would have cost me to rear them. My cows are of all colors and breeds, as I have long been convinced that quality for the pail is not confined to size, breed or color; but much indeed to feed and age; so it is true, that a good cow cannot be of a bad color! I am quite amused when I witness my neighbors waiting until certain young heifers shall come in, and certain old creatures go out, when they expect to make their full compliment of butter; but this time never comes; for a great proportion of these heifers, as is the case with the young of other animals, will prove quite inferior to their parents, and not worth the cost of rearing."

Now does not this look like common sense and reason, and can we not profit by such a lesson? I, for one, mean to try.

ZEBU.

Color of Plants.—Wheat, with the outward skin of a purple color, is more liable to be affected with rust and mildew, than the varieties with yellow straw. Russia yellow-top, and yellow flesh turnips, are found to be far superior to the purple or green tops.—*Amer. Agricult.*

PICKLING SED WHEAT.

We copy the following from the May No. of the "Book of the Farm," by Henry Stephens, Esq., of Scotland:

"Seed wheat should be *pickled*; that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor before it is sown, in order to ensure it against the attack of a certain disease in the ensuing summer, called *smut*, which renders the crop comparatively worthless. Some farmers affect to laugh at this precaution, as originating in a nonsensical faith in an imaginary specific. But the existence of smut, and its baleful effects upon the wheat crop, are no imaginary inventions; and when experience has proved, in numberless instances, that the application of a steep has the effect of warding off the evils of smut, the little trouble which pickling imposes may surely be undertaken, rather than the whole crop be put in jeopardy. *Why pickling now* should have the effect of preventing the smut at a *future* period, is a different question; and it is, perhaps, because this question has not hitherto been satisfactorily answered, that pickling is thought lightly of by some farmers, rather than because any valid objection can be urged against its practice. Indeed there cannot, for the palpable fact stands obvious to conviction, that one field sown with pickled wheat, and managed in the usual way, will escape the smut, while an adjoining one, managed in exactly a similar manner, but sown with plain wheat, will be almost destroyed with the disease. I have seen this identical case tried by two neighboring farmers, the Messrs. Fenton, late tenants of Nevasy and Eassie, in Forfarshire. It is true that on some farms, wheat sown in a plain state, escapes the disease; and it is also true that pickling does not *entirely* prevent the recurrence of the disease on the farms; but such cases are exceptions to the rule, which is, if wheat is not pickled it *may* be smutted; at least no one can aver beforehand that it *shall not* be so; and while uncertainty exists in the recurrence of a serious disease, the *safer* practice is to bestow the trouble of pickling, the expense being very trifling, rather than incur the risk of disease. It is now a well ascertained fact, that inoculation will not insure immunity from small pox, yet it will certainly modify the attack when it occurs, and so it is with the case of pickling wheat; and as long as means are used to ward off small pox, so long also, from analogy, ought wheat to be pickled.

"Wheat is pickled in this way. For some days, say two or three weeks, let a tub be placed to receive a quantity of chamber ley, and whenever ammonia is felt to be disengaging itself freely from the ley, it is ready for use. It is better that the effluvia be so strong as to smart the eyes, and water added to dilute the liquor, than that the ley be used fresh. This tub should be removed to the straw barn, as also the wheat to be pickled, and part of the floor swept clean, to be ready for the reception of the wheat. Let two baskets be provided capable of holding easily about half a bushel of wheat each, having handles raised upright on their rims. Pour the wheat into the baskets from the sacks, and dip each basketful of wheat into the tub of ley as far down as completely to cover the wheat, the upright handles of the baskets preventing the hands of the operator being immersed in the ley. After remaining in the liquor for two or three seconds, lift the basket up to drip the surplus ley again into the tub, and then

place it upon two sticks over an empty tub, to drip still more till another basketful is ready to be dripped. Then empty the dripped basket of its wheat on the floor, and as every basketful is emptied, let a person spread by riddling through a barn wheat-riddle, a little slaked caustic lime upon the wheat. Thus basketful after basketful of the wheat is pickled, till it is all emptied on the floor, when the pickled and limed heap is turned over and over again, till the whole mass appears uniform.

"Other substances beside chamber ley are used for pickling wheat, such as brine of salt, sufficiently strong to float an egg; solution of blue vitriol; all good enough, I dare say; but when so simple and efficient, and easily obtained an article as ley, can be had, it appears to me unnecessary to employ any thing else. It is a powerful ingredient, destroying vegetable life in the course of a few hours, and it is perhaps to this property that is to be ascribed its efficacy as a protection against the attack of that vegetable enemy of the wheat crop—smut. The wheat pickled with it should therefore be used immediately after the process; and as danger may be apprehended to pickled wheat being kept over night, the quantity pickled should be sown at once, and no more should be pickled at one time than can immediately be sown. The use of the quick-lime seems to be to dry the ley quickly, so that the grains may be easily separated from one another in the act of sowing; but there may some chemical change arise between them in the circumstances, which may be serviceable to the purpose for which both are employed. Can it be that the lime fixes the ammonia of the ley, and preserves it for use until wanted by the plant or seed?"

HOW TO MESMERIZE LICE ON PLANTS.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says:

"If you think the following is worth anything, you can let your readers see it. I do not think there is any mistake in the matter. I tried it on two plants that were covered with lice, and out of the whole number I could not find one live one. I have found great difficulty in saving ruta бага seeds, and this year they were ruined before I could find a remedy. After trying a great many other things, I thought of the following, tried it, and found it effectual.

Take a little barrel that has but one head, and enclose the plant that contains the animals to be mesmerized under the barrel, then with a pipe, (or in any other way,) fill the barrel with tobacco smoke, then draw the dirt carefully round the mouth of the barrel, so as to prevent the escape of the smoke. Let the barrel continue there for twelve hours, (perhaps a less time would answer,) and it will be found that the animals are one and all, completely mesmerized. No mistake about this matter. So if plants that have been left for seed are treated in this way, it will be found that their lice-ships are completely disqualified for doing mischief.

A SUBSCRIBER."

To Cure Smoky Chimneys—(an excellent way.)—Lay the fire as usual with coal and sticks, but be careful not to light it. This has rarely been known to fail, and is, at the same time, a great saving of fuel.—*London Punch.*

From the Louisville Farmer.

CUT WORMS.

Last spring I collected some cut worms and put them into a glass jar with a sufficiency of dirt, where I fed them until they rolled themselves up in mud balls. By cut-worm I mean a worm about an inch long, of a grey color, that lives under the ground, and comes out in the night, and dark cloudy days, and cuts off a plant, eats part, and endeavors to drag the balance into the ground after it. When taken out of the ground, he puts his head and tail together and rolls himself into a kidney shape. These cut-worms, after going into the chrysalis state, produced a grey miller or moth, such as we frequently see about our candles in the summer time, and are called by us candle-flies.

I kept three of those millers in a jar, and they deposited their eggs upon some clover leaves and bloom that I put in the jar. On the 24th of June those eggs hatched little caterpillars or cut-worms. I fed them principally upon young clover leaves. I think there must have been several hundred; I did not count them. When they were nearly grown they became so voracious, and required the jar, which held only three pints, to be filled so frequently that I killed all but three of them. These wound up in mud balls on the 21st of July came out millers, moths, or candle-flies, as you may choose to call them, from the 5th to the 7th of August. Unfortunately all the moths were of the same sex, so that I lost the breed; these I call the two-crop cut-worm.

Other cut-worms that I put up at the same time that is, early in the spring, did not produce moths until the 11th of August; these were not quite a dark-colored as the first. These I call the one-crop cut-worm. This will reconcile the statement of two writers upon the subject who have differed about the time the moth makes its appearance, the two-crop kinds appearing at both times. I saw also, the moth that produces the cut-worm, tolerably abundant in my clover field in October.

This moth is a night-fly and is rarely seen in the daytime, unless roused from its hiding place. From the attraction that fire has for this kind of butterfly, (permit me to call a moth a butterfly, in accordance with its common name,) it is probable that fires kindled in our fields with brush and straw, of dark nights, might destroy a great number of them. Salt put on the ground might also destroy the worm, but the best remedy that I have ever tried is fall plowing. This, by destroying the vegetation, makes the fly seek other places for depositing her eggs; and it also destroys the root of the grass upon which the young worm would live during the winter, I have had no ground infested by them where I have had the ground plowed in the fall or winter.

This moth that produces the cut-worm is the *phalena devastator* of entomologists. The cut-worm is a very voracious caterpillar, and get the growth in the summer time in less than a month. Cold weather retards their growth, and those that are hatched in the fall remain in a torpid state during the winter, and get their growth slowly in the spring, at which time they do us the principal damage in cutting off the young corn and other young vegetables. Though they remain in a torpid state during the winter, they require food as soon as the weather gets warm in the spring, at which time the vegetation has been all destroyed by fall or winter plowing, which is rarely the case, the

must starve. But I suppose it is not so much on this account as the turning up the ground and destroying their coverts, which allows the frost and wet to affect them. SAM'L D. MARTIN.

Colbyville, Ky., March 15, 1843.

BROOM-CORN HAY.

A writer in the Southern Planter says:

For the last three years, I have been in the habit of sowing the broom corn seed broadcast, mixed with the common field peas, which has made an excellent hay, when properly cured. The spring of 1842, through the middle of my patch I sowed a patch about ten feet wide with Indian corn; the whole being managed precisely in the same way, and to my surprise, when ready to cut, the broom corn on each side of the Indian corn, looked like two walls—the broom-corn about five feet high, while the Indian did not much exceed two feet. Of course it was all seeded very thick, and it must be thick, or it will be too coarse for good hay. So I conclude that broom corn is much to be preferred. I have some of the hay on hand that is now two years old. My practice is to house it. My stock eat it readily. I try to sow it thick to prevent the stalk being large. I esteem it best when the stalks are about the size of large oat stalks, and from three to four feet high; it should be cut just after the broom or head makes its appearance; that which is cut in the forepart of the day, should be shocked up after four o'clock; it need not be spread the next day, but the day after it may just be upset and opened; at evening it should be shocked up again, and if not too coarse, in a few days it will be ready for the house. You need not fear rain while in the shocks.

One word about the land and seed. Very rich land is not so good; as in such it will grow too large in spite of you. I think one bushel of broom seed and a half bushel of peas, clay-red or black-eyed, will make it thick enough; it may be sown any time in May, upon land that water will not remain on long. Yours, J. Buxen.

Chuckatuck, Va., Feb. 8, 1843.

P. S.—I had like to have forgotten my cart-wheel composition; it is the best, black lead excepted, of anything I have ever used; it is both simple and cheap. I am now, and have been using it for some time: try it before you condemn it. It is clean wood ashes mixed with any kind of common grease, or train-oil, if you please. J. B.

Suckering Corn.—D. H. Datton, in the Southern Planter, says:

"After a trial of five years, I have satisfied myself that irreparable injury is done the corn by pulling off the suckers. I think that in consequence of the wounds inflicted on the growing plant, the crops of fodder and corn are both greatly diminished. I will cite one year's experience, 1840. My corn was planted four and a half by four feet, and two stalks allowed to remain in the hill. In July, it was not unusual to see four suckers on many stalks. I directed twenty rows through the middle of the field to be suckered; balance left with all the suckers on: at gathering time, very many of the suckers had each a full ear on them, growing from the side of the stalk, many of the parent stalks producing two large ears. The suckered produced no more than the unsuckered parent stalks: the latter furnished me an additional quantity of both grain and fodder."

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Redwater.—Bleed (says Youatt,) first, and then give a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts, and 1-2 lb. doses repeated every eight hours until the bowels are acted upon. In Hampshire they give 4 oz. bole armeniac and 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine in a pint of gruel.

Blackwater is the concluding and commonly fatal stage of redwater.

Cleansing drink.—1 oz. of bayberry powdered, 1 oz. of brimstone powdered, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of diapente. Boil these together for ten minutes; give when cold, in a gruel.

Colic.—The best remedy is 1 pint of linseed oil mixed with 1-2 oz. of laudanum.

A cordial is easily made by 1 oz. of caraway seeds, 1 oz. of aniseeds, 1-4 oz. of ginger powdered, 2 oz. of fenugreek seeds. Boil these in a pint and a half of beer for ten minutes, and administer when cold.

Diarrhea.—Give 1-2 oz. of powdered catechu, and 10 grs. of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Dysentery.—The same as for diarrhea.

Fever.—Bleed; and then if the bowels are constipated, give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts in three pints of water daily, in gruel.

Hoove or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube; as a prevention, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding upon rank grass or clover.

Mange.—1-2 lb. of black brimstone, 1-4 pint of turpentine, 1 pint of train oil. Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk fever, or Garget.—2 oz. of brimstone, 1 oz. of diapente, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of powdered nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goosegrease.

Murrain.—1-2 lb. of salts, 2 oz. of bruised coriander seed, 1 oz. of gentian powder. Give these in a little water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock. 1-2 pint of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Purge, in poisoning.—either 1 lb. of salts in a quart of water or gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

Sprains.—Embrocation: 8 oz. of sweet oil, 4 oz. spirits of hartshorn, 1-2 oz. oil of thyme.

Sting of the Adder, or Slowworm.—Apply immediately to the part strong spirits of hartshorn; for stings of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

Worms.—Bots: give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts, with 2 oz. of coriander seed bruised in a quart of water.

Yellows.—2 oz. of diapente, 2 oz. of cummin seed powdered, 2 oz. of fenugreek powdered. Boil these for ten minutes in a quart of water, and give daily in a little gruel.—*Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

Lime-water to kill Worms.—To six quarts of water add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime-water is then sprinkled upon them.—*Amer. Agricult.*

From the Michigan Farmer.

PLANTING CORN.

Mr Moore.—In compliance with your invitation to correspondents, I give my views on the subject of planting Indian corn.

I am aware of the multiplicity of opinions existing among farmers as to the manner of planting. Our population (of Michigan,) is composed of people from different States, and it is perfectly natural for them to have predilection for the practice of their nativity.

As regards the distance of the respective hills, it ought not to be less than four feet. If planted closer, it shades the ground too much, which, in this northern latitude, needs the warmth of the sun.

Some think, if they have a poor piece of land to cultivate, they must plant closer than if it was good. Now what we understand by the term *poor*, is a lack of material to combine in a crop. And the process of reasoning above alluded to, amounts to just this: if you have a given amount of corn, which you wish to use in fattening a certain number of hogs, and it proves insufficient, all you have to do is to increase the number!

About three years since, a man in this vicinity planted three acres of corn on a light sandy soil, three feet each way between the hills. Between the rows, running east and west, he planted a row of field beans. The corn grew very fast till the time came when it should ear. The result was, that there was not an ear of corn on the whole piece. The stalks and beans had so exhausted the soil that there was nothing to form the ear.

The practice of planting pumpkins in the same hill with corn, is not the best. What is gained in the pumpkin is lost in the corn. Where there is a thrifty pumpkin vine, there will be meagre ears of corn. The farmer ought to be able to discriminate in such matters.

Ridging, under some circumstances, may be practiced to good advantage—on land too wet, or that too light. The first elevates the corn above the water—the second concentrates the soil, under and around the corn. But the ground should be well plowed before ridging, and not after the manner of some by throwing up a little loose dirt, on a ridge of land as hard as a brick-bat.

ELI WOODEN.

Pulaski, Mich., May 8, 1843.

Trees.—It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr. Walsh, to plant a *platanus orientalis* (buttonwood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we now have—a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees planted by the roadside, most of our public highways would, at the end of that period, be converted into delightful avenues. The road from Strasburg to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, is an avenue of fruit trees.—*Selected.*

The Northampton Courier states that while a fugitive slave was giving in his "experience" at an abolition meeting there, one of the audience asked him if his master was a *Christian*. "No," said he, "he was a member of Congress!" This, of course, produced a roar of laughter.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1843.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CONCENTRATED MANURES ON CORN, &c.

We ask the special attention of farmers to an article on another page, from Dr. C. T. Jackson. We hope that many, *very many* of them will try the simple experiments there recommended; or if they cannot try all of the articles, they can try a part at least. Nothing more is needed than to go to an apothecary's shop and get an ounce or two of the several articles, (and the apothecary if he knows to what purpose they are to be applied, should, and probably will, sell them cheap,) then mix each of them well with two or three qts. of soil or meadow-mud—go to your cornfield, select a spot where the soil is uniform, and then taking ten hills in one row, apply your compost on the surface, spreading it round evenly so as to sprinkle the ground for 8 or 10 inches around the corn. Then on ten hills in the adjacent row, put another compost—and so on, until you have used the whole. Perhaps, if you will take the trouble, it may be well to put on one-half of it early in June, and the other half early in July. At harvest time, go to the field with a basket and the spring balances, and husk each row, and weigh the product and minute it down. There is the end of the whole matter.

This business should be attended to by hundreds;—for Dr. Jackson is one of the farmers' best, most devoted and most serviceable friends. He labors most perseveringly and skilfully to promote agricultural science. He is doing all that is possible in the laboratory, and he now comes and asks us to put to the test the results of his researches. It is our duty both to him and to the cause of agriculture, to make the trials—and this should be done by many, not one alone. A single experiment is never satisfactory.

As to the quantity to be applied, we know not how to give specific directions—but the quantity, should generally be small. If your acre of land has upon it 4000 hills, then 100 lbs. will allow you about an ounce to three hills. This is probably more than it is safe to apply in case of such articles as Dr. Jackson says must be used sparingly. We would say, take 2 oz. and apply them to 10 hills, and that will give about 60 lbs. per acre.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT.

We were invited last week to ride to Dorchester and witness the operation of a new agricultural implement. This is a combination of the roller and harrow. Expecting that instead of common harrow teeth, there are knives like the common cutters of our cast iron plows. With this tool we were highly pleased. More so than with any thing else that we have seen in the way of invention or improvement for years. We propose giving as good a description of this as we can.

Take a common field roller; then take a beam of hard wood, five or six inches square, and a few inches longer than the roller. Into this insert the knives, about six inches apart. On to the beam fix two handles, to work like plow handles. Then at the ends of your beam and on the frame of your roller, make such gearing as will let you fasten the beam to the roller, in the way in which the sleigh shafts are usually fastened to the sleigh. Let them be fastened in such position that when the handles are pressed down, the knives shall work under within four or five inches of where the roller rests upon the ground.

With such a tool as this, you cut the sods with the knives, while the roller holds them from pushing forward. You may put the knives in deep, if you have made them of good length, and will press upon the handles; and in case the teeth clog, you have only to lift the handles, and you leave the stone, or roots, or grass that have collected; especially do you clear the teeth well, if you let the handles come up suddenly and strike against the cross-bar of your roller frame.

With this tool, sward land that has just been turned with the plow, and all lumpy grounds may be thoroughly pulverized much more cheaply than with any thing else that we have seen. And while we pulverize, we may keep all the sods down in their place, and thus make the cultivation more easy, and benefit the crop. This will be especially true on all hard soils, where the teeth of the common harrow will not go down. Where grounds are very rocky, the tool will not do well—nor will any other one. But where the roller can be drawn with any comfort, the knives may be used too.

One great advantage of this combination of roller and harrow is, that wherever it shall be used it will oblige farmers to put their grounds into a much better state than is usual with them. These knives make much more effectual work in loosening the soil, than one would have supposed. Let this tool be passed twice over the ground in different directions, and the land will be very mellow.

We anticipate as an objection, the supposition that the draft of this will be very heavy. But while seeing it work in a hard soil, that had been plowed for weeks, and rained upon, so that a common harrow would have made but little impression, we judged that the two horses carried it as easy as they would have carried a heavy harrow on soil where the teeth would have settled deep. After thinking much upon the subject, we are inclined to think that the line of draft is so much more favorable, and the form and position of the knives so much better than those of the common harrow, that a team can carry this double tool with as much ease as they will carry the harrow alone.

The inventor of this combination is Mr ISAAC CLAPP, of Dorchester. He would be glad, (should farmers find his invention prove as valuable as he thinks it will be, and as we think it will be,) to receive some remuneration. But he does not think to debar others from a free use of his invention, by taking out a patent. We suggest, therefore, that those who shall avail themselves of his principle, and shall find the tool to work well, shall be as generous to him as he is to the public, and send him two, three or five dollars, as a remuneration for the good he has done. This we know will be acceptable to him. We hope he will take his CLAPP PULVERIZER, (so we christen it,) to the various cattle shows in the autumn, and that opportunity will be afforded him to put it on to the grounds that may be plowed at the plowing matches, and thus give the farmers an opportunity to see it work.

The instrument is simple, but there is some difficulty in getting the right tang to it. Mr C. has had to vary the hang of his several times, and has been at considerable expense. This, we hope, will be returned to him in premiums or in gratuities, should the instrument prove as valuable as we anticipate. For the free lands of the South and West, where they raise grain extensively, this must be even more valuable than in New England.

Cement for Glass.—Common white-lead paint applied to the broken edges, and the pieces then tied closely together. After remaining a month or two, they will be found to have firmly adhered.

THE SEASON.

The trees are a few days later in blossoming than in the average of years, but they look well. The blossom is sufficiently abundant, and the cool weather is favorable to the setting of the fruit. Warm south-west winds while trees are in blossom, by drying up the farina, interrupt the impregnation, and do more harm to the fruit than is done by the cold. Last season we had a severe frost in June, and much harm to fruit was expected, but we are not aware that any kind was injured, unless that frost was the reason why we had no cranberries in this vicinity last year. We have known several seasons when frosts were severe, while the trees were in blossom and even when the fruit was formed, but we have not had reason to suppose that the frosts did harm.

Grass is well set, but its growth is slow. This in many places last week, might have been owing to a lack of moisture. But generally the want of warmth impeded its advancement. The hay crop must turn upon the rains yet to come. Should they be seasonable and sufficiently copious to mature all the stalks that have started, the yield will be abundant.

The cold and wet of March and April, caused farmers to be late about their planting. The corn and potatoes were not put in as early as last year, by ten to fourteen days. But this is not against the prospects for an ample harvest.

THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, &c.

The first seven numbers of the American edition of this work by C. W. Johnson, have come to us from the publishers, Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia. The whole is to be comprised in 16 numbers, and sold at 25 cts. per No. Here is a large amount of agricultural information for four dollars; and the work, as far as we have examined it seems to be well worth its cost.

Tulips.—Sam'l Walker, Esq., of Roxbury, has a fine collection of more than 300 varieties of Tulips, which he has generously invited all lovers of flowers to visit during the last ten days. His tulips and his generous contribution to the pleasure of his friends deserve more praise than we have space to give this week.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 27, 1843.

From J. A. Kenrick, Newton—Peony Moutan Pankstii, P. Papaveracea, P. Tenuifolia, P. Laifolia, P. Præcox; red Tartarian Honey-suckle; white do. do.; Double Flowering Almond; *Aesculus rubicundus*, A. carnescens; M. Soulangiana; *Azalea nudiflora*, A. Pontica; *Pyrus Japonica*, &c. These were all very fine specimens of their respective tribes.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—trusses of Geraniums (good), and a Dahlia.

From Miss Sumner, Dorchester—Bouquets.

Exhibition of Tulips.—Three stands were presented for the Society's premium, by Messrs. S. Walker, S. R. Johnson, and J. L. L. F. Warren. The report of the judges was as follows:

The committee appointed to examine the Tulips exhibited for premium, having attended to that duty, award the first premium of \$4, for the best specimen, to Samuel Walker. For the second best, a premium of \$2, to Samuel R. Johnson.

JOSEPH BRECK,
C. M. HOVEY,
H. W. DUTTON, } Judges.

The weather being unpropitious, the blooms did not show to good advantage, but many fine flowers were found in all the stands. One hundred were shown by Mr Johnson, and the requisite number (30 blooms,) only by the other gentlemen.

For the Committee, H. W. DUTTON.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Remarkably fine specimens of Asparagus were exhibited by Mr John Hill, of West Cambridge.

Good specimens of Cucumbers, by Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton. J. A. KENRICK.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor, of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded northern exposure, for the week ending May 23.

May, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	22	50	76	66	E.
Tuesday,	23	55	74	64	W.
Wednesday,	24	54	62	64	N. W.
Thursday,	25	50	53	52	N. W.
Friday,	26	50	63	62	E.
Saturday,	27	50	54	42	E.
Sunday,	28	56	65	62	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 29, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen
Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep, and 1180 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected. Extra were sold for something more than our highest quotations. We quote First quality \$5.50. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5.25. Third quality, \$4.25 a 4.75. **Working Oxen.**—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—Dull sales. \$12, \$15, \$20, \$23, and \$27.

Sheep.—Sales. \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 3-4 to 4 7-8 for sows, and 5 4-5 to 5-8 for barrows. At retail, from 5 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 10 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 9 c. Flax Seed, \$1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Mary Seed, \$4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 r cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There is a much better feeling prevailing, and for good sailing Corn the market may be considered quite firm.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 53 to 50—Southern, round flow, old, 53 a 50—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 56—do. white 53 a 51—do New Orleans, 50 a 55—Barley a 00—Rye, Northern, 55 a 00—do Southern, 55 a 61—its, Southern, 30 a 31—Northern do. 00 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 to 1 52—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 30—Beans, a 23.

FLOUR. The market has been active throughout the week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$5 00 a 0 00—do. varf, \$4 75 a 0 00. free of garlic, \$4 75 a 5 00—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$4 75 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low 1 1-4 l 4 s. \$4 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 mos. \$5 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, \$4 75 a 5 00 do. City, \$0 00 a 1 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 0 00 do. Country \$0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, 55 00 a 2—do fancy brands \$0 00 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, 00 a 0 00—do New Orleans, cash \$4 62 a 5 12. Rye, 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Several parcels of Pork changed hands some advance on former quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. \$3 00 a \$5 00—Navy—\$7 50 a 5—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00—do Prime \$0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Clear 4 mn. bbl. \$12 50 a 13 00—do Clear \$11 50 a 12 00—Mess, 0 00 a 10 00—do Prime \$7 50 a 8 00—do Mess in other States, —a—do Prime do do \$0 00 a 0 00—Cargos do. 0 a 0 00—Clear do do \$0 00 a 0 00—ater, shipping, 0 a 0 00—do store, unsolicited, 7 a 8—do dry, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 1-2 a 6 3-4—do and Western, 6 a 6 1-2—Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 16—do new milk, 5 1-2 a 6 1-2.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and cts. per pound.

The market is without any change with respect to this title.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blooded do 32 a 33—do 3 1-2 do 32 a 33—do 1 1-2 do 30 a 31—do common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—do unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 11 00—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 30—No. 1 do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 10 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 00 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 7.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 100 varieties of the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per root—20 different varieties for \$5 dollars. Now is the time for planting.

ALSO,

A fine collection of DOUBLE PICOTEE and CLOVE PINKS; PEONIES; IRIS; POLYANTHUSES; COWSLIPS, &c. Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.



The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of equal quality, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in an danger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes by sending \$3 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Kilgus & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62 1-2 cts. Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE; POUDRETTE !

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$2 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Mullicaurs at \$50 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR. Oxford, Jan. 25, 1845. Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

SEED BARLEY.

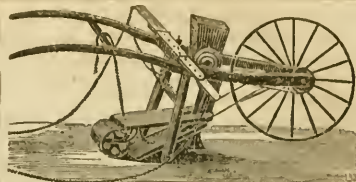
100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1-2. Boston, April 13.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Daga, Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,



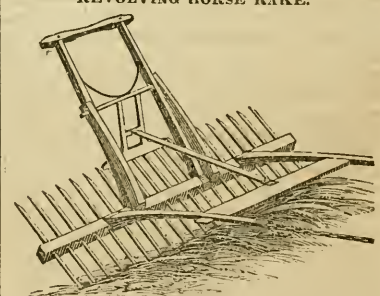
A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 24.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake out an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Filial Affection.—A Roman woman was accused of a crime before the prætor; was tried, condemned to death, and delivered over to the jailer of the prison, with orders to inflict the sentence of punishment. This man was kind in his feelings, and being unwilling to shed blood, he determined to let the woman starve to death, in preference to destroying her by violent means. He therefore confined her closely to her cell, and admitted no one to see her, except her daughter, whom he first carefully examined, to ascertain that she did not bear about her any provisions, to avert the intended punishment of her mother. At the end of a week, the jailer was surprised to find his prisoner still alive, and but little emaciated. His suspicions were roused, and he determined to watch what passed at the next interview of the mother and daughter. He did so, and what a spectacle met his eyes! He saw the daughter uncover her breast, and offering it to her parent, thus furnish the nourishment which sustained her. Overcome by the filial tenderness and devotion of the act, he immediately related it to the prætor, who reported it to the consul, but not before the people had learned it; so that the chief magistrate was soon surrounded by an immense crowd of the citizens, all imploring the pardon of the mother for the sake of the Roman daughter. This was readily granted; and a pension out of the public treasury, enabled the virtuous child to take upon herself the support of the parent, whose life she had saved. The renown of the Roman daughter has outlived the monument which the Romans erected near the prison in commemoration of her filial virtue.—*Selected.*

Benevolent Revenge.—Among the crowd which attended the levees of Frederick the Great, was an officer of great merit and bravery, but in reduced circumstances. He wanted a pension; and want made him importunate. He had several times addressed the king, who always answered him, "Wait a while with patience—at present I can do nothing for you." He did wait, and in vain. He then renewed his entreaties with so much earnestness, that Frederick became seriously annoyed, and gave orders that he should not again be admitted to the palace. For some time he heard nothing more of the officer. At last he almost forgot him. One day a satirical publication was shown to him, in which he was treated with great severity. Such things had often appeared before, and it had always been his habit to disregard them. In this instance, however, there was a point and severity in the remarks, which provoked the king, and he offered a reward of fifty louis-d'ors for the discovery of the author. The next day, the officer made his appearance at the gate of the palace, and asked to be admitted. The sentinels refused him, according to their orders. The officer persisted, alleging that it was of the utmost importance that he should see the king, and at last he succeeded in gaining admission. "What brings you here again?" asked Frederick. "The reward of fifty louis-d'ors, and not my pension," was the answer. "I am the author of the satire: imprison me, and inflict on me the penalty of the law; but send the amount of the reward to my wife and children, to save them from starvation." "You shall be sent to Spandau," said the monarch—meaning the place

where state prisoners were always confined. "Send me there, but send the reward at the same time to my family." Frederick immediately wrote and sealed a letter, which he directed the officer to take with him to the commandant of Spandau, with strict injunctions not to open it until after dinner. He then ordered a strong guard, and the officer found himself in a fair way to be confined for some time. When he arrived at Spandau, he delivered the letter as directed, and the commandant and himself sat down together to dine, the officer in a state of no very pleasant suspense as to the import of the king's letter. At last, dinner being despatched, the letter was opened, and was as follows: "The bearer of this letter is appointed commandant of the fortress of Spandau. His wife and children will be with him in a few hours, and will bring with them fifty louis-d'ors. The late commandant of Spandau will repair to Potsdam, where he will find a better place destined for him." Judge how great was the mutual surprise of both parties, at the benevolent revenge of the king upon the author of the satire. How few persons would have merged the injury in the motive which prompted it.—*Selected.*

Justice.—When Frederick, of Prussia, was building the palace of Sans Souci, he discovered that the plan which he had adopted for his gardens would be much interfered with by a mill, which he therefore determined to remove. Having sent for the owner, he asked him what sum he would take for the mill, naming at the same time its full value. The man refused to sell it. The monarch doubled and trebled the sum, and at last offered to build another mill, in a better situation, independent of the price of the old one. Still the miller refused to bargain. The mill, he said, had been the possession of his great-grandfather, and he was determined to transmit it to his children as it had descended to him. At last Frederick became provoked, and told the man that he was silly to refuse his offers of payment, as it was in his power to obtain the mill by force, without any compensation. "Not while there is a court of justice at Berlin," answered the miller, firmly; alluding to the court established by Frederick himself, for the redress of injuries. The monarch was pleased at the frank reply, because it intimated a confidence in his integrity and justice, and resolving to leave the mill untouched, he altered at once the plan of his gardens.—*Selected.*

Laughable Adventure.—A reverend clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of the snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, resolved to prevent it by shoveling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but still fearing for his safety, "My dear," said he, "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner than she had done this, than off went the snow and the person with it, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn hung the clergyman, and on the other side hung his wife. She by screaming lustily, soon attracted the attention of a traveller on the road, who delivered them from their ludicrous situation.—*Exchange pap.*

To Make Chicken Stew.—Shut the door of the hen coop, and throw in lighted fire-works.—*Punch.*



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prosser & Moore, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

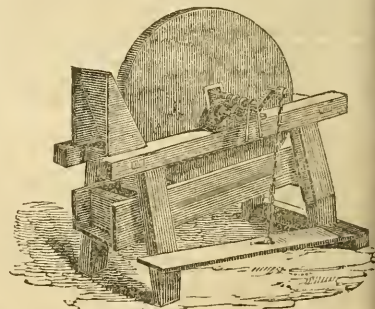
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 62 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

[XVI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1843.

[NO. 49.]

N. E. FARMER.

BLACKSMITH'S WORK.

many of our farmers have blacksmith's shops of their own, the following directions for working and making edged tools, plain and simple as they are, may be of great value to them, if carefully studied upon their smiths, who are frequently bunglers in this kind of work.—*Southern Farmer.*

Working Cast Steel.—We have recently obtained information on this subject from the most skillful and celebrated workman in the U. States, J. Hill, of Billerica, Mass. We were a little desirous to learn the difference in the management of cast steel, from that of the German.

There is something yet remaining mysterious in regard to the nature and management of this metal, which no cyclopaedia or other vehicle of information have as yet developed.

In the process of manufacturing cast steel, it is for the purpose at present to describe; but it is usually composed of refined iron and carbon in certain proportions. In the process of shaping, cutting blades and other articles, it is heated and hammered in the manner of other steel; tempered for this purpose, it is first heated to cherry red, and plunged into water till cold. It is then held over a moderate charcoal fire, the color of any part which has been filed or bright after hardening, changes to a reddish blue color.

This is the temper for cutting tools, but if a higher temper is required, it is heated over a charcoal fire till the color approaches a blue, or rather inclined to red. In either case when the metal has been brought to show these colors, it is to be heated in oil—common lamp or linseed oil—this will not affect the color.

The steel is to be rendered soft for turning or filing, it must be heated to a full red, and left to cool in a partially ignited charcoal; in this way it is made so soft as to be cut or turned into any shape as easily as copper, or even common pewter. The most curious and peculiar process is that of welding. In welding iron, a white heat is necessary, as every body knows; but not so for cast steel. When the steel is to be welded, it is neither to be heated above a full cherry red. The two parts are to be previously lashed together, and in that condition heated; they have then only to be immersed in calined borax or to have the prepared borax (borate of soda) sprinkled over the joint, and are ready to advance being hammered together.

The borax for this purpose is to be prepared by previously heating to a full red, and kept in a till it becomes a soft powder like flour. The chemical effect of the calcined borax on the metallic surfaces is, is not perfectly understood farther than that its affinity for oxygen is such as to deprive the jointed surfaces of any portion of oxygen which might prevent a ready union of the surfaces.

When small pieces of steel are to be welded, they are to be heated to the full cherry red, and immersed in the calcined borax, and then to be hammered together.

The most extraordinary point in the process is the fact, that if the steel is but a little overheated, it will immediately crack into fragments; but by a shifted process, and with the use of borax, the cracks and defects may be healed and rendered sound and solid. We have witnessed the fact, that by a judicious management, a fine tempered cutting edge of cast steel may be bent, warped and hammered, and its shape materially changed without breaking or affecting the temper.

More may be said on this subject in a future number, but we close for the present with the remark, that even Anderson & Co., the celebrated manufacturers of cast steel, are evidently unacquainted with all the merits of its peculiar properties.—*Amer. Mechanic.*

SIX REASONS FOR PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

1st. Would you leave an inheritance to your children?—plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

2d. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues?—plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit often repeated.

3d. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal?—plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home, they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to learn to steal horses.

4th. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good?—plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humility and thankfulness.

5th. Would you have your children love their home; respect their parents while living, and venerate their memory when dead; in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot, an oasis in the great wilderness of the world?—then plant an orchard.

6th. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard. And when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Do not plant crab apple trees, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest.—*Far. Month. Visitor.*

Whitewash that will not rub off.—Mix half a pail of lime and water ready to put on the wall; then take a gill of wheat flour, mix up well in a very little cold water, then pour boiling water over it till it thickens. Pour it into the whitewash while hot, and stir the whole together.—*Selected.*

LIME.

If any one doubts the paramount benefits of this article in any soil or situation, let him try half an acre, lime it well, and we think that in four or five years he will extend the application. One well-done is forever done with this great fertilizer. Who ever saw the ruins of a house where the plastering and mortar is found, but has seen the rich strong grass, at all seasons, wet and dry? What produces this? The fertility that gathers to the residence of man cannot thus last. Can it be any other than the lime in the mortar?

Lime acts more decisively upon some soils than upon others, but limestone land is ever fertile wherever found, and where it is deficient, if we add it, it will remain. It seems to act in the manures as a kind of condiment, preparing them for the appetites of the plants.

A small portion of lime or alkaline matter is found in all vegetables, grasses and trees; lime supplies this, and hence the vigorous growth wherever it is found.

It is much more advantageous to double the produce of one acre, than to work two acres for the same return. Let us try this article. If we see no marked advantage the first year, and but little the second, doubt not: for it requires time to get this material fairly under way. But when it does act, its operation is steady and durable, and annually returns the cost of the application.—*Fur. Month. Visitor.*

Bleeding at the Nose.—The following simple means for arresting epistaxis, or bleeding at the nose, may be worthy of a trial, coming as it does from a scientific quarter.—Dr. Nigrier, of Angiers. This is nothing more than closing with the opposite hand, the nostril from which the blood flows, while the arm of the same side is raised perpendicularly above the head. In every instance in which he has had recourse to this means during the past three years, Dr. Nigrier has always found that it suspended the hemorrhage.—*Foreign pap.*

Too True.—The celebrated John Randolph, on a visit to a female friend, found her surrounded with her seamstresses, making up a quantity of clothing. "What work is this you are so busy with?" he asked. "O, sir, I am preparing this clothing to send to the poor Greeks." On taking leave, at the steps of the mansion he saw some of her servants in need of the very clothing which their tender-hearted mistress was sending abroad. "Madam," he exclaimed, "the Greeks are at your door!"—*Selected.*

"John, how high as the corn got up?" "Wall, sir, that depends on the flight of the crows. 'Tis purty tall, any how, for I seed some of it go up out of sight this morning."—*Windham Co. Dem.*

To Mark Linen.—A little vinegar in which a rusty nail has remained a few days, makes a mark on linen which is not easily obliterated.

GYPSUM OR PLASTER.

Plaster, first introduced into the United States from Paris by Dr. Franklin, has effected the most important improvement in agriculture perhaps that has ever been made. Extensive districts in this and other countries, have been benefited by its introduction to an extent which, considering the comparatively small amount of the substances employed is truly astonishing. In Germany, says Lampadius, one of her own agricultural writers, "It may with certainty be stated, that by the use of gypsum, the produce of clover, and the consequent amount of live stock have been increased at least one third."

"There are, however, some tracts of country where the use of plaster has been attempted without success. But this arose from its being one of the original constituents of the soil, which derived no advantage from the addition of a new quantity. The existence of this salt naturally, in those lands upon which plaster produced little or no effect, has been proved by analysis."—Chaptal, p. 73.

Much mystery has heretofore enveloped the *modus operandi* of this manure; but before the light of science the cloud is vanishing away.—Many have supposed its efficacy to arise from the specific food which is furnished to certain plants, as to clover, for instance, which seems especially benefited by its application. But when we consider that by the application of a handful, as it were, of this manure, upon an acre of good ground, the product is increased from a few hundreds to tons of grass, it is at once apparent that, on such a supposition, the cause is wholly inadequate to the effect. It was reserved for the gifted and honored Liebig to lift the veil, and to produce a theory, not only plausible in itself, but fully sustained in all its parts by the experience of practical men.

His theory is this: that the efficacy of plaster consists in its arresting, as it rises in exhalations from the soil, or descends in rain, dew or snow from the atmosphere, the ammonia which is generated by the decay of animal matter and appropriating it to the use of the growing crop. We will permit him to present his own views, however, in a few extracts from his Organic Chemistry.

"Nitrogen exists in every part of the vegetable structure."—p. 88. "All animal," [and vegetable] "bodies, during their decay, yield the nitrogen which they contain, to the atmosphere, in the form of ammonia."—p. 72. "The evident influence of gypsum depends only upon its fixing in the soil the ammonia of the atmosphere, which would otherwise be volatilized, with the water which evaporates."—p. 75. "In order to form a conception of the effect of gypsum, it may be sufficient to remark, that 100 lbs. of burned gypsum fixes as much ammonia in the soil as 6250 lbs. of horse's urine would yield to it."—p. 88. "If a field be strewed with gypsum, and then with putrid urine, or the draining of dung hills, all the carbonic of ammonia will be converted into the sulphate, which will remain in the soil."—p. 184. "If we strew the floors of our stables, from time to time, with common gypsum, they will lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but will be retained in a condition serviceable as a manure."—p. 185. "But this is not all. When we give a plant nitrogen in considerable quantity, we enable it to attract with greater energy from the atmosphere, the carbon which is necessary for its nutrition."—138. Now

"carbon enters into the composition of all plants."—3. So that, by strewing a field with gypsum, we enable plants to supply themselves from the atmosphere, not only with nitrogen, on which their most nutritious principles depend, but also with carbon, the chief constituent of all their frame work.

This theory is confirmed by several circumstances which have long attracted the attention of the observing farmer.

1. It has been observed that plaster acts with increased efficacy when applied in connection with manures, or recently manured lands. The solution of the phenomena by our theory is easy and satisfactory. The ammonia, which would otherwise escape from the decomposing manure into the atmosphere, is seized upon by the plaster, detained in the soil, and wholly converted to the use of the growing crop.

2. It has been observed that plaster acts with greater power on soils which have been recently stirred, than on those which have lain for a long time unmoved. Solution—By stirring the soil its porosity is increased; consequently it absorbs more freely the dews that fall upon it—from which the plaster separates and hoards up in the soil the rich deposits of the atmosphere. In proof of the extent to which the atmosphere with fertilizing matters, which the rains and dews are constantly depositing upon the surface of the earth, we will here introduce the substance of a statement made to the American editor of Liebig, by Mr. E. Tufts, of Charlestown.

"Eight years since, about three quarters of an acre of land, situated on one side of a lane and on a declivity, were broken up. About the same time, the proprietor of a field on the opposite side of the lane, and above the land of Mr. T., commenced gardening on a large scale, and formed an immense bed of compost in the lane. This heap was made up of animal and vegetable matters, and from receiving constant additions is continually undergoing fermentation, and the gases and vapors emanating from it are always perceptible. Four years ago Mr. T. observed, that in some inexplicable way, his land had become so fertile as to induce him to dispense with the use of manure, he has not since used it, and is now fully persuaded that its fertility is owing to certain vapors arising from the heap and then descending on his land. None of the soluble matters of the heap are carried to Mr. T.'s field, no manure has been applied, and its fertility continue unimpaired."—Appendix to Liebig, p. 366.

3. Plaster has been observed to produce but slight effects upon old, dry and hide-bound meadows. Says Liebig, (p. 87,) "Water is absolutely necessary to effect the decomposition of gypsum, and also to assist in the absorption of the sulphate of ammonia by the plants: hence it happens that gypsum is not observable on dry fields and meadows." To which may be added, that but a small quantity of putrescent matter existing in such cases, the exhalations are inconceivable; and what is deposited from the atmosphere by dews cannot be absorbed by the soil in consequence of its compact, impenetrable surface. On old, and even dry pasture lands, the effect is much greater, there being ever present on their surface, a portion of manure to serve as a basis for its action.

4. It has been universally observed that the most striking effect of plaster is on the clover crop. Reason—"Red clover contains double the quanti-

ty of nitrogen that common hay does."—Gray, p. 158.

5. It has occurred, in the experience of different farmers, that where one part of the field is sown with plaster immediately before a thunder shower, and another directly after the same shower, the portion sown first was benefited in a far higher degree than the other. Reason—"Rain water melts at all times, contain ammonia, though not always in equal quantity. It must be greater in summer than in spring or winter, because the intervals of time between the showers are greater. The rain of a thunder shower after a long protracted drought contains the greatest quantity which is conveyed to the earth at any one time."—Liebig, p. 73.

6. Considering the beneficial effects of plaster at large, it has been observed that they depend, in general, not so much on any peculiarity in the nature, or composition of soils, as on those physical conditions which render the surface of the soil an easy medium for the transition of soluble matter: all of which must go to corroborate the theory in question.

From the views thus presented, we are led to infer—

1. That the atmosphere is an inexhaustible source of food for plants. 2. That the most available agent for securing the benefit of this food is plaster. 3. That viewed in this light the value of plaster in agriculture can hardly be over-rated. 4. Then it may be safely recommended for general use on all soils containing a portion of fermentative matters, and not so compact or warm as to prevent the process of exhalation and absorption. 5. That it should always be applied to the surface of the soil, or at least within the influence of the atmosphere. 6. That it should be sown at an early date in the season, before the period the most abundant dews and exhalations have commenced. 7. That it should always accompany manures used as a top dressing, or only slightly buried in the soil: and 8. That it should be generally employed about our barnyards, stables, and manure heaps, compost beds, &c,—not however, under the supposition that it will hasten the fermentation of the mass. "Davy has related this opinion by direct experiment, placing it beyond a doubt, that the mixture of plaster with manures, whether animal or vegetable, does not facilitate decomposition."—Chaptal, p. 74.

The proper quantity to be used when so broadcast upon the field, has been decided by experience, as also by chemical science, to be from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

WOOD ASHES.

Ashes, whether "live" or leached, considered the certainty, uniformity and power with which they act, as well as the permanency of their action upon vegetation, may well be ranked among the very best manures. The fact of this superiority over other manures is very generally understood: the reason of this superiority appears so obvious when we reflect that they are composed entirely of organised matter, reduced to the most consolidated form, and when, further, we learn from chemistry that their chief bulk consists of the vegetable material which enters most largely into the formation of grains and grasses. Yet, strange as it may be, an inconsiderable portion of this priceless article suffered to be lost to all the purposes of cultivation, being permitted to lie waste about our dwellings, and to disappear as useless rubbish.

remark, however, we find (by going to be sure at way off for it,) one very striking exception. In leached ashes, transported thither from every place in New England, and all the way from the Andes, "are bought up on L. Island at an expense of from 35 to 50 cents a bushel, and considered a profitable investment at that."—*Cult.* vol. 6, p. 2.

The most profitable use of this manure, when applied directly to crops, is probably on light silicious soils—ashes being admirably calculated not only to improve the texture of such soils, but to assist them just that kind of organic matter in which they are most liable to be deficient. They may be applied, however, with certain benefit to all soils, and that either by spreading them upon the surface of grass or grain lands, or by applying them to the hill or drills in the case of hoed crops. The practice of dropping a handful in the hill at the time of planting, has been practised by many farmers, and with excellent results. But perhaps the highest value will be found in the compost heap, since being capable of liberating a large amount of nitrogen, they will greatly promote the process of fermentation. "One bushel of ashes (weighs 5 1-2 lbs. of potash, a quantity sufficient to decompose 200 lbs. of peat earth."—*Gray's Elements*, p. 318.

SALTPETRE.

Saltpetre, as a manure, has been employed in every way of experiment, by several of our enterprising farmers, and in some instances with signal benefit to the crops to which it has been applied; its use however has been abandoned by the most judicious, as being more expensive than profitable. That a solution of this may be serviceable for making seed corn, has been established by the experience of many of our farmers. That it may also be employed effectually, to banish the canker-worm in our apple orchards, appears from an experiment made by O. M. Whipple, Esq. of Lowell—an account of which may be found in Colman's Fourth port, p. 335. Considerable quantities of this subject frequently accumulate in combination with earth, under old buildings, particularly barns and horse sheds—when available in this form, the expense of saving and applying it will always be exceeded by the profit.

COMMON SALT.

Common salt, highly recommended as a manure some, has been as much depreciated by others, and hence, when directly applied, is considered as doubtful fertilizer by almost all. The obscurity regard to its use, however, rests chiefly on the entity which ought to be employed. The result of comparative experiments made in Germany, showed that a very few pounds per acre were sufficient to produce a largely increased return of grass, while in England it has been beneficially applied within the wide limits of from 5 to 20 bushels per acre, and when used for cleaning the land in autumn of 30 bushels an acre.—*Appendix to Johnson* 5.

Employed in moderate quantities in composts, it is highly promotive of fermentation; applied liberally late in the fall, or early in the spring, is very destructive to worms and insects; used in the form of a brine for soaking seed wheat, it prevents the smut; and it otherwise acts beneficially—by insulating the absorbent vessels of plants, or imparting to them direct food: by preventing injury

from the sudden transitions of temperature, and by increasing the moisture of dry hot soils. It has a specific effect upon all plants of the cabbage and onion tribe: nothing is more beneficial to an asparagus bed; and it is suggested to those who consult their own interests by rearing the most valuable kinds of fruits, to try the experiment cautiously, of applying salt or brine in moderate quantities about the roots of their trees.—*Farm. Cab.*

Whether, however, it will be expedient for farmers to introduce this manure in general practice, even if it suits one's particular soil, is wholly to be decided by a reference to its comparative expensiveness.

SOOT.

This substance, consisting chiefly of geine, nitrogen, and the salts of lime, potash, soda, ammonia, is ranked by Dr. Dana "among the most powerful of manures in the class consisting of geine and salts." He observes: "On the principles adopted for determining the value of manures, the salts in 100 lbs. of soot are equal to one ton of cow-dung. Its nitrogen gives in a value, compared with cow-dung, as 40 to 1."—*Manual*, p. 161.

A most satisfactory experiment with this substance has been tried by the writer the present year. From two to three quarts of soot, which had been collected from the fire-place the last autumn, and lain exposed to the weather through the winter, was, some time in April, carefully incorporated with the soil about the roots of an egg plum tree, which though it had borne fruit repeatedly, had attained but a very small size, and had not, in the last seven years put out so many inches of new wood. The result has been, that, by actual measurement, it has sent forth numerous shoots the past season, from two to three feet long, and one to the length of four feet and a half.

SAND, GRAVEL AND CLAY.

Pure sand and gravel, from the obvious tendency they have to separate the particles, and thus increase the porosity of a tenacious and compact soil, may readily be supposed to possess no considerable influence in improving such lands as by retaining too much water on their surface, are rendered unpleasant and difficult of cultivation, and to a greater or less degree unfruitful. It might also be taken for granted that pure clay would be alike beneficial when employed to give solidity to such light and porous soils as are incapable of retaining manures, and exposed to suffer severely from drought.

"On sandy soils, a load of clay properly incorporated, will produce a greater, because a more lasting effect, than a load of manure. Of this the fine farm formerly owned by Judge Buel, is an example. This was originally a hungry, porous sand. To give it tenacity and proper retentiveness of moisture, Judge Buel covered his fields with clay from the Albany clay-banks, at the rate of from 20 to 30 loads per acre; and his experience convinced him that a load of such clay (it contained from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime,) was of more benefit than a load of barnyard manure. He distributed his clay as fast as drawn, upon the sward or surface, where it was decomposed by the rains and frosts, when it was pulverized by the roller, and further distributed by the harrow."—*Cultivator*, vol. 9, p. 45.

"Even sand upon clay, or clay upon sand, are beneficial applications to improve the soil; the on-

ly question being, how far the benefits will repay the expense of application. The earthy materials are to plants what the stomach is to animals—the recipient of food, and the laboratory of the main process of nutrition. The presence of clay, lime and sand, are all essential in the soil, to enable it to perform its healthful functions. Where either of these is naturally deficient, it may be artificially supplied with manifest advantage."—*Id.*

COMPOSTS.

Mr Timothy Benedict, of Pittsfield, in the fall of 1841, prepared a compost heap of swamp muck and lime, by mixing one bushel of the latter with a common load of the former, taken fresh from the bed. The last spring, he applied this to a portion of his cornfield, a shovelful to the hill, treating the remainder of the field in similar way with common stable manure. When examined by the agricultural committee in September, it appeared that the compost bed had been equally efficacious as the manure. The crop was a luxuriant one, and received the second premium of the Society.

Ashes and muck, in the proportion of 4 or 5 bushels of the former to a common load of the latter, form a very valuable compost. If the muck be in a fine powdered state, the materials may be thoroughly blended together, and applied at once to the soil. But if the muck be of a strong texture, and contain much vegetable fibre, some time will be necessary for its decomposition. Leached ashes will answer the purpose equally as well as lime, if a somewhat larger proportion be employed.

To this compost too high a valuation can hardly be attached. A series of experiments (amounting to 29 in number,) instituted the past season, by the editor of the New England Farmer, has resulted in showing it to be second in the scale of composts only to one "composted of both the dung and urine of cattle, horses, hogs and human beings, mixed with straw and muck" in a barn cellar.—See the Farmer, vol. 21, p. 157.

Finally, it may be remarked in relation to compost heaps, that the more heterogeneous their materials, the more rapid and perfect will be their decomposition; since the greater the number of affinities brought into play, the greater will be the struggle between the particles of the mass to induce their "likings and antipathies" in making election of their future (though it may be very temporary) associates. Let not the manufacturer of composts, then, be afraid of laying under contribution too many of the sources of animal, vegetable and mineral substances capable of being made to fatten his plants and to "gladden the soil."

Occasion will be taken, in concluding, simply to express the sentiment, that would the present race of cultivators of the soil but "come to the light" which science is shedding upon their profession, and in accordance with its teachings, put in full requisition the resources of fertility which every where abound around them, another generation would inherit from their hands a land of garden spots, and "shout the merry harvest home" on fields where now is only heard the sad, monotonous complaint of "hard, hard times."—*Foot's Essay on Manures, in Berkshire Farmer.*

Slow Poison.—Some opponent of stimulating drinks told an old gentleman that coffee was a poison. "It must be a very slow one," he replied, for I have been using it seventy years, and never thought it injured me.—*Tenn. Agricult.*

From the Providence Chief.

PREMIUMS OF THE RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No. 1.

I wish to direct the attention of the farming portion of your readers to the advertisement of a Cattle Show and Fair, to be holden in Pawtuxet, in September next, issued by the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, in large show bills, and published in the New England Farmer, of the 3d of May. The amount of premiums offered by the Society is large, being nearly eight hundred dollars.

The Standing Committee, I conceive, have shown a commendable sagacity in the selection of subjects for experiments and competition, and the premiums are sufficiently large in some cases to tempt the cupidity, if they do not stimulate the ambition of our farmers to greater improvement in many branches of husbandry. Under the head of "Grain, Vegetable Crops, and Agricultural Experiments," the premiums offered amount to three hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and there is not a subject indicated that is not more or less important to every farmer in the State, as will be perhaps more obvious by a slight review of some of them.

First—"For a satisfactory, and the most satisfactory statement in writing, of the expense of raising any kind of grain crop, showing the least cost per bushel. The soil and subsoil on which the crop is raised, must be named, and the cost stated as follows: Rent of land for one year; quantity, and kind of manure; plowing, harrowing, and rolling—days at; Planting and sowing—days at; harvesting—days at; tilling—days at. First premium, \$12; second do. \$8; third do. \$6."

We ask the practical farmers if they can tell the actual cost per bushel of raising any of our commonly cultivated grains, at a given rate of labor, rent or interest of land, and in seasons of mean fertility? For the want of established data of this kind, all the plans and calculations of the husbandman are involved in doubt and uncertainty. Until such, and many kindred data be fixed, with all the accuracy that the nature of the case admits of, there can be no such thing as systematic husbandry in our State. At a given price for cotton and labor, the manufacturer can determine within the fraction of a cent, the cost of every quality of cloth, and hence it depends upon the contingencies of the market solely, whether his labors are to be rewarded with profit or subject to a loss.

The farmer is equally subject to the contingencies of the market, and in addition to those of the weather, with so far as we have been able to learn, nothing but vague and unsatisfactory guesses as to the cost to himself of every cultivated crop. With these views, we conceive that he will confer no slight obligation upon the agricultural community who shall determine with rigid accuracy, the cost per bushel of raising corn, rye, oats, barley, and wheat. Let a fair average yield per acre of each crop be assumed, and all the other elements of an exact experiment are at the command of the experimenter.

It is of nearly equal consequence to determine the cost of producing other farm crops, such as potatoes, carrots, onions, ruta bagas, sugar beets, &c.

But the premiums offered by the Society are restricted to given crops, and the importance of the object, independent of the temptation of the pre-

miums, should induce competition in the settlement of a question which bears directly upon the interest of every farmer.

M.

For the N. E. Farmer.

CURCULIO IN THE PLUM.

Braintree, May 29th, 1843.

MA PUTNAM—On a visit to an eminent horticulturist in the State of New York, in June last, he remarked that he had great faith in the application of salt under the plum tree as a sure remedy for the Curculio on the fruit. He remarked that he had never succeeded with the plum till the previous year (1841,) when his yield of fruit was quite satisfactory. He then shew me his plum trees, which were free from the puncture of the insect, except one tree, which was overlooked, and which was punctured as usual. It may be as well to give his whole letter to me in answer to inquiries as to when and the quantity of salt applied—and the season, I trust, is not too far advanced for cultivators of this luscious fruit to try this experiment, as it is cheap and expeditious.

"Flushing, 4th month, 1843.

"Thy letter of the 27th ultimo, was duly received, and in reply to thy inquiries about salt for plum trees, I cannot say how small a quantity will answer, for I have always put it on so as to make the ground look white, a little further than the branches extend. The salt may be put on any time before the fruit sets. I don't think I had ten plums stung this year, except on the one where I put no salt, and on that one, there was not a plum but what was stung by the Curculio. I have the fullest confidence in it. It is necessary to observe some care, if there should be other plants under the plum trees, as the salt will destroy them."

Thine, respectfully,

I. W."

There have been a number of communications made to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, respecting the Curculio, which show the solicitude of the public to rid themselves of that pest of one of our most delicious fruits. The authors of some of them have devoted much time and labor to the subject:—one communication has been put into my hands from an esteemed friend of horticulture, from the county of Worcester, which I shall lay before the Society at our next meeting, wherein the habits of the Curculio are quite fully described. This must have been a work of time, patience and careful observation.

BENJ. V. FRENCH,

Chairman of the Committee on Fruits of the Mass. Hort. Society.

We are sorry that the above communication did not find its way to us in season for insertion last week, when Mr F. intended it should be published. But though late, it may be well to try the effect of salt around the trees, even now.—Ed. N. E. F.

Those who have the care of the young should make it an essential part of education to render every thing as cheerful as possible for them. The infant mind is intuitively susceptible of gladness, and equally abhorrent of gloom, and whatever picture is presented to it early, leaves a shade which will influence every hour of its future existence: and in fact, it is highly necessary for its after position in life, to lay up a store of bright and cheering recollections, to enable it to bear up against the disappointments which all experience—Selected.

For the New England Farmer.

SALT AS A PRESERVATIVE OF SQUASH VINES.

MA EDITOR—I noticed a communication in a paper of May 24, over the signature of "A Farmer of Middlesex," relative to the use of salt brine squash vines to prevent the depredations of bugs, which was suggested to his mind by flourishing condition in which he saw a lot of squashes at Phillips' Beach, Lynn. Now, air, know something about this lot of squashes as well as many other lots that have been raised in a neighborhood, and the great secret about the matter is not so much that the salt has an effect keep the bugs away, as that the squashes are ways planted very early, and as the late frosts spring do not do so much injury in that neighborhood as in Middlesex, the farmers get the squash up and of a good size before the bugs make the appearance; and as the leaves are tougher, the bugs do not destroy them as much as when the plants are more tender.

I notice this, sir, because I think some may rely too much on the salt to do the work which if prevented by early planting, I think must be done by hand, and thereby lose the crop of squashes. If the "Farmer of Middlesex" will visit Phillips' Beach now, he will see squashes up and already nearly beyond the reach of the depredations of the bugs.

ANOTHER FARMER OF MIDDLESEX.

May 25, 1843.

"Another Farmer of Middlesex" misapprehends the true point of inquiry in regard to the marrow squashes on Phillips' Beach last year. We ourselves saw those squashes in the latter part of August, and it was our own remarks last year, the suggested article of May 24. Now we had reference to the escape of these squashes from the yellow or striped bug, that destroys by eating the first leaves of the vine. Our own vines, and those of many other persons, escaped that enemy. Early planting and good cultivation may have acted in protection against the yellow bug. But the great harm to our vines for the last two years, has come from a more formidable and deadly enemy—from worm in the heart or pith of the root and the vine. This worm is the offspring of a fly that deposits eggs on the stalk of the vine in June, which soon hatch, and the young go into the vine and live there; and the consequence is, that the large flourishing vine of four, five or six feet in length, withers and dies. It was this enemy that the Marrow squash escaped on Phillips' Beach, and this variety (the "Marrow,") escaped that enemy no where else within the limits of our own observation. Why did it escape there? This is the question. Why did it escape—not the yellow bug—but the worm at the root? Had the salt of the sea-shore any thing to do with it? This is the point of inquiry. Let salt and brine be tried, but let it be cautiously, so not to kill the plants.—Ed. N. E. F.

Beeswax.—The neatest way, says the Farmer's Cabinet, to separate beeswax from the comb is, to tie it up in a linen or woollen cloth or bag, with a pebble or two to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water, which hang over the fire as the water heats, the wax melts and rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag.

HINTS FOR RENOVATING OLD SOILS.

Heretofore, the farmers of this country have cultivated a soil enriched for ages by the yearly addition of a fresh stratum of mould. From the first existence of vegetation upon the dry land, decayed plants, leaves, &c. have continually furnished a supply of manure, which the winds have liberally spread abroad. As the supply was annually greater than the consumption, the earth, unexhausted by its productions, increased in fertility. The thick layer of vegetable mould which covered the face of the earth, was a storehouse of food for plants, and this quantity increased by the conversion of wood into ashes, by clearing. It is not wonderful then, that for some years, newly cleared settlements should abound in produce, and require little more labor than that of plowing and reaping; for during this period the provision is wasting which for centuries had been accumulating. But the time will come, and indeed has come in many sections, where the soil has been exhausted by improper cultivation, and is now too weak of itself to make plants grow with their former luxuriance. The grand question now presents itself—"how shall the soil be renovated and brought back to its former richness and fertility?" My answer would be, in addition to manuring, to break the under crust, opening and stirring the subsoil, and partially mixing it with the upper soil, by which means it so alters and disposes the earth in which plants are rooted, that the radicals shoot more easily and more extensively through it, or in other words, it becomes a better filterer for straining and applying nourishment to their inhaling or absorbing vessels.

It is a well established fact, or axiom in agriculture, that the deeper the soil is, the more favorable will it be for the purposes of cultivation. To produce this desideratum, several plans have been adopted, either by thorough trenching with the spade, or by the use of the subsoil plow. Air and water are the chief instruments which nature makes use of to enrich the earth.

It is by close attention to passing events, that any desired object can ever be obtained. As far as experiments have been made, we find the earth liberally affording its produce, in ten-fold quantity, and the land that now supports one hundred inhabitants, may be made to give equal enjoyment to a thousand. But in this stage, a well managed farm must be carried on with more labor, expense, and more exact skill. The most profitable system of culture is that which pays the greatest per cent. on the money laid out in cultivation, while the land is greatly increasing in its productive powers, is a truth which no one will attempt to deny.

For the last four or five years, I have had my attention directed to the great benefits derived from subsoil plowing in Europe, and have felt very anxious to obtain an implement for that purpose, adapted to my soil. For three years I have been making some experiments with merely an apology for a subsoil plow, as it only penetrated about five or six inches below the bottom of the furrow made by the common plow; the share was thin and flat, and only three inches wide at its broadest part. Still, with this simple, and I might almost say, ineffectual machine, I could see a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the crop, more especially in a drought. Corn in that part of the field where the soil had been stirred deep with the apology, (for that is the name I gave it), maintained a dark healthful color, while that adjoining, that

had not been stirred with the skeleton or apology, turned yellow, had a sickly appearance, and the leaves curled. In fact, the difference was so apparent, that it was noticed by those passing by on the road, although at some distance. I tried it in my carrot and beet field with equal success. I have also used it on stiff loam and on soil inclining to sand, with decided advantage. This I was not prepared for, as I had always supposed such soil would not be benefited by it; but on examination, I found the subsoil below the reach of the common plow, very compact and nearly as hard as a beaten track on the surface.

As for myself, and from my own experience, I entertain not a doubt of the utility of deep plowing: not by turning up the under soil, but by following in the furrow made by the first plow, with a real subsoil plow, which if properly constructed, pulverizes and stirs the earth from 12 to 14 inches. Indian corn, and all tap-rooted plants, in such a mass of loosened earth, would not, I am confident, suffer much from an ordinary drought. Like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the wants of the plants. Nothing is more common in a dry season, than the rolling or curling of the leaves of corn, and that circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the severity of a drought.

There is another advantage in subsoiling. If the season is wet, it has the effect of partially draining the land, and causes the water to settle and carry with it any vitriolic or other noxious matter.

I am not aware that subsoil plowing has as yet in this country, received much attention, or been tried to any extent, but from the experiments I have made, and with a very indifferent implement, the results have been such as to warrant the belief that it will prove of very great advantage on old soils that have been long under cultivation.—*Central N. Y. Far.*

ON RAISING DUCKS.

Young ducks are very tender, and many are lost by their being exposed to water in their early age. If ducks are only allowed water enough to drink, and that under such arrangements that they cannot get into it, until they pass their tender age, say till six or eight weeks old, much better success would doubtless attend this business. Large numbers have been raised without water to swim in, and care was taken to keep them dry, and they have had no diseases, and the losses have been small, scarcely any dying, unless by accident.

We are aware that some are opposed to this practice, and will name instances in which they have allowed young ducks to run in water, and yet they have been remarkably successful, raising all that were hatched. But as some have had much the best success in raising without water, and have made experiments on an extensive scale, raising 6 or 700, their opinions are entitled to much respect, and more experiments should be made on the dry plan. Will our readers who try it, let us know the result?

Ducks should have a liberal share of animal food, of which they are very fond, and their principal object in going into water seems to be to obtain this kind of food, as they are constantly searching for it. Frogs, cut or pounded fine, are very acceptable food, and cost nothing but a little time in catching them. Some will say that it is wicked

to kill the poor harmless frogs. Do such consider it right to kill the innocent calves and lambs to gratify their own appetites, or to encourage the butcher in his work of destruction?—*Bost. Cult.*

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

Cultivators will find a great advantage in attending to every thing at the proper season. In weeding, a few days of delay beyond the proper time, will frequently increase the labor one half. When weeds first start from the ground, they are very tender, and a little stirring of the earth will readily destroy them; but if neglected, their roots soon extend in every direction, and it requires much labor to destroy them, and they often become so rank, and spread so wide that they not only shade the tender plants, and rob them of nutriment, but render it difficult to distinguish the weeds from the plants, and to eradicate the former without disturbing the latter. Therefore every one should be diligent and careful to do every thing in the proper season, especially the destroying of weeds, remembering that "a stitch in time saves nine."—*Ibid.*

KEEP YOUR CATTLE OUT OF THE HIGHWAY.

The practice of allowing cattle to run at large in the highway, is one of the greatest nuisances in existence, besides being dangerous to the lives and property of travellers. A sad accident occurred from this cause, to a citizen of this town, while he was passing through Lunenburg the other day. It is well known that cows will always cross the road when a carriage approaches them, and generally at or about the time it is to pass them. In the present case—the horse being a powerful animal, and going at good speed—the driver was unable to shun the cow, and she came in collision with the horse, which frightened him. The carriage instantly came in contact with the cow breaking the shafts, rendering the horse entirely unmanageable. A lady sprang from the carriage with a child in her arms, and escaped without injury. The gentleman soon found it necessary to leap from the carriage, and in doing which he had his leg broken. Thus the lives of three persons were put in imminent peril by the pernicious practice of allowing cows to run in the road. The horse and carriage, both valuable, were much damaged. In our opinion, the owner of the cow ought in justice, to be severely fined, and be obliged to pay all damages done to persons and property.—*Fitchburg Sent.*

Take Care of your Hens.—A correspondent of the Greenfield Gazette says:—"One of the sore evils of social life is to live by the side of a neighbor, who with a spot of ground scarcely large enough to raise a dozen cabbages, persists in keeping a troop of hens, which with the captain of the gang all billed and spurred for action, are ever ready for marauding expeditions upon the grounds and gardens of their neighbors. From morn till night the work of destruction goes on, and little does the owner seem to care, provided their crop are filled from the grounds or granaries of others. The damage that is occasioned is considerable but this is nothing in comparison to the vexation that is produced."

A severe drought prevails in some sections, Georgia—cotton and wheat discouraging.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1843.

CARE OF THE GROWING CROP—TILLAGE.

Too much labor can hardly be bestowed upon our grounds while the crops are starting in their growth. Faithful stirrings of the soil in June, are among the most important and most profitable of all the labors upon this farm during the year.

We have often heard a farmer say, that in such a year, a field of corn had but a single hoeing, and yet the crop was as good as the farm ever gave. And frequently it has happened that potatoes had a single hoeing only, and did better than those on the farm that were hoed twice and three times. From a few facts like these, an inference is made in favor of slovenly tillage. That the ground can be worked too much and too deep in July for either corn or potatoes, we have no doubt—but on the contrary, we believe that more harm than good to the crops, is done by the deep plowing and high hilling that are common in July. The stirrings of the soil, if made before the corn shows its spindle on the earliest stalks, and before the young potatoes begin to form, are of very great service.

We regard thorough, frequent and deep workings of the soil in June, as the most profitable of all the labors of the year. The time and manner of tilling the crops, have more to do with the yield than is generally supposed.

The common practice is to go with the plow or cultivator through the cornfield early in June, and then with the hoe draw a little fresh earth up around the corn. The same thing is done in the latter part of June and again in July. At the last time of hoeing, the plow goes deep in the centre between the rows, and quite a hill is made by drawing the dirt up around the stalks. This process of cultivation we do not like.

A better way is to take a small plow, at first, and plow as deep and as near to the corn as possible. This will cut many roots, we know, but the benefit of moving the soil under the hill, or almost under, while the plants are small, is more than enough to counterbalance the harm done by rending the roots while the plant is so small. If you cannot go deep enough by a single furrow to stir the soil down nearly as deep as you stirred it at the time of plowing in the spring, then go twice with the plow in the same place. If your rows are straight and your land is free from rocks and other obstructions to the plow, you should so work that the space on the row unplowed will be not more than six inches wide, and your furrow should be six inches deep.

When you have thus opened the furrows, you may immediately, or in a day or two subsequent, plow the furrows back, or you may use a cultivator or harrow to level them down. At a convenient time, you may use the hoe and just scratch the surface around the corn and remove the weeds. But the work with the hoe needs be but little. With plow, or cultivator, or harrow, go once through your corn as often as every four or five days, all through the month of June. About the 20th to the 25th of June, take the plow and run as deep as you can in the centre between the rows. These furrows may remain undisturbed for four or five days, and then leveled down with the cultivator. After this time, be very careful about disturbing the roots. Whatever is done in July, should be only a scratching of the surface. The hoe and a very light harrow may be used; but the plow and the cultivator are both too heavy for use then. Work deep, and close to the corn, at first.

Work deep afterwards in the centre between the rows; but when the corn gets to stand a foot high, only break the surface crust and keep down the weeds. The reason for our recommendation rest on the fact that the deep plowing of the ground just as the roots are ready to enter and fill it, will put the ground in a much better state to nourish and feed those roots, than if the soil is not moved after the spring plowing. But when you have once got the roots into the portion of soil that has been plowed after the corn came up, be careful not to rend those roots: the soil they are now in is in a good state, and be careful to let them work. If you put the plow or cultivator in deep in July, you rend many roots; some new ones may form, but not many then. The effect will be to hasten the ripening of the corn, but to diminish the quantity. The course we here recommend, goes upon the presumption that little if any earthing up is to be done. We cultivate corn on a perfectly flat surface—make no hill—and we like this, after years of experience, better than we do the old practice. We put no manure in the hill. But those who do, will find benefit in turning out a part of the manure with the plow, and then turning it back again.

This matter of plowing and hoeing corn, is one that ought to be studied by farmers more than it is. For the amount of the crop does not turn upon the manure alone, nor upon the natural quality of the soil—but much, very much, upon the modes of tillage. You need not fear that your labor will be lost which you bestow in stirring and pulverizing the soil up to the 20th or 25th June. You may then work much, and work deep, and all that you then and thus do, will be well paid for.

Potatoes.—We have had less experience and less success with potatoes than with corn. But a single trial of last year, gives us a persuasion that the same course of tillage that we have described above, is well suited to the potato, excepting that some hill must be made. We plowed the dirt off from the potatoes on a small experiment lot last season, running the plow very near them soon after they came up. Then we turned the dirt back, and in this way the first hoeing may be reduced to very little labor. Afterwards plow the dirt off and on again, but do not run the plow so near to the row by four or five inches the second time of working as you do the first. After that you may run the plow in the centre between the rows, as deep as you can.

LUCERNE.

We have noticed several times this season, the luxuriant growth of some lucerne mixed with grasses on a part of the grounds on which the late Hon. John Lowell experimented. We know not how long it is since the lucerne was sowed; but it is probably five years or more. The soil we cannot pretend to describe with accuracy, but it must be heavy and rather wet. It is a sort of intervalle on the banks of a small stream. The subsoil must be quite wet; and yet two weeks ago the lucerne there was double the height of any of the other grasses, and its foliage large and rich. Yes, two weeks ago last Monday, when we saw it, this lucerne was more than a foot high apparently, and had the ground been covered with that alone, there would have been at that time a good crop.

We think the lucerne has not been tried so much in this country as its luxuriance entitles it to. It has been made to do well in various places, and we have no doubt that a little experience with it, would enable us to grow it successfully on most of our farms, and that we should find it much more productive than any of our grasses or our clovers. The appearance of that on the Lowell grounds has raised the question with us, whether

the European recommendation that it be sown on a dry sandy or gravelly soil, is wise for us, with our hotter suns and dryer summers.

“THE CLAPP PULVERIZER.”

We are informed that the implement we described last week, the combination of the roller and harrow, was made by Mr Chamberlain, a blacksmith in Roxbury, near Roxbury street, and that he is willing to fit them for any one who may wish to make trial of the tool.

FROSTS.

On the mornings of Thursday and Friday of last week, June 1st and 2d, we had severe frosts in this vicinity. In many gardens, the squashes and beans were cut down, and it will be necessary to plant again. This, we suppose, is about the extent of the damage, though the cold was so great that the plowed ground was frozen so that it would crack under the feet. On Saturday morning there was a thaw.

We were somewhat amused at hearing that there had been no frost in June before for several years; for we recollected that on the morning of June 6th, last year, there was a frost nearly as severe as this of June 2d this year; and yet the season was very fruitful. If people would only take the trouble to keep a record of the seasons, and note the peculiarities of each, they might save themselves from making many erroneous assertions to which their bad memory otherwise subjects them.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 3, 1843.

Joseph S. Cabot, Esq., of Salem, presented some very fine seedling Pansies. It gave us great pleasure to examine such fine specimens of this universal favorite. “The delicacy of its texture, and the vivacity of its purple are inimitable,” says the Countess, in *le Spectacle de la Nature*. “The softest velvet, if set in competition with this flower, would appear to the eye as coarse as canvas.”

Mr W. E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, exhibited some very splendid bouquets, roses and other cut flowers.

From William Kenrick, Newton—Paeonies: Moutan Banksii, and other kinds; Fraxinella, Iris, Wistaria consanguinea, or Chinese Glycine, Purple Beech, Honey-suckles, &c. &c.

From A. Bowditch, Roxbury—Double Oleander, E. S. Sweetest, Woburn—Free-rose, (Sanguinea,) Fuchsia, gracilis, cutting of 1842.

From Jno. A. Kenrick, Nonantum Dale, Newton—Dutch Pipe, Silver Bell, Paony Moutan Banksii, P. Papaveracea, P. Tenuifolia, P. Latifolia, P. Præcox; Azaleas, Weymaring Tree, Magnolia Cordata, New Scarlet Hawthorn, red and white Tartarian Honey-suckle, Caucasian Honey-suckle, Spiræa Hypericum, &c.

Tulips and Bouquets, by Samuel Walker, Roxbury. Among the tulips there were three new varieties.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Ch'mn.

Notice.—The Committee on Flowers are requested to meet at the rooms of the Society at 11 o'clock on Saturday next, 10th inst., for the transaction of business.

Per order,

S. WALKER, Ch'mn.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From J. F. Allen—Grapes: Black Hamborg and Barsarub—the latter fine. Also, beautiful Peaches, the first shown for the season.

For the Committee,

OTIS JOHNSON.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Good specimens of Cucumbers were exhibited by Mr J. L. L. F. Warren. Also, Rhubarb, 12 stalks, which weighed 5 1-2 pounds.

JNO. A. KENRICK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rattle-snake—a remarkable story respecting its poison.—To give you an idea of the long time this poison retains its property, I shall relate a curious but well authenticated series of facts, which took place in a central district of the State of Pennsylvania, some twelve or fifteen years ago.

A farmer was so slightly bit through the boot, by a rattlesnake, as he was walking to view his ripening cornfields, that the pain felt was thought by him to have been a scratch of a thorn, not having seen or heard the reptile. Upon his return home, he felt on a sudden, violently sick at the stomach, vomited with great pain, and died within a few hours.

Twelve months after this, the eldest son, who had taken his father's boots, put them on, and went to church at some distance. On his going to bed that night, whilst drawing off his boots, he felt slightly scratched on the leg, but merely mentioned it to his wife, and rubbed the place with his hand. In a few hours afterwards, he was awakened by violent pain; complained of a general giddiness, frequently, and expired before any succor could be applied with success. The cause of his illness was also quite a mystery.

In the course of time his effects were sold, and a second brother, through filial affection, purchased the boots, and if I remember rightly, put them on about two years after. As he drew them on, he felt a scratch, and complained of it, when the widowed sister being present, recollected that the same pain had been felt by her husband on the like occasion. The youth suffered and died in the same way that his father and brother died before him.

These repeated and singular deaths being rumored in the country, a medical gentleman called on the friends of the deceased, to inquire into the particulars, and at once pronounced their deaths to have been occasioned by venom. The boots that had been the cause of complaint, were brought to him, when he cut one of them open with care, and discovered the extreme point of the fang of a rattlesnake issuing from the leather, and assured the people that this had done all the mischief. To prove this satisfactorily, he scratched with it the nose of a dog, and the dog died in a few hours, from the poisonous effects it was still able to convey. In confirmation of these facts, I am told by native Americans, that arrows dipped in rattlesnake venom, would carry death for ages after.—*Audubon's Notes on the Rattlesnake.*

French Ladies.—Our climate is noted for three eminent qualities—extreme heat and cold, and the extreme suddenness of change. If a lady has bad teeth, or a bad complexion, or a consumptive habit, she blames it conveniently on the climate; if her beauty, like a tender flower, fades before noon, it is the climate. But our climate sustains the infancy, and why not its maturity? It spares the bud, and why not the opened blossoms, or the ripened fruit? Our negroes at the south are perfect in teeth, and why not the whites? The chief preservative of beauty in any country is health, and there is no place in which this great interest is so little attended to, as in the United States. To be sensible of this, you must visit Enrope. You must see the deep bosomed maids of England, and the females upon the Place Vendome and the Rue

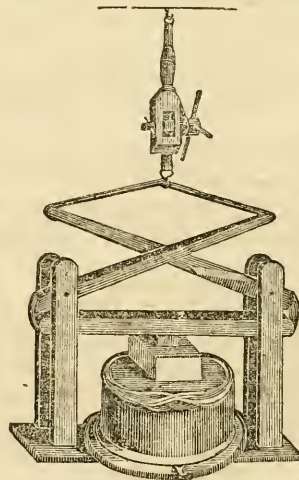
Castilione. There you will see no pinched and mean looking shoulders overlooking a sunken breast.

As for the French women, a constant attention to the quantity and quality of their food; and bathing and exercise are as regular as their meals. When children they play abroad in their gardens; they have their gymnastic exercises, their dancing, and other social amusements, to keep up a healthy temperance through life. Besides, a young lady here does not deform and injure herself by tight lacing. Fashion, usually insane, and an enemy to health, has grown sensible in this; she regards a very small waist as a defect, and points to the *Venus de Medici*, who stands out boldly in the Tuilleries, in vindication and testimony of the human shape; and now among ladies of good breeding, a waist which cannot dispense with tight lacing is thought not worth the squeezing.

When I left America, the more a woman looked like an hour-glass, the more she was pretty; and the waist most in esteem by ladies and ladies' men, was one you could span with your hands—giving its possessor a withered complexion, diseased lungs, and sickly children. If this is not reformed, alas for the republic! A French woman's beauty, such as it is, lasts her lifetime, by the care she takes of it. Her limbs are vigorous, her bosom well developed, her color healthy, her offspring robust, and she has a greater moral courage, and is a hundred times better fitted for dashing enterprises than the women of our cities.—*Letters from Paris.*

A Scotch blacksmith thus defined *metaphysics*: "When the party who listens disna ken what the party who speaks means; and when the party who speaks, disna ken what he means himself—that is metaphysics."

In marriage, prefer virtue before beauty, and the mind before wealth.



CHEESE PRESSES.

SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 61 and 62 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO. June 7, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to wuk, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, rocky, or with Mr. Howard's."

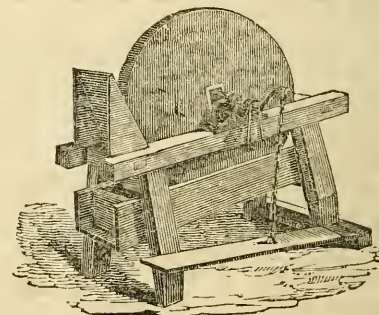
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or lead side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOS. BRECK & CO.



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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1843.

[NO. 50.]

N. E. FARMER.

OXALIC ACID—SORREL.—REPLY TO "D."

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—I commonly receive your paper the morning after its publication. No. 47, (May 24th,) came to me twenty-four hours in advance. I was sure it was not my regular number, for on opening it, I found the hand of the person who sent it, pointing to the communication of "D." on the 1st page. Though I do not feel myself called upon to reply to the request of "D.," because thus publicly made, I shall be happy, if in this instance I can throw any light upon the subject to which his paper refers, by laying before him such thoughts as have occurred to me on reading his remarks.

Mr Darling has stated in his extract from Dr. Kane, and in his own remarks, (see N. E. Far. May 17,) the well known, long received, and established chemistry of the organic acids of plants, and their transformations. To recall this to mind, I would state the main facts, as chemists understand them, relating to oxalic acid:

1st. Plants form oxalic acid. Almost every, perhaps all, plants contain this acid. The soil seldom contains traces of oxalic acid. Whenever it is there found, it has proceeded from organic decomposition; decaying plants. That plants form this acid, is evident from the fact that some lichens grown on naked granitic rocks, contain from 20 to 66 per cent. of oxalate of lime.

2d. Oxalic acid does not exist in plants free. It is always combined with a base—generally with lime or potash. In sorrel, (including in this both red and common sheep's sorrel—*oxalis* and *rumex*)—the oxalic acid exists as super oxalate of potash. Each portion of potash is combined with four portions of acid. The salt of sorrel is the salt of lemons of the shops.

3d. These bases, lime and potash, are essential to the formation of oxalic acid by plants. The plants never form bases. They are derived from the soil or air. Hence, before the oxalate-forming plant, sorrel, can grow, the bases to saturate its acid as it is formed, must freely exist in soil.

4th. Oxalic acid is composed of—carbon, two parts; oxygen, three parts. We cannot, plants probably do not, form oxalic acid by the direct union of its elements. We can, and do, for the arts, transform starch and sugar, by the aid of aquafortis, into oxalic acid. So, plants, wonderfully more exquisite in their elabouratory, transform sugar, starch and gum into oxalic acid. If we, in our imitation of nature, require the strongest acid, her delicate hand may effect a similar transformation by the aid of such weak acids as vinegar, and the organic acids found in muck and soil. There is some reason for this belief, when we call to mind the fact, that without any fermentation, sugar is easily transformed by weak vinegar into vinegar. This is a well known process. I go farther: plants transform these weak acids into oxalic acid. This is the great source of that acid. We have only to deprive, as does the plant, vinegar of its hydrogen,

and double its oxygen, to convert it into oxalic acid. This is done by the oxalate-forming plant, simply by the aid of oxygen only, as we in our process of art, change alcohol to vinegar by a current of air and the aid of a ferment. Life is this ferment in the plant. Oxygen in either case effects all the other change.

To apply these principles to the remarks of "D." It has been shown that lime and potash are essential to the existence of oxalate forming plants, as sorrel; that weak organic acids are easily transformed into oxalic acid. When, therefore, such acids dissolve, and supply easily the lime and potash to the plant, the acids being in excess, (for we have seen that the salt of sorrel is a super salt,) these oxalates will be formed. In other words, sorrel grows best where free acids and small portions of alkali exist. By applying sour muck, filled with weak organic acids and their bases, to soil, we supply it with the food of sorrel. Lime, or potash only, is not this food. Dissolve these bases by weak organic acids, form super-salts of them, and you may expect to find, yea, you do find, oxalates produced, sorrel growing.

But it is said that the common chemical doctrine of the agricultural press is wrong. What is that doctrine? *Neutralize the free acids—take the sour out of the soil, and sorrel grows not.* The doctrine is, *neutralize*. All hangs on that word. If you only *partially* neutralize, you supply the sorrel with its natural food—an acid salt. You feed it, both with its acid in excess, to be converted into oxygen, and the base with which that acid is to combine. You give the sorrel, in the same spoon, both its solid and liquid food:—these acid salts are the hasty-pudding of plants.

But is it possible that "a coat of lime two inches thick," does not neutralize the acids? Yea. Your coat of lime is here on the surface. It has been slacked there. During that process, if by air only, it has become an insoluble carbonate: it has not entered the soil. If slacked by water, then a small portion has entered the soil as lime-water. This portion has not *neutralized* the small portion of organic acid in that soil. I go farther: its excess has caused the inert vegetable matter to become acid to a greater degree than the lime can saturate. It has formed with it an acid salt. In this salt, sorrel finds its food. It pushes up through your two inches of coating. That insoluble carbonate does not affect its growth any more than sand. The small portion of lime added to, not upon, the soil, having furnished the food for which the sorrel had fastidied, that now springs up, rejoicing that the lime has caused the indifferent vegetable matter to become acid, and to act upon the potash of the soil. Perhaps in these cases, lime is substituted for potash, an isomorphous substitution.

Lay down your spent ashes, Mr Editor, in a heap. You know its alkaline power is developed slowly by the action of air upon its silicate of potash. Cart it off now, to top dress your reclaimed meadow. You have left, where your pile was, the very material to partly saturate the organic acids

of the soil—perhaps even increased them. You have formed acid salts, by whose absorption oxalate-forming plants, sorrel, will be produced. That this effect may follow an under dose of alkalies, may be understood from what has been advanced. If all the acid is *fully* neutralized, then the transformation of the neutral salt is probably not effected:—sorrel grows not. If, on the other hand, you supply the weak organic acids freely, as by sour muck, these, finding in all soils a small portion of lime and potash, the super-salts are formed, and sorrel grows. It will grow till the acids are exhausted.

I consider, then, Mr Editor, that the common opinion is well founded. I have great reverence for common opinion on such subjects. It is generally based on observation. In this case, it is supported by chemical philosophy. The doctrine of the agricultural press appears, in the present state of our knowledge, to be the true one. *Neutralize the free acids*—but do this by *soluble* alkalies in the soil, not on it.

To the last inquiry of "D." I reply, there is no better test of the presence of acid in the soil, than the growth of sorrel or oxalate-forming plants. It is often a better test than the chemist can apply. Unfortunately it is an analyst always ready for the task. Like his brother analysts, he points out the existence of evil, but leaves to others the task of remedy, which the study of his habits teaches.

With great regard, your ob't serv't,

SAM'L L. DANA.

Lowell, June 2d, 1843.

SUGAR.

No one article, perhaps, enters so largely into the use of every class in society, as sugar. We scarcely eat or drink that sugar does not form a part. Who then can doubt the importance of the recent experiments by which it appears that, acre for acre, the cornstalk will vie with if not surpass the cane. In every State in this Union, sugar may be produced, and instead of the enormous importation from abroad, we shall be enabled to produce this great article at home, thereby rewarding our own people, and making the return to our own soil. It is true that experience is still necessary, but the tact and aptitude of our people will soon acquire this, and if each farmer shall not make his own sugar, he may supply the cornstalk to some neighboring factory that will do it for him. Our Indian corn crop can be extended to almost any required extent, and the time may not be far distant when we shall become exporters of sugar. It appears from Mr Ellsworth's report, that the beet sugar is diminishing in France, and from the policy of the government there, giving place to that of the French colonies; but that the cornstalk has there already attracted notice: already the experiments made leave no doubt of the preference of the corn over the beet, and induce a strong probability that it will also surpass the cane. Corn will thrive better in our Middle and Northern States, than in the tropical regions.—*Fur. Month. Vis.*

From the Providence Chief.

PREMIUMS OF THE RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No. II.

The second premium offered by the Society, is "For a satisfactory, and the most satisfactory statement, showing the value of apples, or any kind of root, compared with Indian corn, per bushel, as food for cattle, horses, sheep, or swine—twenty dollars." The fourth premium, of fifteen dollars, is "For the most satisfactory statement of the comparative cost of keeping stock on roots and hay, or on dry fodder alone."

These subjects cover a broad field for experiment, and they are of vital interest to the New England farmer. Indian corn is here an expensive crop; at the West, it is procured with so little labor, and in such vast abundance, that the culture of root crops and apples, as food for domestic animals, is never thought of. The production of cider at the present day, is an object of trifling consequence to the farmer; and except for vinegar, it would be well if this unwholesome and unpalatable beverage should go into disuse entirely. To turn the products of cider orchards to profitable account is now a desirable object in rural economy, and within a few years, great use has been made of this hardy fruit as food for stock. Its value for this purpose is variously estimated, although the evidence greatly preponderates in its favor.

The value of all our root crops as winter food, combined with the dry food which constitutes so great a portion of their sustenance during that severe season, is admitted by every intelligent farmer, but the sustaining and fattening qualities of apples and roots can only be determined by comparative trials; and Indian corn, the nutritious properties of which are established beyond all cavil, is selected as a standard of comparison.

Here is another instance in which we need certain data; and it is to be hoped that there will be many competitors for the premiums, from whom such information may be derived, as will remove at least, some of the doubt and uncertainty in which the whole subject is now involved.

In competing for these premiums, there is one consideration which must never be lost sight of; that is the comparative advantage to the health and comfort of farm stock, when supported upon a mixed food, or upon dry fodder alone. We have no hesitation in saying, that no kind of farm stock can be kept in a perfectly healthy and thriving condition, upon dry feed, however excellent it may be. The contrast from full pasturage to the stalls, where nothing but hay is fed out, and from the stalls to the succulent spring feed, is invariably attended by symptoms which any intelligent observer must see is indicative of severe trial to the health and constitution of the animal. The ox that is kept upon an alternation of roots and hay, is ready for spring work, in thriving condition, and spirits in good tone. He is refreshed and not drenched and debilitated by an occasional bite of green herbage.

It is stated upon the authority of an experienced farmer, who used fifty horses and twenty-eight head of working oxen on his farm, "that his bullocks never tasted any other fare during the winter, except turnips and straw, with perhaps a handful of hay while the plowmen were eating their dinner, that they were never spared a day's usual work;

and that thus fed, he considered one ox as equal to the work of two on hay alone."

The cow, the most valuable of our domestic animals, when suffered to run dry, by many farmers, is kept upon the most inferior kind of provender, such as bog hay, straw, or butts, even up to the period of calving. "This, however, is highly improvident; for, although it is not necessary to keep them during that time in full flesh, yet, if allowed to fall off until they become lean, their milk will be found thin, as well as deficient, and the injury to the future stock, if the calves be reared, or the consequent inferiority of the produce of the dairy, will more than equal any saving that can be made in fodder. Milch kine, should, in fact, be at all times maintained not only in good condition, but in what may be termed, a *milky habit*; and for this purpose succulent roots should always be given liberally, along with whatever food is given them."

We want no better evidence of miserable husbandry, than feeding milch cows and young stock through our long winters, on low meadow hay alone. In the first place, it is owing to the ignorance or the idleness of the farmer, that he does not make his bog meadow, as he might, in a majority of cases, produce the best fodder in the greatest abundance, and in the second place, cows and young stock thus fed, are little better in the spring than living skeletons. We have seen within a month, some of these fleshless carcasses exposed for sale in our market—round-backed, shriveled, stunted yearlings, and forlorn, melancholy looking cows, that betokened the want of thrift and management, not less than the inhumanity of their owners.

M.

From the Albany Cultivator.

BUTTER MAKING.

We have been favored with three replies to the inquiries of "The Neighbors," on the subject of making butter, published in our last number. We annex two of them—one from a lady of Vermont, to the superior quality of whose butter we can testify, and the other from a lady of Orange county, whence comes the best butter found in the New York markets.—*Ed. Cult.*

Messrs. Editors—A request has been made through the medium of your paper, for some practical dairy-woman to give a minute description of the process of making good butter; the kind of pan, churn, ladle, &c.; but my own experience is all I shall attempt to relate, and that will not comprise information with regard to improved materials, or any great variety; for I used the old fashioned brown earthen pan, and a churn that might have been manufactured from some of the first timber ever felled in Vermont, and the only ladle used was my hands.

The process of setting and skimming the milk, removing the cream preparatory to churning, and separating the liquid from the butter after having been thoroughly churned, demand great attention. Great care should be taken to have the pans perfectly cleansed. Never having practiced making butter to any extent, in mid-summer, there are some items in my experience that would not be applicable to those who are engaged in the business for the whole year. My practice was to place the pans, after cleansing, around the fire, keeping them warm till wanted for the milk, which was strained while warm into the pan, and placed immediately

upon a shelf, where it should by no means be disturbed until the time of removing the cream, which varied from two to three days, depending upon the heat, cold, or dampness of the weather. The milk was not suffered to become acid, or at all thickened; and the cream when taken from the milk, was separated from it as entirely as possible, and churned in three or four days, and always at evening in cool weather. Cream was removed from the milk into a stone jar, and kept closely covered until a sufficient quantity for making twelve or fifteen pounds was obtained. The churn was prepared for the cream by the application of boiling water, suffered to remain in it thirty or forty minutes, when it was removed and the cream put in to stand a little time before churning, and occasionally stirred by raising the dash. It was then churned moderately at first, the rapidity of motion increasing as the cream thickened; nor was the labor suspended until the butter was collected into one mass; it was then removed to a wooden tray or bowl with the hands, pressing out all the butter-milk possible, and a little salt added, when it was removed to a cool place to remain until the following morning; then thoroughly worked, and a little salt well mixed, and again placed in the dairy for several hours, when it was again carefully worked, and if necessary, salt added, and a teaspoonful of saltpetre, with twice the quantity of white sugar pulverized, to every six pounds of butter. It was then made into small rolls, and carefully packed in a firkin. If to be kept through the summer, brine should be made to cover it.

If I have not been sufficiently definite in relating my experience in butter making, to enlighten one person, to say nothing of "The Neighbors," it may have a tendency to elicit some other person's experience which shall be decidedly beneficial, not only to "The Neighbors," but to community.

MARTHA.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—In the May No. of the Cultivator, "The Neighbors" propounded some questions as to butter making. Living, as I do, in Orange county, which ranks A. No. 1, in the manufacture of butter, I felt an anxiety to give the desired information, and for this purpose have obtained the following directions from an aged female friend, who for upwards of 40 years, has had the management of a large dairy, and has probably made and packed down 1500 firkins of the very choicest Orange Co. butter, with her own hands.

Here you have it, "*verbatim et literatim.*"

Newburgh, May 15, 1843.

T. M. NIVEN.

"One of the first requisites is perfect cleanliness in every utensil and implement used about the dairy. The butter should always be made and worked in a cool cellar. The milk-pails (wood is preferred,) should never be used for any other purpose; they should be thoroughly cleansed daily, and be well aired and dried after washing. Immediately after milking, the milk should be strained into tin pans usually holding 12 or 14 quarts—the pans of course being clean and sweet; a little cold spring water being put into each pan before the milk is put into them.

In warm summer weather, the milk should stand in the pans about 24 hours, or until it becomes thick. The milk is then thrown into the churn, filling it about half full, (always remembering the first requisite of cleanliness and sweetness,) and is permitted to stand about half an hour before the

churn is started. Care is to be taken that the churn works moderately, as too great rapidity of motion is injurious both to the flavor and color of the butter.

Dissolve one table-spoonful of saltpetre to 15 gallons of milk, and put it in before the churn is started, adding as little water as possible during the process, merely to prevent the milk frothing. As soon as the butter is formed, the churn should be stopped. A pailful of cold spring water may now be added, as it will assist the gathering of the particles of butter. The wooden butter-ladle and tray are now required; they both need scalding with boiling water, and are then kept in cold water until the moment they are needed. The butter is gathered with the ladle and put into the tray, where it is worked with the ladle for some time, until the milk is all expressed from the butter, a little cold water being used for this purpose. Too free use of water at this stage is injurious, as it tends to destroy the rich flavor of the butter.

The salt may now be added, (best Liverpool fine salt is preferred,) and as a general rule I would say one quart of salt to 15 gallons of milk, but a little experience will enable every person to judge of this for themselves; the salt should be thoroughly worked through the butter. In very warm weather, it may be necessary to let the butter stand in the tray 12 to 18 hours, in a cool, dark cellar, frequently working it over during this time, and expressing the brine until it becomes cool and solid; it is then in a situation for packing away in the tub or firkin, and should be carefully excluded from the atmosphere until used."

From the Central New York Farmer.

MILKING.

Messrs. Editors.—That a material loss is sustained by the dairyman from the manner in which the process of milking is usually performed, there is no doubt. In milk, the most valuable part is the lightest, as we see from the cream rising to the surface of the vessel; and it is reasonable to suppose that the same relative position is maintained in the udder as in the pan or pail; that is, the cream or richest part, is in the highest part of the lacteal vessels, and of course, is the last to be extracted in milking. When this operation is carelessly performed, or in other words, the cow is not milked clean, the best part is left in the udder, and lost to the dairy. It may be said, however, that what is left at one time is obtained at another, and is not therefore lost; but it must be remembered that the process of absorption is constantly going on, and that by leaving the richest part for this action of the vessels, it is irrecoverably lost; and besides, the more completely the vessels are emptied the greater the secretions will be. I do not approve of this dripping or stripping, as it is called; for the quicker a cow is milked and milked clean, the more milk she will give. All dairymen are aware of the fact that to dry a cow, nothing more is necessary than to only partly drain her udder at each successive milking—that is, unless we leave off entirely. I do not speak without knowing. We have had hired help for several seasons past, and they generally milked, and it was enough to have worn out the patience of the animal, and much more the patience of man, in waiting for them to milk their number of cows. I don't wish to be understood that all are alike, but in too many instances it is the case. The milker should

be instructed to milk as fast as his strength will allow; and the idle or slow milker I would at once discharge from this branch of the dairy. While some will milk from twelve to fourteen cows an hour, others do not—I won't say cannot—milk more than eight. I have had experience enough, although young, to know something about milking, and how quick a cow can be milked. I am confident that by attention to this point, the dairyman would find an important addition would be made to the sum total of his annual profits.

WESTERN.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

BLINDERS FOR HORSES AGAIN.

I also concur in the views contained in the former Visitor, upon the wisdom of dispensing with blinds for horses. It is also recommended by considerations of economy, as the plain bridle will answer the double purpose for harness and saddle. All horse dealers of experience know that dark stables are apt to make horses shy and take fright, and it is common to man as well as animals, to have most fear in the dark.

In Spain, where bull fights are a national diversion, these animals are always previously kept for some time, in a dark place, which renders them fierce and malicious, which they would not be to so great a degree if kept in the light.

But in this matter of blinders to horses, we have to encounter fashion and long usage; and the former, beyond all question, is the most formidable of the two. If this was an affair which was in the hands of the French milliners, and they would but set the example, we should see how quickly it would travel from metropolis to metropolis, city, town and country. Of all the monarchs of the earth, fashion holds the first and foremost rank, defying the power of despotism itself.

Like many other fashions, familiarity alone could recommend its continuance; for a bridle without blinds has the better appearance, and is also better for the preservation of the vision of the horse.

SYLVANUS.

Salt for Grub Worms.—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says, that after finding the grub worm was cutting off his corn and cabbages at a sad rate, he first applied ashes, then soot, and Scotch snuff to the hill, hoping to destroy or drive away the worm, but it was all to no purpose. Afterwards, seeing it stated that salt was very disagreeable to the grub, he applied about two table spoonfuls to each hill of corn or cabbage, placing it so as not to touch the plant. The worms left them immediately.

Another says, that by putting about "a pinch" of salt to each plant, two or three times, the worm ceased his depredations. He also mentions a neighbor who watered his cabbages daily with water from a salt pork barrel, and was not troubled; but as soon as he discontinued the practice, his plants were attacked equally with his neighbors.—*Far. Cab.*

"I say, boy, stop that ox."

"I han't got no stopple, sir."

"Well, head him, then."

"He's already headed, sir!"

"Confound your impertinence—turn him."

"He's right side out already, sir."—*Selected.*

SHEEP DESTROYERS OF CANKER WORMS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Sir.—I notice in your valuable paper, vol. xxi. page 48, that a correspondent has told you "something worth knowing" about the destruction of canker worms by enclosing sheep in an orchard. Having had some evidence of the truth of the statement, from a similar experiment, I thought best to communicate it.

Having a flock of about fifty sheep which I wished to fatten for the shambles, I put them into an orchard near the house, for the convenience of feeding them with grain, vegetables, &c., in the winter of 1841, and kept them in the same until midsummer. When the canker worms appeared in the spring, I found this orchard free from injury by them, while those of my neighbors, within a stonethrow, were stripped of their verdure and the fruit destroyed. I attributed the absence of the worms to the animal oil left on the bodies of the trees by the sheep rubbing against them. It may be, however, as your correspondent suggests, that the canker worm was kept back by the odor of the sheep, or destroyed, as you say, by the animals feeding around the trees.

Hoping that others will test this cheap, and it appears, certain mode of averting the attacks of this destructive vermin,

I am, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN ALDRICH, Gardener.

Cranston, R. I., June 6, 1843.

Vermin on Vines.—We hope our gardeners will make various trials this summer, to destroy the bugs and worms that are so officious among garden plants. Charcoal dust can be readily procured in most places, and this article is beneficial to the plants in several ways—it improves the soil by attracting nitrous substances, and it raises the temperature about the plants around which it is placed, since the rays from the sun are not reflected back as they are from light colored substances. But charcoal dust is always offensive to insects and grubs, and though it may not kill them, it will drive them away. A little may be sifted over the plants every day or two, and we incline to think that charcoal will prove to be as good an article as any that has been recommended for garden plants.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The Wheat Crop.—We regret to state that the appearance of the wheat crop in Western New York, is very unfavorable. We dislike all croaking, but we speak advisedly when we assert that the wheat crop of Western New York will not be more than half an average one.—*New Genesee Far.*

"Spare the Birds."—Were there no birds to keep in check the myriads of voracious insects which swarm around us, our country, it may well be believed, would cease to be habitable by man. We may form some idea of the value of birds, from calculating the labors of a single species. Each red-winged blackbird devours, on an average, fifty grubs a day. One pair, in four months, consume more than 12,000. If there are in New England one million pairs of these birds, then they will consume 12,000,000,000 grubs in one summer.—*Peabody's Birds of Mass.*

Papers from the South bring intelligence of the decease of Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, late President of the National Agricultural Society.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ACTION OF LIME ON THE SOIL AND CROPS.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—A friend lately called my attention to several articles which have been recently published in your paper, in which reference has been made to my reports, and my opinion was asked on the influence of lime as an amendment to acid soils. The fact of my not having seen those articles before, must be my apology to the writers for a seeming neglect of their questions. A few remarks I will now offer you on the action of lime on the soil and the crops raised upon it.

- 1st. It acts on the mineral acids and salts in the soil.
- 2d, " " on the organic matters, both acids and their salts.
- 3d, " " on the atmosphere.
- 4th, " " on the plants.

Each one of the above divisions, considered in detail, would form a long chapter, and I shall not have time now to do more than glance at the most prominent points of practical and scientific interest.

When free acids, or acid salts, exist in the soil, lime by combining with the acid, renders the soil neutral; and when carbonate of lime is brought into action, in this manner, it gives out gradually its carbonic acid.

If a soil contains alum, (sulphate of alumina and potash) or coppers, (sulphate of the prot. oxide of iron), or if it contains any decomposable sulphate, carbonate of lime will prove a most beneficial manure and amendment of that soil. For two valuable products result, viz: carbonic acid and sulphate of lime. So, also, if nitrate of ammonia exists in the soil, carbonate of lime will take the acid, and the ammonia will be liberated in its most favorable condition, that of a carbonate. Phosphoric acid also forms with lime one of the constant ingredients of all the cereal grains, grasses, and leguminous vegetables. This acid in its free state, is generally injurious to plants. It is found free in the smut of Indian corn, and it is produced in the soil by the decomposition of fish and of some animal manures, which contain it in excess, or combined with a volatile base. Phosphate of lime is an almost insoluble salt, but it appears nevertheless to be absorbed readily by living plants, as has been proved both by analysis and by synthesis; the latter experiment being well known from the action of burnt bones, which seem to possess nearly if not quite as strong an action on plants as bones containing their animal matter.

Many other mineral salts owe their fertilizing power to the fact of their containing lime as their basis; but the above examples are sufficient to illustrate the action of that substance on mineral salts and acids in soils.

A few words may now be devoted to the consideration of the action of lime on the organic matters of soils, which are known under the names of mould or humus.

These names may be regarded as generic, including a great many species of proximate elements and their salts. Their study in detail, would occupy too much room in your paper, had I the time to enter fully into the description of all the matters which have thus far been discovered in mould. It may suffice for our present purpose, to state that mould exists in a great many different states.

Sometimes it is nearly insoluble in water, or in the liquids usually formed by the decay of manures. At other times it is very soluble, both in water and in weak alkaline solutions, especially in the carbonate of ammonia. It is sometimes acid, but more frequently neutral, and when neutralized by certain matters, is almost if not wholly insoluble; while if combined with other matters, it is readily soluble in water. It is not always best to make it as soluble as possible, for there is danger (too often realized,) of its infiltrating into the subsoil with the rain water which washes it from the surface soil. By skillful management, a sufficiency is rendered soluble each year for the growth of the crop cultivated.

The following acids exist in the humus of all parts of the world:

- Crenic acid,
- Apocrenic acid,
- Humic acid, and
- Extract of humus.

Crenic acid forms two salts with lime, viz: a crenate and a sub-crenate. The former is most soluble in water, but the latter is not wholly insoluble. It is very readily dissolved by rain water, which contains a small quantity of carbonate of ammonia, and is also acted upon by all ammoniacal manures.

Apocrenic acid forms a dark brown salt with lime, which is still more insoluble in water than the crenate, but is likewise most readily decomposed by rain water and ammoniacal manures; giving up little by little its fertilizing acid in combination with another highly nitrogenized matter—ammonia.

Humic acid forms combinations with lime which are soluble in water and in ammoniacal solutions.

Extract of humus is also a compound body, and is neutral. It is highly charged with nitrogen, and is very soluble.

Crenic, apocrenic and humic acids all form insoluble compounds with the per-oxide of iron, and with manganese and with alumina. The yellow color of the subsoil is generally owing to the presence of the humate of the per-oxide of iron. The subsoil also contains a very large proportion of humate and crenate of lime, while the proportion of apocrenates of iron and of lime is much greater in the surface soil.

Now by the action of lime we may decompose these salts of iron, so as to bring out the combined acids in combination with lime, so as to render them available to plants. Thus even bog-iron ore may be made to give up its fertilizing ingredients, (the apocrenic, crenic and humic acids.)

A soil may be free from any sour taste, and may not redden the chemist's blue test paper, but it may still be in an electro negative condition; and this condition I have supposed to favor the growth of acid plants of certain kinds. So far as I have observed, this appears to be the case with respect to the growth of field sorrel. I know that it will grow under other circumstances, but not so luxuriantly or abundantly. Exceptions are said to "prove the rule"; and the cases cited by your correspondent "D." may be of this class. Perhaps all the conditions of the problem have not been noticed, and thus we have contradictory testimony. I can cite many cases directly opposite to the one he has given. The experiments of Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington; Mr Dyer, of Providence, and Mr Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., seem to have set the question of the favorable influence of limed composts at rest. Sorrel disappeared where it was

used. It is not contended that lime alone is capable of conferring fertility upon a barren sandy plain, or that it will meet every possible case. It will, however do much more than is generally known, when employed in a proper manner, by skillful hands. Its principal use with the farmer should be as a chemical agent in decomposing his composts, so as to render them fit for immediate use. I have advised the farmers generally in this primary region, so poor in calcareous matter, to mix into their composts of peat or swamp muck and barn-yard manure, which have stood one winter, a bushel of recently slacked lime to a wagon load of the compost, while digging it over in the spring, preparatory to spreading it on the soil. So far as I have heard, the result of this experiment has been universally favorable, and in all the cases where I have personally directed the operations, it has proved satisfactory. A much larger proportion of lime may be advantageously employed than what I have above mentioned, but even that small quantity produces a very good effect.

Top dressing with lime is liable to many objections, which do not present themselves when the lime is put into the compost, and thus at once neutralized. Top dressing with lime requires several years to make manifest its action, and it is not certain to act favorably, unless there is already a sufficiency of organic manures in the soil, for it to act upon.

So long as lime is attracting carbonic acid from the atmosphere, it must act unfavorably on growing plants, but when this ceases and the acids generated in the soil by the decay of vegetable matters begin to act on the carbonate of lime, then a very favorable influence is perceived, from the disengagement of carbonic acid gas, and the formation of the organic acid salts of lime.

Owing to this fact being overlooked, we have had much erroneous statistics on the use of lime as a manure, or amendment.

The action of lime on the atmosphere and on plants, is considered generally in the above remarks. Many other observations might be made on the same subject, but the above will perhaps suffice for the present. Lime enters into the composition of many of the saline ingredients of vegetables, and constitutes the basis of their ashes when they are burnt. In the state of oxalate of lime, it enters into the composition of all hard wood forest trees, existing in distinct crystals in their cells, more than a million distinct crystals of that salt having been counted in a square inch of the birch and locust by Prof. Bailey.

Oxalic acid, which takes its name from the circumstance of its having been obtained from the Oxalis acetosella, or Wood sorrel, exists in the Rumex genus, or field and garden sorrels, and also in several other genera of plants. It is composed of carbon and oxygen, in the proportions of 33.75 carbon + 66.24 oxygen. It is possible for it to have been formed from the atmosphere and from water, but I am inclined to believe that it is more probably generated by the changes made in the organic acids which the plants absorb from the soil. The reasons for this opinion cannot be given here at length, since I should occupy too much of your paper. In the sorrel, oxalic acid is combined with potash, forming a bin-oxalate, or acid salt. In forest trees it is imprisoned in the cells, in the state of insoluble oxalate of lime.

But few experiments have been made to ascertain whether it exists in the soil. Indeed, some

chemists deny the fact, but do not give us any experiments to prove it. We well know that it does occur in the soil, forming the mineral called Humblite, which consists of oxalic acid 46.14, and pot. oxide in iron 53.86. How extensively this salt exists in soils, is yet unknown, and it is also unknown how it would act on vegetation. It is probable that since it exists in all hard wood trees, at it may, by decay, form a manure, which would over fertilizing to some species of plants.

The agricultural chemist knows full well that the moment organic matters enter the rootlets of plants, they begin to undergo transformations, which end in the assimilation of the convertible matter into the peculiar substances which compose the different parts of the stem, fruit and foliage.

Plants derive their nourishment from the air, from water, and from the soil—and any one who would nit them to but one of these sources of supply, would by nature, be liable to commit grave errors of reasoning, which, however, he cannot very conveniently carry out in practice.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

C. T. JACSON.

Boston, May 30th, 1843.

P. S.—In your kind notice of my article on experiments with chemical salts, you requested the farmers to experiment on Indian corn. I hope they will do so, and communicate their results to us. They cannot fail to prove interesting.

Will you also invite them to apply a small quantity of each salt in solution, to a patch of grass land. I suppose it is not too late yet to make the experiment. Saline manures generally augment, in a very remarkable manner, the foliage of plants, and this is what we want in mowing lands.

C. T. J.

From the Albany Cultivator.

LICE ON POULTRY.

Messrs. Editors—I have seen a number of recipes in the Cultivator lately, for destroying hen lice. Any person that will try oil-cake meal, according to the direction in one of the back numbers of the Cultivator, I think will not be troubled with them. I had a hen-house last season, about 10 feet square, in which I kept 60 hens, the most of the time shut up, and the lice became so thick that I could not go into it without being almost covered with them. I took two quarts of oil meal, and sowed it with my hand, throwing it all about the house and nests, also up against the rafters and sides of the building, and I was not troubled with them afterwards. I used six quarts in the course of the summer—two quarts at each time; but I do not know but once would have answered, I saw no lice after the first time I used it, and did not clean out the house or nest in the whole summer, which should be done two or three times.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Poughkeepsie, April 13, 1843.

The Cut Worm.—The Germantown Telegraph states that Mr Isaac Newton, of Delaware county, Pa., has discovered what is considered a certain remedy for the ravages of the cut worm. He has used it several seasons, and in all cases with entire success. It is simply by mixing fine salt with water, in the proportion of one quart of salt to four quarts of plaster, and applying it to the corn when it has come up.—*Alb. Cult.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Ma Editor—"A. Dey," who appends to his signature, "President of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.," has, in your paper of 3d May, for the sole purpose of drawing the public from the true point, i. e. the value of his poudrette as a manure, attacked the writer, or supposed writer, of "*Steady Habits*," by making many assertions of which he is totally ignorant. He says "*Steady Habits*" has detailed facts which are untrue;"* that he "believes the writer is known to him," and "that he is the man of *Steady Habits*, who, under various false pretences, obtained six barrels of poudrette without paying for it," that "he (*Steady Habits*) avows that he followed the directions," and says, "*this is untrue*," and that "he has insinuated what he knows to be false, namely, that the Lodi company make use of *peat*, *coal ashes*, and a little night soil to make a barrel of poudrette." He also asserts that the writer "*Agricola*," has no interest in the Lodi Co. Mr Dey then says, that in making poudrette, the Company do not make use of *raw peat*, *turf*, or *meadow mud*, nor have they ever made use of *ashes from hard coal*, nor *coal siftings*, &c.

In 1840, Mr Dey circulated a large number of pamphlets to enlighten the public regarding the value of a farm of 400 acres, with improvements, for which he wished to get 200,000 dollars. Among other things on said farm, he says there is "a machine house to grind *peat* in." "On this farm, in detached pieces, is a peculiar kind of *peat*, of the very best quality for the purposes of the [Lodi] Co., which [the *peat*] is one of three or four articles which are used in the compound to disinfect and exterminate the gas from the night soil, and reduce it down to mother earth." Again: "If the company had to pay the price for *peat* which was paid for it last year, and in proportion to the extent it is contemplated to manufacture poudrette, it is estimated [the *peat*] would cost not less than \$5000, and from that upwards."

No man can doubt that *raw peat* (unless grinding cooks it), is liberally used in the manufacture of their poudrette. If they now have a machine for grinding and sifting *hard coal ashes*, that article may not now be as readily discovered as it was in the ten barrels sent me for poudrette.

"*Agricola*" as well as Anthony must be Solomons in chemistry. *Agricola* says the only value of manure is the thing called ammonia it contains; and that the matter left in a dung heap after the vapor has passed away is of no value.

Early in April, 1840, I enclosed to A. Dey, ten dollars, and ordered five barrels of poudrette to be sent to me immediately. He got my money, and I got from him a number of letters, and finally five barrels of his *nostrum* called poudrette, about the 25th of May. On the 20th, I applied it in the hill for Broom corn, on the 27th for Mercer potatoes, and on the 28th for Northern Dent corn—and to all according to directions in the pamphlet, except measuring it in a *pester* measure instead of a tin one or the hand. On the 28th, I drilled this stuff with parsnips and carrots in alternate rows, also with ruta baga, and used it with melons and cucumbers, without the least perceivable benefit to either crop. About this time, or perhaps earlier, I ordered five barrels more, without remitting the money, for the purpose of experimenting with it on

tobacco. These five barrels were received the 12th of June, and the principal part of this was applied to a portion of three separate pieces of tobacco, on the 13th, 18th, and 20th of June, and on a few rows of plants about the middle of July. I personally attended to all this, and placed boards with date, &c. written upon them, at every place where used. The labor was principally performed by my sons, who were all desirous to be benefited by its use, but were sadly disappointed. It must have been, that this *nostrum* sent as poudrette, was worthless as a manure, or the kinds of corn, potatoes, &c., with the use of the *pester* measure instead of a tin one, neutralized for a time the stuff, as he says in his pamphlet, *urate* or *poudrette* if mixed with other manures, will operate on those manures until they are consumed before they are beneficial to plants!!!

About this time Mr Dey was very profuse in his communications to me—sent me a lot of his pamphlets, for which I was heavily postage taxed, and by letter requested me to distribute them and obtain subscribers for his stock. I distributed a part of his pamphlets, but got no stock taken.

Finally I was appointed agent, under something of a new organization, with the offer of a heavy commission, to induce me to aid them in filling their gull trap.

I paid ten dollars for the first five barrels received; for freight and cartage, \$3 50;—for freight and cartage of the other five barrels, I paid \$3 50; for postage of pamphlets, letters, agency, &c., about \$5. All this was paid for the ten barrels of humbug *nostrum*, and lost, besides the labor.

It is well known by every intelligent agriculturist, that night soil has been advantageously used in Flanders, France, England and China as a manure for a great length of time—but that is no proof that the article sold by A. Dey as poudrette, is good for any thing as a manure.

The greatest medical quack as well as the greatest quack in poudrette making, find no difficulty in procuring names to append to whatever puff they may choose to make of their *nostrums*, even if it is an "Insect and Worm Destroyer," or a "powder poison." Believing that the public, with my experiment detailed, will be satisfied they were fairly made, and that the stuff sent me was worthless as a manure, and that I have paid dearly for the humbug, I shall leave Mr Dey to be satisfied or not with the results, for I at present will not further trouble you, your readers, your printer's "devil" or myself, regarding him or his humbogs.

HENRY WATSON.

East Windsor, May 31st, 1843.

We hope to be bored with no more communications from any quarter touching the Lodi company, its wares, or its president—certainly we shall publish no more if sent us—as the subjects are of no interest to ninety-nine in a hundred of our readers—and in saying this we mean no disrespect to those concerned in the controversy, who, for any personal knowledge of ours to the contrary, may be honorable men.

Hot it out.—A young lady was magnetized by a gentleman from this town—one of our neighbors—last week, and while in the magnetic state had a tooth—a real hard customer, too—drawn without moving a muscle. There's nothing in it—this matter of animal magnetism—all humbug—all inagination—hoot it out! So say the would-be-thought wise men of the nineteenth century.—*Nashua Tel.*

* Who before ever heard of facts untrue?

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1843.

GLIMPSSES BY THE WAY.

WORCESTER, June 9, 1843.

Yesterday we left the City of Notions, expecting to be absent from our editorial sanctum for two or three weeks. But we shall try to furnish our readers with a few things from our own pen as we move on. Railroad travelling furnishes opportunity for glimpses only at the farms and fields. On our way yesterday to this "heart of the Commonwealth," we thought the grass generally looked well. Some fields and neighborhoods showed little else than sorrel; but generally appearances and promises were good. The spring grains are backward, but look green and healthful. Winter rye, which by the way, is now a much more common crop in the eastern part of the State than it was a few years ago—this rye generally appears promising, though the crop per acre, taking all fields together, will not be large, for we noticed in almost every field that there are many spots where the rye was winter killed. These spots are the basins, often very shallow, in which water was retained while the ground was frozen. We differ from many who have noticed the killing of grain last winter, as to the particular agent of destruction. Some say that the great depth of snow caused the harm by its pressure. We do not give in to that opinion. We must dissent—because the same kind of harm, which we notice in our own grain fields this season, we are most accustomed to see after open winters. And it was the openness of last January which caused death to many spots of rye. Or, rather, it was a rain followed immediately by severe cold. Near the end of January, while there was frost in the ground, a heavy fall of rain came, which filled with water all the hollow or basin shaped spots upon the surface of the field. Intense cold followed the rain, and wherever the collected waters were not more than one, two or three inches deep, they were soon congealed, and the rye, branch and root, was encased in ice. This freezing, as similar freezings had done in years past, killed out much of our rye; and we think this was the cause generally of the death of that which has died the past winter. Not the snows of February and March, but the rain and cold of January thinned the grain fields. The rye that survived, (and the greater part of it did,) looks well.

Indian corn has hardly made its appearance to railroad travellers. It is backward. On one or two fields we could see it in rows as we were whirled along—but generally it was quite indistinct. This backwardness is not against the growth of the corn, though it does increase the danger that the corn will not ripen before the coming of autumnal frosts.

Caterpillars.—Shame to the farmers along many parts of the Worcester Railroad. The apple trees for miles and miles, are stript of every green leaf—literally every leaf—by caterpillars. We never saw worse ravages by the canker worm. Nests by dozens, and twenties, and fifties, are seen on a single tree—nakedness and desolation is on all the branches. Never before did we see such destruction permitted to go on by an enemy that can be easily subdued. If the farmers of this region lose all their fruit, and have their trees harmed for years to come by the stripping which their trees have suffered, then let them not come to us for sympathy. We shall only reprove them for neglect. They might have saved their fruit and their trees. The caterpillar may be thoroughly destroyed. It takes time and labor, we know—

but one man could, in three weeks' time, destroy every nest and all the worms in it, that has been made on any five hundred of these trees that are now leafless. Yes, three or four dollars worth of labor to each hundred trees, would have saved the whole. Where the canker worm works we can have pity for the owner of the orchard, for it is not easy to subdue this worm. But he who loses his fruit and trees by caterpillars, gets nothing but what his negligence or laziness deserves. We have no pity for him. When eight or ten miles below our present stopping place, we said, (while gazing upon the desolation,) to a Worcester gentleman, "What *locus* is this?" "I do n't know," said he: "It ain't Worcester." "We congratulate you," said we. We did it heartily; for we should be ashamed to own as fellow-townsmen farmers (?) who so shamefully leave the caterpillars to do their destructive work.

COMPOSTS.

June, on most farms, affords opportunities for preparing materials for compost. The soil by the road-side may now be taken up and formed into heaps, so that its vegetable matters shall undergo decomposition, and all its parts become fitted by mechanical reduction and probable chemical changes, to benefit the lands when they shall be applied in autumn next year. It is not the deep deposit of rich black soil alone, that is worth digging up and using; but common soil, sandy wash, clayey wash, and all such matters by the way side, may be turned to profitable use. If the road by you is much travelled, there will be a collection of rich matter by the fences which line the road. The gravel, and loam and clay are constantly being ground down by the wheels, and the feet of horses and oxen; and in dusty times, a considerable quantity of this finely pulverized matter is lodged under and near the walls. This powder is enriching. The silica and potash it contains are in a state much more favorable to the growth of plants than they are before the rolling of the wheels and the treading of beasts of burthen. This dust—this fine silica—or silicate of potash, is an important ingredient in the most of our crops;—it gives firmness to grass, to grains, and Indian corn; it abounds in potato tops, and in almost every thing that we grow upon the farm. Now in nearly all soil by the road-side, we shall find more of this than in the soil of the open field; consequently the soil from the road would be a good addition to that of the field: it will pay for working up into heaps, throwing over, and spreading out as a top-dressing upon grass lands, and for using in various composts. We do not call it rich manure, but it is worth using. The leisure days or hours of the present month, will be a good time for piling it up.

The hog-yard must now be faithfully attended to. The warm weather of June, especially if it be wet, is very favorable for the making of good composts by the swine. Let them have soil, meadow-mud, old hay, leaves, &c., in abundance, and treat them like reasonable beings, who seek a "quid pro quo" for what they do. Hide some corn under the matters which you throw into their yards, and they will soon understand that if they dig down to the corn they are entitled to the prize as a reward for their labors. Thus stimulated they will work well. If you do not get profit from them in this way, they are hardly worth keeping, at the present prices of pork.

If you have manure left now that your planting is over, you should mix it up and coat it over with soil or meadow-mud; and thus not only preserve it from throwing off its richness into the air, but neutralize the acids in your soil or muck, and fit them to enrich your land.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 10, 1843.

From the garden of the Messrs. Winslip, Brighton—two very large bouquets.

By Mr Joshua Norton, Jr., Chelsea—five very fine specimens of Peony Mountain.

Bouquets, by Messrs. Warren, Hovey, Bowditch, Sumner and Walker.

By Mr A. Bowditch—Roses—var. Multiflora, Undulata, Noisette, and Pione, Honeysuckle, var. Tartarian Snow-balls, &c.

By Mr Wm. Meller, Roxbury—32 fine seedling Geraniums; Cactus Speciosissimus; Rose, var. Princess Maria; Dahlia, var. Countess of Liverpool; Passiflora Alata, Mimulus Denhamii, and two fine bouquets.

By J. F. Trull, Dorchester—Magnolia tripetala, Paeonies and bouquets.

From the garden of Messrs. Hovey—Tritionia longiflora, Cereus Splendens, C. Jenkensoni, and three new seedlings. Also, Rosa of the following sorts: Hermine, Launette, Marjolain, Miss Sargent, Suter's Susanna Noisette elegans, Laurencia rubra, Augustin Leclerc, White Tea, Romeo, Louis Philp of Angiers, Cramoisi superieure, Roi de Cramoisi, Victoire Modeste, Triumphant.

By Mr Wm. Kenrick, Newton—Paeonies: Mount Arborea, Papaveracea; Iris Libirica, and others; Laburnum, Yellow Day Lily; Scarlet and Double White Hawthorns; Purple Beech, &c.

By Mr Jno. A. Kenrick, Newton—Double White and new Scarlet Hawthorn; Dutch Pipe; Peony Albicans, Rosa, Rubra, Tenuifolia, &c. Azaleas, 7 var. Scotch Laburnum, Magnolia tripetala and Cordata; var. white Italian, red and white Tartarian and Caucasian Honeysuckles; Peony Banksii and Papaveracea, &c.

We should not do justice to the cultivators of some of the above specimens, were we to pass them by without a brief notice. The seedling Geraniums, by Mr Meller, of Roxbury, were very fine, and remarkably well grown. Mr M. is one of the best, if not the best, geranium grower in this State.

In the stand of the Messrs. Hovey, there were some superb blooms of Roses and Cereus, that did them credit they were fine, well grown specimens, and put into stands in good order.

In the collection of Mr Wm. Kenrick, and also of Mr John A. Kenrick, of Newton, we noticed specimens: Laburnum and Hawthorn, (May bush of the English. We know of no shrubs more beautiful and deserving cultivation.

"A bush of May flowers with the bees about them—Ah, sure no tasteful nook would be without them; And let a lush laburnum o'ersweep them, And let long grass grow round the roots, to keep them Moist, cool, and green."

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Ch'mn.

NOTICE.—The premiums for the best display of Paeonies, will be awarded on Saturday, June 24th.

Per order,

S. WALKER.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The table of the rooms was finely decorated today with superior specimens of fruits, viz:

From J. C. Howard, Woodland Grove, Roxbury—dishes Grapes—Black Hamburg, finely colored and rich blood; White Chasselas, very large berries; Miller Burgundy, very superior specimens.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—Royal George Peaches (clington). They were uncommonly beautiful specimens. Black Hamburg grape, large and beautiful; Basaraba grape, very fine.

John A. Kenrick, Newton—Coggswell Apples, 1842, in fine order, and upon trial by the committee found to be of fair flavor and of much perfume.

For the Committee,

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

The finest Rhubarb ever exhibited in the Hall, was brought by the Messrs. Hovey—of the variety known as *Myatt's Victoria*—12 stalks of which weighed 10 lbs. within an ounce.

Cucumbers, by Mr J. L. L. F. Warren.

JNO. A. KENRICK.

☞ Soak your Ruta Baga seed in tanner's oil.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store
Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston
May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCENTRICITIES OF A MADMAN.

Mr —, a lawyer in Vermont, doing a good business, at once became insane, and took it into his head to abandon the practice of law, and engage in basket-making. He was at first a very awkward hand at this employment, but by dint of perseverance, he soon became very skillful, and could weave a basket as well as he had formerly woven an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for that of chair bottoming.

The material used in this business was bark, which is stripped from the trees in summer, when it peels most easily. Having come home one day covered from head to foot with mud, he was asked where he had been, that he had got so thoroughly bedaubed. He answered, that he had been in a neighboring swamp after elm bark, of which he exhibited a strip about forty feet long.

"Do you remark this?" said he triumphantly.

"Yes; but how does this account for your being so muddy? It is n't usual to find mud on the top of a tree."

"No, but you may sometimes find it at the bottom, though. I'll tell you how I found it. I cut the bark near the root of the tree, and then stripped it upwards, expecting it would come to an end and break off, and run itself out after a while. But it hung on like a suit in chancery—and I stripped, and stripped, until it run up forty feet, and as strong as ever. Thinks I to myself, there is no use in pursuing the thing any farther, and so I'll enter a *nolle prosequi*. But not to lose the benefit of what I had done—that was the point to be decided. I wished at least to save costs. But pshaw! I forgot—I'm not a lawyer now. Well, as I was saying, I looked at the subject to see how I could secure the bark. It was too strong for me to break off. At any rate, thought I, there's more ways than one to skin a cat: if I cannot break off this bark, I can climb up by it. No sooner thought than done. I seized hold of the strip, and placing my feet against the trunk of the tree, ran up hand over hand. By this method of climbing, you will perceive that my back must have been downward, and nearly in a horizontal position,—my feet being braced against the tree, and my head standing from it in an angle of nearly ninety degrees. Having arrived at the proper height, I was then in a quandary how to get my knife out of my pocket, and how to get it open when it was out. If I let go with one hand, I was fearful the other would not hold me. However, says I, it's neck or nothing. I'll try the experiment at any rate—so I gripped powerfully with my left hand, while I took out my knife with my right, and opening it with my teeth, whipped off the bark as clean as the law would dock an entail. And what do you think was the result?"

"Why, you came down flat on your back, of course."

"Right, gentlemen of the jury—a very correct verdict indeed. I came down flat in the mud. Never was a client laid flatter on his back than I, and never was one so completely bedaubed with filth and mud. But, thanks to the yielding nature of the soil, I saved my bones, and only brought away the mischief on my coat. I gained my cause too—which is more than I can say of all my undertakings."

The company laughed heartily at the ex-lawyer's account of his exploit, while the latter, hanging his coat up in the sun, said that the mud, like the old woman's grease, would rub off when it was dry.

He continued awhile longer to follow his occupation of chair bottoming, when suddenly becoming sane again, he resumed the practice of law, and has, ever since, preferred laying his opponents on their backs, in a legal way, to being laid on his own in so ludicrous a manner as that above related.—*N. Y. Trans.*

The Spirit of Liberty.—Soon after the close of the long French war in Europe, a boy was standing on one of the bridges that cross the Thames at London, with a number of small birds in a cage for sale. A sailor, who was passing, observed the little prisoners fluttering about the cage, peeping through the wires, and manifesting their eager desire to regain their liberty. He stood for some time looking at the birds, apparently lost in thought. At length, addressing the boy, he said—

"How much do you ask for your birds?"

"Sixpence apiece, sir, was the reply.

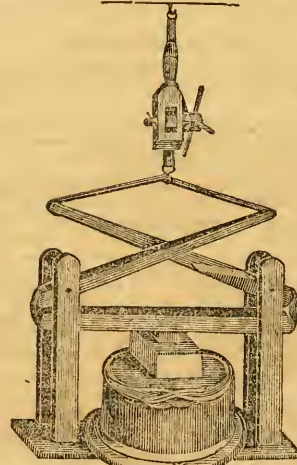
"I do n't ask how much apiece," said the sailor, "but how much for the lot: I want to buy the whole."

The boy began his calculations, and finally offered them for six shillings and sixpence.

"There's your money," said the sailor, and opening the cage door, he let all the birds fly away.

The boy, looking quite astonished, exclaimed, "What did you do that for, sir? You have lost all your birds."

"I'll tell you, boy. I was shut up three years in a French prison, as a prisoner-of-war—I know how precious liberty is, and I am resolved never to see any thing deprived of it that I can make free."—*Selected.*



CHEESE PRESSES.

SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO. June 7, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely and turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving ground in the best possible manner. The length of 1 mould board has been very much increased, so that 1 Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Plough we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rough, begin with Mr. Howard's."

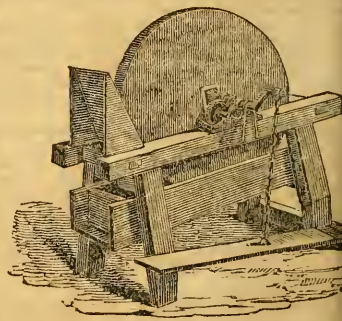
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-two and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the sh or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed with having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$22 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Shop, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

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Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and when used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XXI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1843.

[NO. 51.]

N. E. FARMER.

THE PEACH TREE.

From Mr Downing's new Catalogue, we select the following "Remarks," which he has attached to his list of peaches. They should receive the attention of every grower of this delicious fruit.—*b. Cult.*

"Of late years, owing to the appearance of two diseases in our orchards, the Peach has become comparatively short-lived and unproductive. These diseases are yet scarcely at all understood by the majority of cultivators. We therefore offer the following suggestions, with the knowledge, that if appreciated and carried into practice, this fruit will found as healthy, fine and productive in our orchards now, as at any previous period.

I. The *Yellows* is the greatest malady of the peach. It affects the whole tree, and the seedlings reared from it are also more or less diseased in the same manner.

I. The *Yellows* is a contagious disease, spreading from tree to tree gradually, and it may be propagated by grafting or budding from the infected specimens.

II. This malady may be infallibly known by the following characteristics: a decidedly yellow color in the whole of the leaves of the tree; red and slender branches growing here and there, and with small, half-starved, narrow leaves, one third or one half the usual size; and mottled, ill fruit of inferior quality ripening before the proper season.

V. A single tree with this disease will, by its contagious influence, gradually destroy a whole tract of healthy trees. No pruning or mode of treatment, hitherto discovered, will restore to a peach tree a tree thoroughly diseased with the *Yellows*.

It is absolutely necessary to destroy all trees affected with the *Yellows*, in order to insure a sound condition in young plantation yet healthy. In small orchards, where there are diseased trees contiguous to the healthy, the neighbors must be prevailed upon to enter the plan: in farms and larger places, it will generally be sufficient to destroy all victims of the disease on the premises, as the disease spreads rapidly. In trees received from nurseries, they frequently are found an infected subject, and should be at once rooted up, and its place supplied by a healthy tree. It is much better to destroy a single tree, though young, at once, than by allowing it to stand, in the vain hope of its recovery, to spread disease among all in its neighborhood.

We direct our attention to this matter, we find in almost every neighborhood, a number of sickly and diseased trees, which, although useless, are allowed still to occupy the ground. Frequently an old and favorite tree, now *lean* and *jaundiced*, occupies, year after year, a corner in the garden, more from the recollection of the fruit it once bore, than from any present value. We desire healthy and thriving peach trees, all

these diseased specimens, old or young, must be entirely exterminated. While these are allowed to stand in any garden disseminating a contagious disease on every side, it is idle to hope for healthy and long-lived trees.

The second enemy to this tree is the *Peach worm* or *borer*. This insect (*Egeria ciliatella*) deposits its eggs in the soft part of the trunk, just at the surface of the ground. These, on becoming borers or grubs, perforate and consume the bark, and in time girdle and destroy the tree. To maintain an orchard in good health, so far as regards this insect, it is only necessary, every spring, to remove the earth for three or four inches at the base of the tree, and to cut out and destroy with the knife every one of the borers. Their presence is generally indicated by gum just below the surface of the ground, and a little practice will enable a man to go over an orchard of an acre in a day.

The productiveness and longevity of the peach tree, will be greatly promoted by shortening or pruning the extremities of the branches of bearing trees, from one to two feet in July, every year. This will keep the tree full of bearing buds and healthy wood."

From the Albany Cultivator.

"VALUABLE COWS," AND TOUGH STORIES.

Messrs. Editors—"There was a clergyman 'down east,' who had among his parishioners a young man who was more remarkable for plainness of speech than courtesy, and who sometimes got himself into difficulty by calling things by their right names. To prevent this, the minister one day hinted to him, that when a man asserted what he believed to be false, it was impolitic to tell him he lied, but that dissent might be expressed by a *w-h-e-u-g-h!* or whistle, proportioned in intensity to the enormity of the offence. The clergyman was one of those who explain as the result of natural causes, all the miracles recorded in the bible. The very next sabbath, his text related to the loaves and fishes that fed the multitude in the wilderness. The loaves, he contended, were not ordinary loaves, but of the size of Mount Tom, (referring to a well known conical hill in the vicinity.) At this point of the discourse, the clergyman and the audience were electrified by a whistle so shrill and prolonged that many sprung to their feet. "What!" said the clergyman, addressing the offender, "you disbelieve me, do you?" "Oh, no," was the prompt reply; "I was only thinking what an oven it must have been that them loaves were baked in!"

Now I sometimes read the papers, and I am so easy of faith, that I am able to swallow nearly everything I find in print; but now and then I meet with something that will not go down, no way I can fix it. In the N. G. Farmer, for May, I met with the following stumper, copied from the Conn. Farmer's Gazette:

"Valuable Cows.—Mr Samuel Baldwin, of Washington, Conn., made, between March 4th and December 8th, 1842, from two cows, besides supporting a family of two persons, four hundred and thirty-nine pounds of butter, and twelve hundred and fifty-four pounds of cheese."

I rubbed my eyes and read it over again, to see there was no mistake. Two hundred and nineteen and a half pounds of butter to a cow! said I to myself: well, that might possibly be, though the best dairies in the country rarely average one hundred and eighty pounds to a cow; and when Deacon Green's old red made in the whole year 200 lbs. it was thought most marvellous. But in addition to this, here was six hundred and twenty-seven lbs. of cheese to each cow—more than was ever before made from any cow in this country, when the whole cream, butter and milk, and all went in—and full double the yield of ordinary dairies! But my good genius whispered that it was not best to whistle yet, and suggested that the cheese might be *white oak* cheese—that is, cheese made from milk from which all the oily matter has been skillfully extracted, and that in this way all the butter and all the cheese might be separately obtained. The answer to this was, that in all the butter and cheese making I had ever seen, there would be butter-milk and whey, a little at least, and here was scarcely any provision for either. Thus you see that like many other folks, the more I studied the worse off I was; and finally, after every effort to go it, and even pinning back its ears and growning it, *a la Crockett*, an unable to swallow the "critter." Still the fault may be in my faith, and not in the story; if so, let the good old land of steady habits have the glory of possessing two cows, "unrivalled and unequalled." So says one who boasts of being A CONNECTICUT BOY.

To Destroy Slugs among Wheat.—Collect a number of lean ducks; keep them all day without food, and turn them into the fields towards evening; each duck would devour the slugs much faster than a man could collect them, and then get fat for market.—Nashville Agricult.

It has been remarked before the American Institute, that "the revival of Agriculture commenced in Flanders, about seven hundred years ago. There the soil was little better than white barren sand—now its increase is said to be twice as great as that in England. The grand maxim on which the Flemish farmer acts, is, without manure, no corn—without cattle, no manure—and without root crops, no cattle."—*lb.*

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says: "I have at various times tried several expedients to destroy caterpillars, and among other things turpentine, sulphur, &c., but have invariably failed, until I discovered that the spirits of hartshorn, applied by means of a sponge attached to the end of a pole, and thrust into the midst of the web, caused instantaneous death to all living matter it touched."

Judge Taylor of Alabama, recently sent the following communication to the editor of the *Mobile Advertiser*. It is of an interesting character. Mr. Laogdon, the editor in introducing it to his readers says, that every fact stated can be corroborated by hundreds of the most veracious citizens. But we presume that the statement will not be doubted—as facts of a more extraordinary character, well attested, illustrating the sagacity of the horse, have, from time to time, been laid before the public.—And the cow, too, has not been backward in vindicating her claims to the exercise of reason. Not long ago, a “well authenticated” tale was told, of a cow, which, being thirsty, and no water in the trough, took the pump-handle between her horns, worked it with astonishing dexterity and success—inasmuch, that she filled the trough and quenched her thirst!—*Pos. Mer. Jour.*

CAN A HORSE REASON?

C. C. LANGDON—My purpose is not to discuss the question at the head of this article, but to submit some facts for the speculation of those who may be curious in such matters. As you are aware, I own a horse called *John*, that for several years has not only amused, but astonished the public, by his various feats of intelligence and sagacity.

Every body knows *John*, and if he is seen, as he often is, in a buggy, and no one in it, walking, trotting or galloping through the most crowded streets, threading his way among carriages and drays, no citizen offers to stop him, but if a stranger attempts it, he only excites a laugh, and is asked how long he has been in the city. I have witnessed some amusing scenes of this kind at the expense of some one's *good intentions*.

It is proper, I should state, that for the last seven years, with the exception of the past and present winters, I have resided about two and a half miles from the city. I generally come to town every day about eleven or twelve o'clock. I frequently drive to town and back without touching the rein. If I come down St. Francis street, he is certain to stop at the Waverley, without any thing being said to him, and as soon as I get out, he will start in a trot or gallop, and stop at the Corinthian. If I come down Dauphin street, he will go directly to the Post Office, where he will stop until I get out, when he will wheel across the street and remain there in his *opinion*, a reasonable time;—if he wants water, he will go to a pump, and from one to another, until he finds a friend to pump it for him, when he will return.

John is also a general favorite. The “*Freedom*” of the city, was long since presented to him in a buggy! He is therefore, not confined to any particular street, but goes where he likes, in pursuit of me or his own amusement. He will sometimes go to Walter street, and then to Commerce, where, with excellent *taste* and judgment, he will sample bales of hay on the side-walk; but unlike the cotton samplers, he was never known to fill a bag and carry it off on his back. He not only knows me from others, but can distinguish my voice from all others, as may be easily proved. Hundreds of persons may pass him daily without attracting from him any particular notice. If I come toward him when his head is turned from me, and happen to be talking at the time, although from his tight cheek rain the motion may be difficult and painful, he will turn his head round, resting it against his side, with his eye, which then

exhibits a peculiar tremulous motion, fixed on me until I pass. If he then desires to go home, he will raise his head, point his ears, and start after me, stepping loftily and keeping me in view. Although a spirited animal, nothing “frightens him from his propriety:” in fact, he “dares do all that may become a”—horse. It is a fact quite notorious, that he will go about the city in pursuit of me; it is equally so that experiments have been made to induce him to leave me, by turning him up the street leading to the country, but after turning a block or two he would invariably come back. There are many instances of gentlemen having driven him to their residences in different parts of the city, and turned him loose to come back, and I am informed that some bets have been pocketed on such performances. I had a standing bet for some years, that I would send him to the market or the post office, or any house or point that might be designated, and that he would return safely with the buggy. No one doubted he would do it.

But a few months since, I sent him from my house across the country to the spring hill road, and up that road a distance of a mile, to the house of a friend, although he had not been there for more than a year. I have often sent him on errands of a similar character. I have only to go with him and show him a place, and he never forgets it. He is perfectly under command of my voice. I speak to him as I would to a servant, and that he understands many things I say to him, is proved by the fact that he obeys me. In harness or out of it, he follows me about like a dog. He stands in no fear of me, and has no cause, for although I may sometimes scold him, I have never struck him, as I believe, in the seven years and a half I have owned him. He therefore does nothing from fear, but every thing from kindness.

It is getting quite late—two or three o'clock—I must have gone up the street. He turns up Royal street; and stopping a short time at the Literary Depot and several other places, he goes to the Waverley. There is no use in going further in this direction, for he knows I seldom go above that point. He becomes uneasy; turns back and goes down the street as far as the Court House. He turns again, much excited; his ears thrown back, his neck arched, his nostrils flattened, and starts into a fast trot. As he passes the Mansion House, he is in a round gallop, wildly throwing his head from one side of the street to the other. If he sees me he will stop, or come to me. I get into the carriage, and without saying a word to him, or touching the rein, he takes up the first street leading to our house. Here is a narrow lane leading to the gate, and to make a clean turn through it, it is necessary to keep to the right, near the fence. *John* knows it, and stops at the proper point; I get out, open the gate and pass through. He wheels short round, describing a quarter circle, and sees all is right before him—the gate is narrow, there being but five or six inches to spare between the wheel and the post. *John* knows it, and in more than five hundred times passing through that gate, he has not touched the post more than three or four times; but when he happens to do so, he will immediately back, sheer off of his own accord, and pass through—never failing in his second attempt. There are many instances of having locked his wheels with other carriages, when endeavoring to get a good shade, and disengaging himself in a similar manner, and which have been noticed by General T. D. W. and others. But for the oddity of

it I certainly should not use either rein or bridle. In going to the city, or back, but especially at night, I would trust him sooner than a professed watchman. Not the slightest injury has ever occurred to the carriage by any fault of his.

But he has also a mode of communicating his wishes and wants, by signs, looks and actions, which is as perfectly comprehensible by me, as if expressed in the plainest language spoken by man. He not only *uses* language to express his ideas, emotions, &c., but he has clearly *intended* that language himself, as I think I shall prove. A portion of the year, the stable being left open for that purpose, *John* is allowed to come to the house and kitchen when he likes. About twelve o'clock one light night, I heard a heavy knocking at the kitchen door. The knocking continued so loud, that I got up and went to the window, when I found that it was *John* creating the disturbance. His hind feet were on the ground and his fore feet on the upper step. Lifting his foot, he would strike the point of his hoof against the door ten or fifteen times, repeating it every few minutes. From many other feats of his sagacity, I was well convinced of his object. I called up the servant and charged him with neglecting to feed the horse, but he stoutly denied the charge. It is certain I did not believe him. But the same thing happened several times afterwards, and I had as often called up the servant, who still asserted the horse had been fed. One day I happened to hear the old negro talking to the servant in the kitchen, laughing heartily, and repeating, “*John* won't lie, and master knows it.” A laugh. “He believes *John* and won't believe me.” Another laugh. “I won't tell any more lies about feeding *John*. It's no use.” They all laugh; and I laugh. When he wants water he goes to the well, and knock against the curb or the water tub in the same manner.

Of late years, the servant gets up at the earliest knocking, for he knows that no sleep is to be had on the premises until *John*'s demands are complied with. I often direct that he should not be fed in the morning, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt some other mode of communicating his wishes. After exhausting his patience in his usual efforts, he would come to the house and walk by the door, stepping short and quick, and wheeling abruptly round. After practising in this manner for some time, he would give one of the queerest squeals I ever heard, as much resembling the yell of a Choctaw, as any thing else, although he can, if he likes, squeal in *English*. In November last, Mr. H. of C—, who was at my house, desired to witness some of *John*'s performances. After performing several feats I have related, and we had gone into the house, the house servant came to me and said *John* would not let her go to the kitchen.

We went out on the gallery, and saw that *John* had planted his heels directly opposite to the kitchen door, looking very savagely. I ordered the girl to drive him away, which she attempted to do with a stick. But no, *John* would not move an inch. With his head near the ground, his ears backed, stamping violently and shaking his head, he hid defiance. All this I knew was merely for effect. I knew he would not injured the least of living things. I then told the girl to go to the well and draw him water. As soon as she started in that direction, he threw off his theatrical character and followed her, looking pleased and highly gratified at the success of his ingenious experiment. I will relate one feat of a different charac-

ter. A year or two ago, when I came to the city one morning, I left John at a shop in Church street to be shod, requesting the smith after he had done so, to put the horse in the buggy and let him go; a practice I have pursued at that and other shops for several years. An hour or two after, I was standing on the side-walk opposite to the Mansion House, when I saw John coming down Government street, and then up Royal, in a fast trot, stopping within a few feet of me. He soon commenced stamping violently with his fore foot, which continued for a moment or two. The West Ward omnibus was standing some thirty feet in front of him. Walking up to it, he put his foot on the upper step, and commenced biting it. After relieving himself of the fly, (as I supposed it was) he backed the buggy to his old position. Although John knew, and had his reason why he went to the omnibus, yet it is proper the learned public should be informed that as his check rein would not allow his head to be brought down to his foot, he went to the omnibus to bring up his foot to his head. Mr. P. then and now of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were amused spectators of this performance.

I have thus related a few only of a great number of similar facts, to show that the theory that all the parts of the brute proceed from mere instinct ought not to receive absolute belief; that it is not a theory which precludes all doubt. If the proper definition of *instinct* be a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of the consideration of the end to which the action tends, these various acts are only be the result of mere chance, or accident! Indoubtedly instinct may in some cases be common both to man and brute. Both may act instinctively to preserve life. But if you place a variety of fishes before a man, he will select that which is most agreeable to his taste. No one would doubt that this art would be the result of reason—but put several parcels of food of different qualities before a horse, and he will do the same thing with equal taste, from the same motive; yet metaphysicians tell us this art is mere instinct. An elephant may drink from instinct as well as man. In travelling over a desert, man supplies himself with water. The elephant after satisfying his thirst fills his trunk. In both the motive is the same—to provide supply, not for present, but for future use; thus extending thought beyond the reality of the present, to light up a vision in the void of a future. A man or a horse may walk instinctively, without object or motive operating on either at the time; or place them in an enclosure with a narrow opening, and each will determine with equal judgment whether it is sufficiently large to enable him to pass without injury.

If I have stated a few facts which may tend to throw some light on an abstract subject which of late has elicited some attention, in the mean-time I shall have redeemed a promise made to many friends, at their solicitation, to give some account of the arts, doings and character of my horse John. He is a northern horse, finely formed, and without blemish; and although in his twelfth year, he is as all the playfulness and elasticity of a colt.

H. W. TAYLOR.

Mobile, Ala. April 4, 1843.

Wheat struck with the rust, or mildewed, should be cut at once, no matter how green in appearance, as this is the only chance of saving any thing from it.—*Amer. Agricult.*

From the Providence Chief.

PREMIUMS OF THE RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No. III.

The sixth premium offered by the Society, is for reclaiming bogs, requiring a statement of the process, and expense, with the increased value of the land, \$15.

In a former article we ventured the assertion that a vast majority of low meadows and bogs might be made productive of the best kind of hay in great abundance.—We may add, that every peat bog or swamp that is *capable of being drained*, may be converted into the richest meadows or tillage land. We speak advisedly upon this subject, and from what we have seen in repeated instances, we are sure that the most valuable portions of many farms in Rhode Island, from the want of proper industry, enterprise or knowledge, are now, not merely entirely unproductive, but are often the source of the most malignant and fatal diseases. Thorough draining, the removal of the brush wood, root and branch, and the application of some stimulating manure, are all the necessary preparation for a hoed crop or even immediate seeding to grass. We protest against spreading sand upon such low meadow or swamp lands; it is never necessary and always expensive. Upon this subject, we refer with pleasure to Mr. Pinney's letter, published in Dr. Jackson's Report upon Rhode Island. Having witnessed the results of his skill in reclaiming such waste places from the dominion of water and worthless herbage, and converting them into fields and meadows of extraordinary and almost exhaustless fertility, we can recommend the directions of that distinguished farmer as worthy implicit observance by all who may compete for the Society's premium.

The eighth premium, of Ten Dollars, is "For the best comparative statement on turning in green crops and manure on a tract of land not less than one acre."

This is one of those controverted subjects in agricultural practice, in reference to which there have been no satisfactory experiments in our State, that have come to our knowledge. Whilst this practice constitutes a principal feature in the system of cultivation pursued in certain parts of our country, it is strongly condemned, in others, as being wasteful and inefficient. We have seen no comparative trials, like those contemplated by the Society in offering this premium. It is an object of no little importance, as there are extensive tracts of land in our State, that seem to us, condemned to everlasting sterility, unless some more practicable means than have yet been devised, can be employed to impart fertility to them.

The extensive use of swamp muck and peat in composts or the turning in of green crops as manure must form the basis of an improving system of cultivation upon nearly all that portion of the State indicated by yellow on Dr. Jackson's Geological map.

We say of an *improving* system of cultivation, for nine-tenths of the farms where light, sandy soils prevail, have not improved an iota in productiveness within the memory of man. If the sterility which characterises such farms be not natural, or inherent, they seem to have been reduced to that condition at an early period, and to have been transmitted from generation to generation in an unaltered state of barrenness and infertility. We

know, from the successful treatment of such soils, by several enlightened and enterprising farmers, that they are capable of a permanent improvement, and a remunerating return for the labor and expense bestowed upon them; but it is very questionable if the expense which these men have incurred, would be advisable or justifiable upon farms that cannot, from their distance, command a ready market for garden vegetables and milk.

The proprietors of farms so situated, if they have any wish to raise more than from ten to fifteen bushels of Indian corn, or eight to fourteen bushels of rye, and half a ton of hay per acre, and to witness a constant improvement in the condition of the soil, may rest assured, that it can only be done by incorporating with the soil more of the materials which sustain vegetation. Decayed vegetable matter from swamps and peat bogs, composted with stable manure and liberally applied, will do this; but where these resources are not at command, will the turning in of green crops effect this desirable object? This is the principal question to be settled, and, as we understand, the main object in offering the premium.

M.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLE.

Mr Editor—Having been a reader of the New Genesee Farmer for a number of years, and noticed therein many pieces on the destruction of the Canada thistle, and thinking the subject is not wholly exhausted, I lend my note. I am the more induced to make this communication, (and perhaps there is nothing new in it,) as I understand some persons are about the country, imposing upon the farmers by selling rights for killing the Canada thistle by cutting them on certain days of the year; which, in my opinion, is against all principles of natural philosophy; for, in my humble judgment, to kill the thistle by cutting, it must be cut in a certain state of vegetation; and who does not know that in different years there is as much as from ten to fifteen days' variation in vegetation arriving at the same point of perfection.

My farm was badly infested with the Canada thistle when I came on to it, and I was alarmed for the consequences; but I have learned to manage them to good account. My course of treatment is this: I seed my land down thickly, so as to create a thick, smooth and unbroken sward; remove every obstacle that may have a tendency to break the sward or impede the scythe, and make the land sufficiently rich (if it is not already) to bear a heavy crop of grass. The better way is not to feed the land thus prepared for killing the thistle, at all in the spring; and when the top blossoms of the thistle begin to open, cut thistles and grass all together, and put them up for fodder. If there should appear to be no grass among the thistles, I put them up the same, for, if left on the ground, they break the sward and prevent the killing of the thistle. Cattle or sheep will eat the thistle cut and put up thus, all except the large stalk, as readily as they will the best hay. The way I manage to cut them in proper time is, I commence mowing as soon as the top blossom makes its appearance, and mow paths from one spot to another, until all are collected and put up.

By observing the above rule, the thistle will disappear, so that within three years time, there will scarcely be a thistle left to tell where they grew.

GAUIS STEBBINS.

From the American Agriculturist.

REMEDIES AGAINST THE TURNIP FLY.

As the cultivation of the different kinds of turnip is becoming somewhat extensive in the United States, and wherever adapted to soil and economical feeding, is a valuable crop, a few hints for their protection against enemies may be useful. The principal danger to the turnip plant is immediately after it appears above the surface of the ground. There are a variety of insects that feed upon and destroy it during the first few weeks of its existence; but its most considerable enemy is a small black bug, that seizes upon the tender cotyledons the moment they make their appearance. Where the enemy is not in sufficient force to consume all the young leaflets as they appear, the plant will make a gradual, though slow progress; and when so far advanced as to be able to put forth its larger and more fibrous leaves, it will generally reach maturity. But it must be remembered that any diminution of its leaves, especially in its early existence, is prejudicial to its growth. The leaves are to plants what the lungs are to animals, and in nearly all cases they superadd, in no small degree, the functions of the stomach also; for in addition to throwing off a portion of the surplus moisture, oxygen, &c., taken in by the roots, they absorb carbon largely from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, which becomes fixed in the vegetable as a large proportion of its matured substance. Of course the early leaves of all plants should be protected with the utmost care.

For the protection of the turnip, I have found no more efficacious means than soaking the seed in the most offensive tanner's oil for two or three days previous to sowing. This saturates the seed with the repulsive taste and odor, and as the germ which first appears above ground, is furnished exclusively from the seed, the cotyledons, which are most exposed to the insect, are charged with a flavor every way adapted to their protection from its ravages. In addition to this great advantage, the oil is one of the most nutritious substances for the support of the young plant, and helps it forward with a rapid growth, by which it sooner gets beyond the reach of danger.

Phosphoric acid, in the proportion of 1 part of acid to 2 of water, forms a steep or soak which gives wonderful acceleration to the growth of plants; soak in this 20 to 50 hours.

After soaking, the seed can be prepared for sowing, by mixing with plaster, ashes, or air-slacked lime, so intimately mixed, as to obviate any inconvenience from adhesiveness of the seeds.

If the insect is found to pursue the plants afterward, they may be sprinkled with the stale liquid from a tanner's lime pit. This is most conveniently done with a common watering-pot. If a tannery is not accessible to the farmer, he may easily prepare any desirable quantity of liquid, equally valuable, by collecting stale urine and the strongest drainings from the dung heap, in large hog-heads, or what is better, in permanent cisterns, which should have a place in every farm-yard, adding lime in proportion to the quantity of liquid. The addition of putrid flesh, fish, &c. will add to its efficacy. A weak brine, diluted sulphuric or nitric acids (oil of vitriol and aquafortis,) may be sprinkled over the plants with success. Unleached ashes, lime, plaster, and soot, sown broadcast over the plants after a rain, or while the dew is on, are sometimes effectual remedies. In addition to

the value of the above applications for killing the insect, they are all directly beneficial in promoting the growth of the plants, to the full value of the cost of the material and labor.

Folding sheep on the grounds where turnips are to be sown, is an excellent preparation. New land, when it can be had, is admirably adapted for a turnip crop, as it is free from insects, and possesses an abundance of the alkalies, which are every way suited to the rapid growth of the turnip. Burning the rubbish on the land required for this crop, is a good precaution, as thereby a portion of the eggs and insects are destroyed. Deep plowing will exterminate all that are placed so far beneath the surface as to be unable to reach it again. The use of long manure, or sowing on a stubble field, are objectionable, as they harbor and protect the insects.

Where enemies are numerous, 3 or 4 pounds of seed should be sown in drills, and twice as much more broadcast, which affords more food for the fly, and there may possibly be sufficient left for a crop, after supplying the foragers with all they want; the excess, if any, may be thinned with the cultivator and hoe. But in all cases the soil should be in good condition, and be prepared with some rich, stimulating manure, such as night-soil or other concentrated aliment, by which the plant will be enabled to push itself rapidly beyond the reach of marauders. Alternating turnips with potatoes, sugar beet, and other crops in no way related to this family of plants, (the cruciferae,) is useful, by cutting off the supply of food to its enemies, by which it is starved out or compelled to shift its quarters for subsistence.

The frequent use of the cultivator and hoe is beneficial in disturbing and destroying the insects, besides materially assisting the growth of the plant. All family weeds, colewort, water-cresses, hedge-mustard, and the like, which afford food to the common enemy, should be carefully exterminated; and such other kindred vegetables, as cabbages, cauliflowers, mustard, table and horse-radish, &c., should be cultivated remote from the turnip field, so as to afford no rendezvous for their perpetuation.

R. L. A.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is a plant known in almost every part of the world. It has been supposed to have been first known in Europe after the time of the Crusades. It is well adapted to light and sandy soils. It begins flowering in July (in England,) and is generally fit to mow about the beginning of October. If put together, says Mr. Main, a little green or damp, it does not much signify, for although ever so mouldy, the grain is never damaged, and the more mouldy it is, the earlier it can be thrashed. It is the easiest of all barn work for the thrasher.

It must be sown when there is no longer any danger to be apprehended from the frosts; for so tender is this vegetable at its first appearance, as to be unable at an earlier period, to withstand the vernal cold.

It is an excellent food for poultry; pigs thrive upon and are fond of it; it is commonly given to them mixed with potatoes; and when bruised, it is said, to three of oats. Cows when fed with it, yield a large increase of milk. Sheep, when fed upon this plant when in blossom, stagger and tumble

about as if drunk. It is sometimes made into hay, which is nutritive, but tedious to make, and should be consumed before winter. It is often grown on poor, exhausted soils, and plowed in when in bloom. In this way it increases very materially the fertility of the soil, and it is a mode often practiced in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, (Eng.) and in Scotland. Mr. Ballings has given an account of his experiments with it upon a clay loam recently limed; from the result of which he warns his brother farmers that it is "needless to attempt to grow it upon damp soils, or to expect full crops upon lands exhausted by over cropping."

In reaping buckwheat, many farmers prefer pulling it, as less likely to shed the seed. The morning, or late in the evening, should be chosen for this purpose, when the dew is upon the plant.

M. Vaquelin found 100 parts of its straw to contain 29.5 of carbonate of potash, 3.6 of sulphate of potash, 17.5 carbonate of lime, 13.5 carbonate of magnesia, 16.2 of silica, 10.5 earth of alum, and 9 of water.

Buckwheat is extensively cultivated in the United States, the species usually sown being the *Polygonum fagopyrum* of botanists. The grain affords a favorite article of food. It is generally thought to be a severe crop upon land, and for this reason is seldom sown on highly improved ground. Rough and hilly districts are considered peculiarly favorable to the culture of buckwheat, which is admirably adapted to subdue new or wild lands.

Buckwheat comes to maturity so quickly, that it is usual to sow it upon the same ground from which wheat or other grain crops have been taken. It flourishes best in a mellow, dry, loose, sandy soil, but even on the poorest land, so that it be not moist, it will produce a tolerable crop in from three to four months after sowing. When intended for seed, it is best to put in the crop early enough to allow the grain to become perfectly matured before frost. In the State of New York, buckwheat is frequently sown in August, along with winter wheat, affording a ripe crop in the fall, without injury to the wheat, which grows along with and succeeds it. When sown broadcast, the usual manner, a bushel of buckwheat is generally put upon the acre. Half the quantity is said to answer when put in with a proper drill machine. When harvested, it is usual to mow it with the scythe, and allow it to remain some time before it is taken from the field.

One of the purposes to which buckwheat has been applied, and for which it appears, from the rapidity and exuberance of its growth, peculiarly adapted, is the plowing down the crop to add fertility to the land. This can be done when the soil is too far exhausted to produce clover for a similar purpose. "We cannot," says the editor of the *Theatre of Agriculture*, "too much recommend after our old and constant practice, the employment of this precious plant as a manure. It is certainly the most economical and convenient the farmer can employ. A small quantity of seed, costing a mere trifle, sows a large surface, and gives a great crop. When in flower, first roll, and then plow it in, and it is soon converted into manure." This crop is recommended by Mr. Taylor, in the *Maine Farmer*, as an effectual destroyer of that frequent pest of the field, called *couch-grass*, *quick-grass*, &c. For this purpose it must be sown as early in the season as frost will permit, and as soon as it gets into flower, rolled down and turned under with the plow, and the same crop again sown.—*Far. Encyclo-*

BOTS.

In farriery, a kind of worms very troublesome to horses. Bots are the larvæ or maggots of a species of gad-fly, which deposits its eggs on the legs, mane, or those parts of the horse that the animal is apt to lick. The egg is immediately hatched by the warmth and moisture of the tongue, and the little worm conveyed into the mouth, whence it crawls down the œsophagus into the stomach. It adheres to the cuticular coat of the stomach by means of little hooks, with which its mouth is furnished; and there it remains from the summer of one year to the spring of the next, nourished by the mucus of the stomach, or the food which it contains. Then having attained its full size as a maggot, it loosens its hold, and is carried along the intestines with the other contents of the stomach, and evacuated with the feces. Before it drops, it generally clings for a while to the verge of the anus, and tickles and teases the horse to a very great degree. Except they exist in most unusual numbers, bots do neither good nor harm during their residence in the stomach of the horse. It is the habitation which nature has assigned to them; and the safety of so noble an animal as the horse would not have been compromised for the sake of a maggot and a fly. The best advice that can be given, therefore, is to let them alone, or at most to be content with picking them off when they appear under the tail. There are two good reasons for this. The first is, that there is not any medicine that will expel them; the strongest and even the most dangerous purgative is insufficient. The second reason is, that if the bots are let alone, they will, in due time, come all away without our help or meddling. Green food, however, expels them readily as does common salt in the proportion of two to four ounces to a quart of water. The most simple and efficient remedy is a quart of milk, mixed well with a quarter of a pound of honey or brown sugar, given fasting. This is much better than aloes.—*Farmers' Encyclop.*

THE MILLET CROP.

Farmers who are deficient in grass land, or anticipate any scarcity of fodder, should remember the distress of the past winter, and sow a few acres of millet. This is a very certain crop, and particularly valuable on account of the lateness of the time for sowing, and the very short period it occupies the ground. It should be sown from the 13th to the 30th of June, in the same manner as oats, on good soil, well ploughed and harrowed. From half a bushel to three pecks of seed is requisite for an acre, when fodder is the chief object. It can be procured at the seed-stores for about \$1 50 per bushel. The crop should be cut as soon as the seed begins to turn yellow, which will be about the end of August or early in September. Cure it the same as any other hay, and horses and cattle will eat it as freely as timothy or clover. The product is generally about three tons of fodder to the acre; and, if thrashed, about twenty bushels of seed.—*New Genesee Far.*

For the Skin.—One of the best cosmetics ever used for softening and giving elasticity and smoothness to the skin, is *corn meal*. A table-spoonful rubbed on the hands and face while washing will be sufficient to impart the most delightful softness to the skin.—*Amer. Far.*

REMEDY FOR HOLLOW HORN.

A correspondent of the Eaton County Gazette gives the following as an invariable cure for the Hollow-horn. As this disease is quite prevalent among cattle at this season of the year, the remedy may be useful to many of our readers.

Take a large table-spoonful of black pepper, fine; an equal quantity of salt, and mix with about half a pint of sharp vinegar. Bore the horns on the under side, and after the matter contained in the horns has discharged itself, plug the holes, and bore again near the top of the horns, and pour in the composition through a quill inserted in the cork of the bottle containing it.

A year ago, (says the writer,) I had an ox so badly afflicted with the hollow-horn, that when I poured the preparation above mentioned into his horns, it found a passage through his head and ran out of his nose upon the ground. I repeated this application two or three times a day, until the holes of the horns were grown over inside, so that by inserting any thing sharp, it was followed by fresh blood. This treatment, (together with a plenty of soot and salt given to the animal to excite and regulate the appetite,) I believe will almost invariably effect a permanent cure. Try it.—*Selected.*

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet says, positively, that the gapes in chickens, which cause so many to die, are occasioned by worms in the wind-pipe; and that if the poultener is pleased to take a feather, strip the sides all off except a small tuft at the end, dip this in spirits of turpentine, catch the chicken, open its mouth and just touch this turpentine to the mouth of the wind-pipe, which may easily be seen at the top of the tongue and near its roots, the worms will almost instantly die, and the chicken as instantly recover. He says there is no danger to the chicken from this course.—*N. E. Plover.*

We believe with the writer of the above, that it is worms which occasion the gapes, and think that the application of the spirits of turpentine would prove effectual; but we deem it proper to add the remedy which we have always found effectual. Whenever we found our chickens laboring under the disease, we gave them each a teaspoonful of a strong solution of assafoetida, which invariably cured the disease, and as we supposed, by dislodging the worm, which we took it for granted, was the cause of the disease.—*Amer. Far.*

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

Many persons finding that timber cut in the spring is not durable, have been careful to cut at a season as far from that as possible, and acting on this principle, the fall or first of the winter has been fixed upon as a good time for this purpose. But so far as experiments have been made, they generally show that June is the best time for cutting timber, provided the bark be taken off, and this can be done conveniently at this season. In June, the sap is passing into the leaves, and after becoming elaborated into suitable juices for the formation of wood, it is returning and forming a new layer of wood between the wood and bark. This sap causes a rapid decay of wood if the bark remain on, but when the bark is taken off, the wood seasons very fast, and as the sap has been constantly passing into the leaves, there will be but little in the wood to cause its decay.

A "Jack-at-all-trades," who had used timber for more than twenty years, for various purposes, which had been cut at different seasons, remarked that timber cut in June was harder, heavier, and more durable than that cut at any other season. When the tree is in its strongest vigor, the sap is thin and rapidly passing through the wood, and if the tree be then cut and peeled, the sap will readily escape through the pores of the wood. But in the winter and spring, the sap contained in the tree is thick, having been prepared the previous year and reserved to commence the new growth. This thick sap will not so readily escape, but remains stagnant in the timber and becomes the principle of its destruction.

A gentleman who had been considerably engaged in ship-building, informed us that he had used in the same vessel, timber cut at different seasons, and that cut in June was the most durable. Numerous experiments in cutting timber for ships and other purposes, show the same result.—*Bost. Cult.*

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

The length of time that seeds of some kinds will retain their vitality, when excluded from light and air, is very remarkable. We believe it is a well-authenticated fact, that grain found in Herulanum, where it must have lain so many centuries, has germinated and produced a crop. It has come within the personal observation of almost every one familiar with the culture of the earth, that small seeds will grow after having been buried for very many years.

A writer in a recent number of the *Ploughman* speaks of it as a remarkable fact, and indeed as a new discovery, that peach stones would grow after having lain in the ground two winters. We supposed that every one who had cultivated peach trees from the stone, knew that a considerable portion of the stones, frequently would not grow till the second year, and some of them not till the third or fourth. We put some plum stones out in 1841, and very few came up the next spring, but this spring they have come up freely. A friend of ours tells us that he has known peach stones to lie in the ground five years, and then grow.

Frederick W. Paine, Esq., of this town, informs us that he has recently plowed up a lot of land on which there formerly was a peach orchard, but the trees have been gone some 40 years or more. Since the land was plowed, great numbers of peach trees have sprung up, upon it. These must have come from stones dropped there while the orchard was in existence, as the situation of the lot is such as to preclude the supposition that they may have been deposited there more recently.

In this connection, we may state a circumstance which occurred in a neighboring town. In digging a cellar for a house, the earth was thrown upon a small bed of asparagus, to the depth of three or four feet, where it was suffered to remain. Of course the asparagus did not appear the next spring. Some twenty years after, when it had become almost forgotten, it again showed itself, having been that long period of time in working its way up through the superincumbent mass of earth.—*Worcester Spy.*

Silk.—Dr. Charles Stuart, of Breckenridge Co., Ky., has manufactured in his family during the present season, 500 skeins of beautiful sewing silk.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

THE DISEASE OF THE SYCAMORE TREE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

On my return to Boston, I forthwith communicated to my friend, Mr P. C. Brooks, a statement in relation to the sycamore tree, which he thought best to take forthwith to Dr. T. W. Harris, well known for his learning in entomology. His communication of the same date, was submitted to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, on the 10th June; and I was requested to ask Dr. Harris's leave to have the papers published, for which purpose I now transmit them

Yours, J. WELLES.

— BOSTON, June 6th, 1843.

Hon. Peter C. Brooks:—Dear Sir—I lately had occasion to go as far South as Richmond, in Virginia. The object of my journey being accomplished, I found leisure to apply myself to any object, agricultural or otherwise, that might be interesting. The desolate condition of the sycamore tree was in melancholy perspective daily before me, as an object of much solicitude. The causes that had led, for three years past, to the entire loss of its foliage, had excited, I well knew, the attention of the "Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," as well as of many other Societies and individuals.

The production of the foliage twice in a year it was generally thought must be destructive to the tree. Westward of Virginia, I learned from many intelligent individuals that this unfortunate event had not occurred, and they expressed great surprise and regret at finding this ornamental tree leafless as they entered that State. In passing homeward through Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, all were more or less deprived of their leaves, and the cause seemed to be unknown.

On my arrival at Springfield, where the sycamore has heretofore been thrifty, and many of them highly ornamental, I was desirous to know what led to this result. Several of the inhabitants were prompt to assist me, with a zeal and good will that was encouraging. On the 31st of May and 1st of June, I proceeded to examine the limbs and leaves within reach, but without any discovery. From my expression of a wish to have the foliage on the upper parts of the trees brought to view, Mr John G. Tappan, to whose aid I was much indebted, sent his gardener, who by the means of a long ladder, procured a number of the higher branches. A vast number of small insects were found covering every leaf which were perforated in numberless places, and as their incisions were extended, the leaves became discolored, shrunk, and fell from the tree. The work of destruction went lower and lower, till the tree was left generally leafless. Farther South, this was fully the case: here they were at this time in an earlier stage of operation. Great numbers were collected on the under side of the leaf, to which they invariably adhere. Many of the smaller of the insects were about the extremity of the last year's growth. How far, though minute, such a number of insects could produce such an effect, is for consideration.

There were found besides, a great number of worms, of a small green color, varying in size, and feeding on the leaf of the tree.

A considerable number of the small limbs of the tree,

for the food of these tenants in common, were taken on in large paper bundles, and brought in good preservation to be submitted to some one learned in entomology, for a better knowledge of their character; and I sincerely hope some means may be discovered for the preservation of this highly ornamental tree.

I am yours, with respect,

JOHN WELLES.

— CAMBRIDGE, June 6th, 1843.

Hon. John Welles, President of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts:—Dear Sir—The Hon. P. C. Brooks put into my hands, this afternoon, two parcels of the leaves of the sycamore or buttonwood, containing some insects which you had detected upon them; and requested me to examine them, and write to you on the subject.

The insects, in one of the parcels, were very small, flattened, whitish bugs, belonging to the genus *Tingis*, of Fabricius. In some seasons, they may be seen on the sycamore, the linden, and on several other kinds of trees, in immense numbers. If you walk among the trees infested by them, when the limbs are shaken by the wind, and especially if you are brushed by the foliage in passing, you will sometimes find yourself covered with a swarm of these little insects, which look upon the clothing like a plentiful sprinkling of coarse bran. They are very beautiful objects when seen under a microscope; and the whitish semi-transparent armor that covers their blackish bodies, (consisting of the broad shield of the thorax and the wing-scales,) is curiously veined, and, as it were, embossed; and the head is protected by an inflated projection of the fore part of the back, somewhat like a helmet or hood. Insects of this kind live by suction, being provided with a slender beak, lodged in a furrow under the breast, wherewith they pierce the leaves and suck the juices of plants. They undergo only a partial transformation, being, when young, nearly of the same form as when fully grown. The specimens collected by you are winged, and in the adult state. I do not know enough of the history of this particular species to say how much injury it is able to do, or to warrant me in asserting that it has been concerned in preventing the due expansion of the leaves of the sycamore.

The other sample of leaves contained several greenish caterpillars, of various sizes, the largest measuring about five-eighths of an inch in length. When fully grown, they will spin their cocoons, and will finally be transformed to small moths or night-butterflies. The species can only be determined by feeding the caterpillars, and keeping them till they finish their transformations. Most of the leaves have holes eaten through them by these caterpillars, and are more or less stuck together by the fine threads that they have spun. The amount of mischief which they have done, is apparent from the holes in the leaves, and cannot have been sufficient to cause the sickly appearance which the sycamore trees now exhibit.

You must have remarked that, while the rest of the tree is almost bare of foliage, the uppermost limbs put forth a few leaves, and on these we may expect to find such insects as are peculiar to the sycamore at this season of the year. From the beginning of the desolating calamity that has affected this noble tree, many of the buds have been found to perish without expanding at all; others produce only a shriveled and abortive foliage, which soon withers, becomes black, and falls off. The few leaves that expand fully, are unable to carry on the functions concerned in the growth and health of the whole tree, the failure of which appears to threaten its entire destruction.

Hitherto I have not been able to find any insects, constantly and in sufficient numbers on the sycamore, to produce either the entire or the partial destruction of the leaf-buds, and therefore have been led to think that this wide spread disease must have had a different origin.

Believe me to be, my dear sir,

With great respect,

Your most ob't friend and serv't,

THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS.

WHITE-WEED, OR OX-EYE DAISY.

This weed is an intruder in many of our fields that we should like to see expelled. But to do this is probably impossible. Where only a few small patches on the farm are covered with it, one may get the upper hands of it by pulling up each root and then putting on to the spot where the root grew, a spoonful of salt. Digging alone or pulling alone, will not do the work—but these aided by salt will do it. The same is true in regard to the yellow dock, and the Canada thistle.

The white weed is an exterminator of the grasses. While the grounds are in good heart, and for a year or two after they have been seeded down, the grasses will keep the white weed under—but in the end the weed will conquer, if it has once had full possession.

This weed makes pretty good hay when cut young, and on some poor lands it yields nearly as much as could be obtained with grasses of any kind; but it will never grow very thick where it has exclusive possession, and never gives a large burthen. Therefore keep it from your grounds, if you conveniently can—but if it be in them, its injury, though something, is not very great.

WEEDING.

Be careful to keep down the weeds. They are subdued with much less labor if attacked while small; and taking them then, prevents their drawing the food from the soil, which your crops will by and by want. The checking of weeds and the stirring of the soil must be most perseveringly and faithfully performed, if you expect to obtain good crops. And no weed should be suffered to mature before being destroyed:—"One year's seeding," says the old proverb, "makes seven years' weeding."

PETS.

We like to see pets about the house and barn. No matter what animal—a hen, a sheep, a horse, a cow, a pig—any thing that has life and feeling, we like to see caressed. We like to see it putting entire confidence in your kindness, and coming up to you familiarly. You cannot show kindness to the brute without making your heart kinder. All the kind and good feelings grow stronger the more they are exercised. It will do you good to have pets among your animals;—it is for your enjoyment and your profit to treat very kindly all your domestic animals, and to win their confidence.

☞ The present volume of the Farmer expires with the next number. Those indebted for this and past volumes, are earnestly requested to remit their dues forthwith, and thus not only discharge a duty, but manifest that they set some value upon, and feel an interest in the prosperity of the OLD NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

☞ "We" have taken the responsibility of deferring the second "instalment" of the Editor's "Glimpses," to give place to the correspondence pertaining to the sycamore.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms, 25 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. **Ebenezer Wight,**
June 21. *Recording Secretary.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Notch exposure, for the week ending June 18.

June, 1843.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	12	50	72	66 N.
Tuesday,	12	54	74	64 S.
Wednesday,	14	64	82	70 N. W.
Thursday,	15	65	72	68 N.
Friday,	16	54	60	55 E.
Saturday,	17	52	74	62 N. W.
Sunday,	18	53	72	66 N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 19, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 600 Sheep, and 375 Swine.

50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last weeks prices were not sustained. We quote a few extra at \$5.50. First quality, \$5.00 a \$5.25. Second quality, \$4.50 a \$4.75. Third quality, \$4 a \$4.50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$16, \$19, \$24 and \$27.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25.

Swine.—Former prices were not sustained, a lot to muddle 4 for sows, and 5 for barrows. And a lot rather large 3-4 for sows and 4-4 for barrows. At retail, from 5 to 6-1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 5 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 7 1/2 c. Flax Seed, \$4 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. January Seed, \$4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There still continues a good demand for mealing corn, but of the common descriptions prices have given way considerably.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 60—Southern, round yellow, 01, 55 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 56—do. white 54 a 55—do. New Orleans, 50 a 53—Barley 00 a 01—Rye, Northern, 00 a 70—do. Southern, 55 a 6—Oats, Southern, 30 a 31—Northern, do. 32 to 33—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 5 a 18.

FLOUR. There has been quite a stir in the market since our last, on account of the advance of prices in New York. Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$5 37 a \$5 50—do. wharf, \$0 00 a 00 do. free of garlic, \$5 37 a 5 50—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$5 25 a 5 37—Fredericksburg, low 1d \$5 31 a 5 37—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 00 00 a 00—Greenwich, \$5 37 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, \$0 00 a 5 50—do. City, \$0 00 a 00—Petersburgh, South side \$0 00 a 00—do. Country \$0 00 a 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$5 37 a 44—do. fancy brands \$5 50 a 5 62—Ohio via Canal, \$0 00 a 00—do. do New Orleans, cash \$5 00 a 5 25. Rye, \$3 25 a 00—Indian Meal in bls. \$2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market has been more quiet this week, and few sales of either description have been made.

Beef.—Meas 4 1 00. new hbl. \$3 00 a \$5 00—Navy—\$7 50 a 75.—No. 1, 00 a 7 00—do. Prime \$9 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. hbl. \$12 00 a 00—do. Clear \$11 00 a 11 50—do. Meas, 9 10 a 10 50—do. Prime \$7 50 a 8 50—do. Mess from other States, a — do. Prime do do \$9 00 a 00—do. Cargo do, 0 a 00—Clear do \$0 00 a 00—do. Butter, shipping, 0 a 01—do. store, uninspected, 7 a 8—do. lard, 13 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 00—do. Southern and Western, 5 a 6 1/2—Hams, Boston, 6 1/2 a 7—Southern and Western, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 1 a 6—do. new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The transactions in this article, during the week, have been to a fair extent, without any material change in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 36 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 34—do 34 do 32 a 00—do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 do common do 25 a 27—Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 12—Lleueses do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpacked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1342, lb. 12 a 13. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed \$10 to 12.

HEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 7.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.



The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse shoe Iron in bulk of equal quality, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the hoofs being all punched at a proper distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made shoes by sending \$5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs. assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Killogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend & Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price \$2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62 1/2 cts. Feb 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at \$3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees, Cantons and Mulcaudis at \$60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. }
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by

April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MUCK MANUAL.

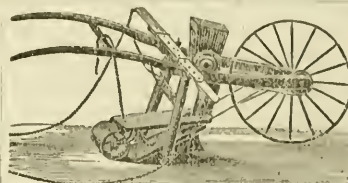
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62 1/2 cts. Boston, April 13.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.

200 " Truck and leading Chains.

200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.



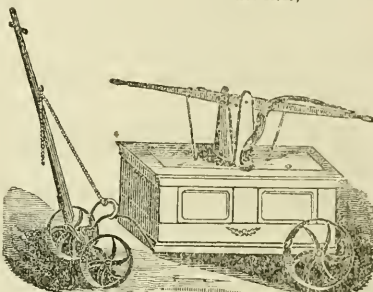
WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might cover an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,

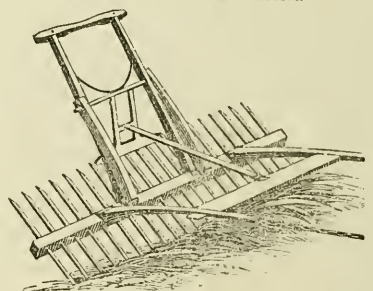


A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Good Sign.—There is no mistake in the sign described in the following article. Whatever may be thought of Millerism in the abstract, in the concrete, this particular omen is worthy to be specially regarded. We find it without credit in an exchange paper, but its authenticity should not be questioned on that account, as such things "sometimes occur."—*Worcester Aegis*.

A Mr Blinman, pilot of a flatboat on the Ohio, recently saw a most wonderful sign in the heavens. He was watching eagerly the comet's tail, when all at once he saw the tail curl up, and form in big letters the word

PAY

He did not pay much attention to it, but in a few minutes he looked round again, and saw distinctly in the same place, the word

THE

Astonished at this, he ran below to inform the captain, and when he had got back, upon looking at the tail, he found that it had changed again, and had formed the word

PRINTER.

Whereupon he and the captain marvelled greatly, and resolved instantly to heed the admonition, and as soon as they got home to pay the printer.

We wish a good many could see that same sight, and profit by it.

Fair Weather Hearers uncivil to their Ministers.

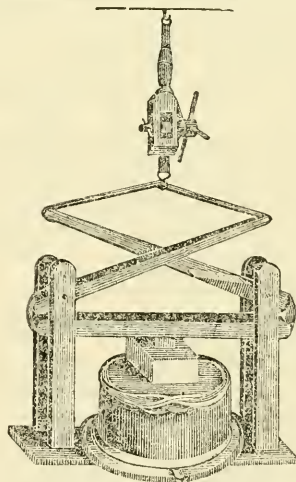
—The following remarks are from a sermon by the late Rev. Bradford Homer:

"I beseech you that you be not over scrupulous about the height of the thermometer, or the aspect of the clouds on a Sabbath morning; that you doom not the preacher to come in from a lowering and desolate sky, to the more desolate scene of an empty church. I mean not to intrude upon the delicacies of life, and I know that there are many constitutions that will not bear an exposure to the mefenery of the storm. I leave every man's conscience to his bodily physician. But I beg of you to be consistent patients: that admirable doctor, is never more stupid than under the sound of the church-going bell; and if the fire-side of home looks inviting, and the storm beats cheerlessly against the window; above all, if the heart from within does not cry out for the courts of the Lord, it is easy, too easy, to get an invalid's exemption from one unscientific guide, or conjure up some hon, in the shape of a formidable snow-drift, or a pelting rain, or a burning sun, no one of which would excuse us to a client, or a customer, but any one of them can be put off on the minister or God. Still, politeness forbids me to enter the private circle and say to this and that person, you ought to be a church. But as a minister, you must excuse me, if I beg you to remember the man whose profession obliges him to go to church in all weathers; whose taste will not permit him to reward the faithful few with an old sermon, or a desultory talk inspired by empty pews; whose sense of justice obliges him to bring but the hard earnings of a week's toil, when one and another, for whom that sermon was written, are not in their seats. I say I wish they would think of him from the good easy chair, and by the blazing hearth of home, and cast on him the light of their faces."

A Remarkable Man.—At a temperance meeting recently held in Alabama, Colonel Lahmanousky, who had been twentythree years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon, addressed the meeting. He arose before the audience, tall, erect, and vigorous, with the glow of health in his face, and said: "You see a man before you seventy-nine years old. I have fought two hundred battles; have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, feet blistered by the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I have torn open the veins of my arm and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that, next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life—and," he continued, "Baron Larry, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated it as a fact, that the six thousand survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were all men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

"I expect to witness a good many death-bed scenes in my day," said a young medical practitioner to an old physician. "No doubt that you will," was the reply, "if you have much practice."

A nobleman told Lord Chesterfield he had drank six bottles of champagne. "That," said his lordship, "is more than I can swallow." A polite way of saying, I believe you lie, sir.



CHEESE PRESSES.

SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO. June 7, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, agree with Mr. Howard's."

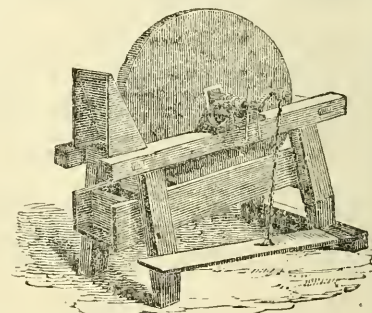
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOS. BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 Court Street.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

SMALL STONES ON LAND.

Messrs. Editors—I find I differ from some of my farming friends with regard to the propriety of entirely freeing the land we cultivate from all the stones, large and small, to be found upon it. I have an impression that too close a removal would be injurious rather than beneficial. Will you be so kind as to give us your opinion on the subject.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Something, we think, would be depending on the nature of the soil, and something, perhaps, on the kind of stones most common in the soil. On a very light gravelly or friable soil, it would scarcely be possible to separate the stones too closely; for greater compactness is what is wanted on such lands. On the contrary, if the soil is inclining to be cold and dense, a too close removal of the small stones would be decidedly injurious.

These opinions do not rest on mere theory alone. Mr Marshall, in his works on agriculture, mentions an instance in which a turnpike company, wishing to obtain a quantity of stone, purchased of a farmer all that could be found to the depth of 18 inches in a certain field. The field abounded in small stones, and the farmer congratulated himself on the final removal of this formidable obstruction to his culture. The whole earth, to the required depth, was passed through a sieve or riddle, which separated every thing larger than an ounce ball. The appearance of the field was greatly improved by the operation, but the farmer found that its capacity for cropping was almost destroyed, and would have been heartily glad to have returned the money received, could the stones removed have been replaced.

A friend has informed us of a somewhat singular instance in this State. A gentleman near the Cayuga bridge, had a field of ten acres of excellent soil, producing fine crops of wheat, but rendered insignificantly by the abundance of broken limestone, large and small, with which it was covered. To free it from this nuisance, as he considered it, he had all the large or suitable sized ones removed, and made into walls, and those unfit for use removed, and used for filling up a swamp in another place. He is now convinced he erred greatly in removing them too closely; the land is more dense and compact, and in spite of the most careful cultivation, it does not produce wheat near as well as formerly, or as well as similar land from which the stones have not been removed. All stones have an influence more or less on the soil; and the limestone, in addition to the effects of common stone, is constantly undergoing a decomposition which exerts a powerful action in modifying the character of a soil.

The value of the agricultural products consumed annually in New York city, is estimated by the *True Sun* at \$14,900,000.

BREAKING COLTS.

Somebody has said, "there is no man wholly evil," and we are inclined to the opinion that there is no animal wholly or irreclaimably vicious. Many are made nearly so by injudicious or brutal treatment, and the consequence of our own misconduct is charged upon the beast as instinctive or natural. The great secret in the management of all animals is gentleness: love, in this case at least, is more powerful than fear; and the animal soon learns that docility and submission go not unrewarded. Read, in Burkhardt or Lamartine, the manner in which the Arabs treat their horses, rearing them among their children, and frequently dividing their last barley cake with them, and we cannot wonder there are no vicious and unmanageable horses among them. The mares and foals not unfrequently occupy a part of the same tent with the family, and the children climb upon and fondle them without fear or injury. The affection and attachment between the Arab and his horse, is reciprocal: the animal meets him with a neigh of pleasure, and bows his head to receive the expected caress. And throughout the country it will be found that the man who treats his horses and other animals with the most kindness and attention, has them most docile and manageable, and the most free from vicious propensities. The following, which we copy from a communication in the *Union Agriculturist*, written by Mr Churchill, will better illustrate the effect of this law of kindness than any remarks of ours:

"My father, while I was young, kept a number of mares for raising colts, among which were two, which we called pretty high strung; and the colts, in that respect, were generally after the mares. One in particular, after injuring two or three men in the neighborhood, by throwing them, he sold to a horse-dealer, who took it to Hartford, Conn., where it killed one negro, and nearly killed another in the same way, both noted for sticking to a horse's back. After these accidents, the driver sold the colt to go to the West Indies, where, as he said, there were plenty of negroes to kill.

Having another colt of the same stock to break, my father was concluding to take strong measures to effect his object. I proposed to try more gentle means; told him that he had had his smart riders, that could jump from the ground on to the back of a wild colt, without touching a hand, and get thrown as quickly. 'Give me Dowd,' said I, (a young man equally as clumsy as myself,) 'and the colt, and we will try what we can do.' After laughing at us to his satisfaction, and some impertinently on my part, he consented.

We took the colt into a smooth pasture, where it was familiar with every object, and led him around the pasture very gently; then, when standing, Dowd put his left arm over the colt's back, and let it feel some of his weight; stood a few minutes in that position, the colt quite uneasy at first, but soon became pacified by kind treatment. I then took hold of Dowd's ankle, when his foot was raised, and assisted him to place himself across

the back of the colt: After remaining in this position some five or six minutes, he then gradually put his right leg over, and raised himself to a perpendicular position.

We let the colt stand thus till it showed a disposition to walk forward. At first it would take but one or two steps, but soon found that it could move with a man upon its back. In one hour's time, Dowd rode the colt to the house without difficulty. During the whole time we were careful to treat the colt kindly; to make no sudden or quick motions to frighten it; and by all means not to vex it. This colt, though extremely spirited, proved a safe animal to ride. So much, we said, on our return to the house, for kind treatment; and so much I have found to be correct since in breaking colts, steers, or heifers. If an animal shows a disposition to fight, it must be conquered; after this is done effectually, kind treatment is the best."—*Alb. Cult.*

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is miserable policy.

As you treat your land, so it will treat you. Feed it with manures liberally, and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you are ever tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never bear fruit, or any thing else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the products of his wheat field, as of his orchard or fruit garden.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying in truth, of any farmer, "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of \$10,000 annually.—*Ibid.*

Cause of Rain.—The theory propounded by Dr. Hutton, that rain occurs from the mingling together of great beds of air of unequal temperatures, differently stored with moisture, is that which was adopted by Dalton, Leslie, and others, and is the current one, having been illustrated and strengthened by the clearer views, of the nature of deposition, which we now possess.—*Stephens' Book of the Farm.*

CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

The following interesting and valuable paper was read before the late Convention of Geologists at Albany:

Dr. C. T. JACKSON read a report on the organic matters of soils, and exhibited specimens of them and their characteristic salts and compounds. He demonstrated the complex nature of mould or Humus, and proved that only refined and exact analyses would show the causes of fertility and barrenness in soils. Several cases in point were cited, and among others the analysis of three soils; one of which was almost barren; the second was moderately fertile; while the third was remarkably productive and had been cultivated for nearly one hundred years. In these three soils the relative proportions of organic and mineral matters were precisely the same, inasmuch that it was supposed at first that they were all taken from the same spot; but a more refined analysis showed a very marked difference in the condition of the organic matters, and to this difference, imperceptible to an ordinary or crude analysis, the difference in fertility was owing.

The organic matters formerly confounded under the names of Ulmin, Geine and Humus, are numerous and very different in their chemical nature, varying in different soils and producing various degrees of fertility.

Berzelius who first described and named Geine, has utterly abandoned that name as improper, there being no such proximate principle, it having been proved to be a very complex compound of new and peculiar acids. Those which we know at present are the following: Crenic acid, Apocrenic acid, Humic acid, Humin, Extract of Humus, Glairin, Glucic acid, Apogluetic acid and Coal of Humus. The five first of these substances are generally present in fertile soils. Crenic acid forms two salts with lime, one of which, the Crenate, is very soluble in water and in alcohol, while the sub-Crenate is more difficultly soluble.

Apocrenic acid is highly charged with Nitrogen, and is a very valuable ingredient in soils, furnishing a portion of the nitrogenous matter of plants. It is probably formed by the gradual change of vegetable matters through the influence of the air and anionical salts derived from decomposing animal manures and from rain. It forms from the Crenates and Humates when they are exposed to atmospheric influence, by breaking up the soil during cultivation. Hence we see that a yellow soil turns black by two or three years exposure to the atmosphere, and from an unfertile state becomes fertile. We can readily produce the same result in a few hours, when we operate on a small quantity of soil in the Laboratory. Apocrenic acid forms salts with lime and with peroxide of Iron, which are nearly insoluble in water, but which are readily decomposed by the action of Carbonate of Ammonia, or by potash or soda; so that we may readily conceive of the fertilizing influence of these alkaline matters, since they render the organic manures, which were before insoluble, perfectly soluble in water, so that they may be absorbed by the rootlets of plants. If these matters are absorbed, as they infallibly must be, it is evident that they must undergo a series of modifications in the sap vessels, so that they are no longer found in the juices of plants in the state which they were when they were first absorbed. Now, by analysis of the sap of plants before the putting forth of their foliage, we find certain ex-

tractive matters and sugar. In some, Apogluetic and Glucic acid have been discovered.

Let us then consider the composition of these substances, and see whether it is possible for Humic acid, for instance, to pass, by chemical changes, into Sugar.

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
Sugar is composed of . . . 6	10	5	
Glucic acid of 8	10	5	
Humic acid of 40	24	12	
Ulmin from sugar 40	32	14	

Now 11 atoms of Sugar consists of 66 Carbon, 110 hydrogen, 55 oxygen, and may form, by decomposition according to Multer,

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
3 atoms of glucic acid 24	30	15	
1 " ulmin 40	32	14	
1 " formic acid 2	2	3	
23 " water 46	23		
	66	110	55

Then by the opposite action, which is the regeneration of vegetable matter, we may have ulmin or humic acid converted into glucic acid, formic acid or sugar. Now since this action takes place in trees anterior to the development of the foliage, the organic matter operated upon may be derived from the soil.

By the action of the atmosphere, glucic acid is converted into apogluetic acid, and by the action of nitrogenized bodies it is further converted into crenic acid and apocrenic acid. Thus we see how these important organic matters may be formed from ordinary vegetable matter, by exposure to the influence of moisture, atmospheric air, and the soil.

Dumas regards vegetables as true organs of reduction or de-oxidation, while animals are regarded as organs of combustion or oxidation. Thus while plants absorb carbonic acid and give out oxygen, animals absorb oxygen and give out carbonic acid gas. Plants directly or indirectly furnish us with our aliment, and after consuming it, animals render the same amount of matter to the vegetable kingdom in another form, which is better adapted to their use. Thus we see the great and mysterious circle of the revolution of organic elements is complete.

Besides the organic matters derived from vegetable mould, we must consider the action of saline matters which constitute the necessary components of plants.

We have already seen by the beautiful researches of Prof. Bailey, that nearly all kinds of forest trees contain in their bark, and enclosed in their sap vessels crystals of oxalate of lime, more than a million of which have been discovered in a square inch of the bark of the birch tree. This discovery is truly interesting, for it shows us another step in the process of changes of organic matter; for it is one of the earliest things for the chemist to convert sugar into oxalic acid. We must not fail to remark also that while oxalic acid is a deadly poison, that oxalate of lime is perfectly harmless; so that here we have this powerful acid in chains. What function this salt performs in vegetation is yet unknown.

When we examine any kind of grain or any seed which is not charged with oil so as to prevent an examination by the test we shall now describe, it is discovered that the seeds contain phosphates of certain bases. During the spring of 1840, Dr. J. discovered the presence of phosphoric

acid in Indian corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas and chestnuts. This was done by burning away the seeds by heat and nitric acid, when in several cases glacial phosphoric acid and phosphates of lime and magnesia were discovered. In his first operations the whole seed was burnt in order to obtain the ashes for analysis, but having been shown by Mr. A. A. Hayes specimens of Indian corn which were soaked in a weak solution of sulphate of copper, whereby the precise limits of the phosphates were shown by the formation of phosphates of copper, he was induced to examine the situation of these matters by this test; and then by dissecting out the organs of the plant which contained the phosphates, he was enabled to analyze them in a more thorough manner so as to arrive at interesting and important results.

Specimens of various seeds were exhibited to the Association, which demonstrated the presence of phosphates in the Cotyledons only. This was stated to be a general fact in every case where the experiment had been tried. The presence of the salts above noticed is a most important discovery. It explains the origin of the bones of animals.

Around the cotyledon of Indian corn, Mr. Hayes discovered a layer of a salt of peroxide of iron. This was also demonstrated by examples shown to the Association. This iron shield around the cotyledon of corn is not to be overlooked, for it is the source of the oxide of iron which enters into the composition of the red globules of the blood of animals.

Indian corn also contains a fat oil which exists in the transparent hard portion of the corn, combined with starch and a peculiar nitrogenized body called Zeine. This serves to form the fat of animals, and the starch and zeine form the carbonaceous compounds of the muscles and tissues. What an interesting subject for reflection is a grain of corn!

In order to advance agriculture, the best services of the chemist are required. Rude analyses, such as are recommended by most of the newspapers and popular books on agriculture, serve only to retard the progress of this most important of human arts, and to degrade it in the eyes of the people, and it must be kept in view that no analysis containing an error of two per cent in the mineral constituents or one five hundredth per cent in the organic matters and salts, will show the difference between utter barrenness and the richest fertility.

The results arrived at by the researches of chemists may be thus briefly summed up:—

Plants derive their nourishment from air, water, and from the soil.

The principles which they absorb are taken up in a gaseous or in a liquid state, and are absorbed partly by the foliage and partly by the rootlets.

The matters taken from the air are carbonic acid gas, oxygen, and perhaps a portion of nitrogen.

The carbonic acid is decomposed by the combined action of the foliage and sun-light; carbon is retained in the plant, and oxygen is eliminated and exhaled.

During the germination of seeds, and during the ripening of fruits, oxygen is absorbed.

It is probable that nitrogen enters into plants only in solution in water or in combination with hydrogen, ammonia, or with the organic acids, which have been described in the former part of this report.

Certain saline matters are necessary to the healthy growth of plants. Phosphates are required by nearly all the known nutritious grains, and form an essential part of them. Alkalies, either volatile or fixed, operate on plants partly as contributaries to form the saline ingredients, and partly by conveying organic manures into the sap vessels.

Gypsum does not act, as was supposed by Liebig, only by forming sulphate of ammonia from the carbonate of ammonia of atmospheric origin, for it operates very differently in different regions where the rain water is of the same nature. Sulphate of ammonia has never yet been proved to be so good a manure as carbonate of ammonia, and we have every reason to consider the latter salt more valuable than the former.

Ashes, being the mineral basis of plants, forms one of the best saline manures, and is especially applicable to light or sandy soils which are poor in potash and lime salts, and are full of acid organic matters of vegetable origin.

Carbonate of ammonia acts very powerfully on plants. In the proportion of 10 grains to the gallon of water, it very much increases the growth of the foliage, but it must not be applied too often or any stronger, for it acts like a "too hot manure" if it is too abundant. This explains the influence of excess of animal manure; for the plants are easily destroyed by it, being, as it was supposed by the farmer, burnt. This is due to *too much* ammonia. Ground bones, in very large quantities, act in the same manner if put directly in a hill of corn. Guano, if used in too large quantities, has the same effect. So has pigeon's dung, and all other highly nitrogenized manures. The farmer, therefore, must exercise his skill and discrimination in the application of saline manures. By careful trials, he will soon learn the best proportions for his various crops.

Peat and swamp muck should be made the basis of all composts into which saline manures enter, so that they be properly divided and have a basis to act upon.

Peat is an excellent material to absorb the liquid manures which drain from the stables and stalls. It should always be put in the barn-yard or into the barn cellar. In the spring, a bushel of recently slackened lime should be mixed with every load of peat compost, and the value of the manure thus formed, will be much increased. During the action of the lime, ammonia is generated, and may be absorbed by fresh peat or by ground gypsum.

This brief abstract gives only a rough outline of the report submitted to the Association. The whole essay will probably appear in the transactions, which will be printed some time during the present summer.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Making Cows milk easy with a penknife, (says a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator,) seemed about as strange to me when I first heard of it, as burning lard in a common lamp, (which I have tried successfully.) However, experience proved that a penknife blade of a proper shape, or a harrowawl, which is better, inserted in the hole of the teat that milks hard, improves the milking process very much. Fill the teat full of milk, and put in the instrument the proper length, without touching the sides of it, and most cows, I think, will not flinch, if the knife be sharp. All that is cut is a thin skin, and the pain is trifling. If the cut is not too large, the cow will not leak her milk.

TO COLOR RED AND YELLOW.

To color red and yellow, we give the following receipts, which we are assured by those most competent to judge, will produce superior colors. The receipt is for dyeing wool or woollen cloth.

To dye one pound of yarn or flannel, requires the following articles:

- 3 ounces of alum,
- 1 " cream of tartar,
- 8 " madder,
- 1-2 " stone lime.

1. Prepare a brass or copper kettle with about five gallons of water, bring it to a scalding heat, then add three ounces of alum pounded fine, and one ounce of cream of tartar; then bring the liquor to a boil, and put in the woollen and boil it for two hours. It is then to be taken out, aired and rinsed, and the liquor thrown away.

2. Prepare the kettle with as much water as before, and add to it eight ounces of good madder pounded fine, and well mixed in the water before you put in the woollen. When the dye is as hot as you can bear your hand in, then put in the woollen, and let it remain in the dye for one hour, during which time the dye must not boil, but only remain at a scalding heat, observing to stir about the woollen constantly when in the dye.

3. When the woollen has been in one hour, it is to be taken out, aired and rinsed.

4. Add to the dye one-half pint of clear lime water, which is made by slaking half an ounce of lime to powder, then add water to it, and when settled, pour the clear part into the dye, and mix it well. Now put in your woollen, and stir it about for ten minutes, the dye being only at a scalding heat. It is then to be taken out and rinsed immediately.

N. B. If you wish the red very bright, add quarter of an ounce, or nearly half a table spoonful of what dyers call aquafortis composition, at the time of putting in the madder.

For yellow dye the same proportions as for red, excepting that for the eight ounces of madder, one pound of fustic is to be substituted. The woollen must be boiled in the alum and tartar water an hour and a half, then taken out, cooled and rinsed slightly.

In a new liquor put in your fustic, secured in a thin, coarse bag, and boil it for two hours; then take out the fustic and put in the woollen, and stir it while boiling for one year. Then to be taken out, cooled and rinsed.—*Alb. Cult.*

Potato Bread.—The potato makes a pleasant, palatable bread with wheat, in the proportion of one-third, but if one-fourth, it is still lighter and better. Specimens of bread made of barley and potatoes, and also of oats and potatoes, were submitted to the Board of Agriculture, which promised well. In some cases the potato was not boiled, but merely grated down into a pulp and mixed with wheaten flour, in which mode it made excellent bread. It has been found by other trials, that good bread may be made from equal quantities of flour and potato meal, which has been greatly the practice in those countries most remarkable for the plentiful culture of the potato. The most ready method of making potatoes into bread is, after boiling, steaming (the best,) or baking them, to reduce them to a moderately fine powder. If made up with milk, the quality of the bread will be much improved.—*Farmers' Encyclop.*

ANIMAL POISONS.

The venom of the bee and the wasp is a liquid contained in a small vesicle, forced through the hollow tube of the sting into the wound inflicted by that instrument. From the experiments of Poutana, we learn that it bears a striking resemblance to the poison of the viper. That of the bee is much longer in drying when exposed to the air than the venom of the wasp. The sting of the bee should be immediately extracted; and the best application is opium and olive oil; one drachm of the former finely powdered, rubbed down with an ounce of the latter, and applied to the part affected by means of lint, which should be frequently renewed. No experiments upon which we can rely have been made upon the poison of the spider tribe. From the rapidity with which these animals destroy their prey, and even one another, we cannot doubt that their poison is sufficiently virulent.

Soft poultices of fresh flesh, bread and milk, or in the absence of these, even mud, are excellent applications to stings of insects, and even the bites of the most venomous snakes. The specifics recommended in such cases for internal use, are not to be compared in efficacy with the timely application of a poultice of the flesh of a chicken or other animal recently killed. The flesh of the rattlesnake itself is in some parts of America reckoned to possess specific virtues, and doubtless will answer nearly, if not quite as well, as any other good soft and moist poultice, which will seldom fail to effect a cure when promptly applied and frequently renewed. In this way the irritation and inflammation induced by the poison in the part bitten, is often arrested at once, and prevented from extending to vital parts. These conclusions are the results of experiments made with the poison of the rattlesnake, in which the most celebrated Indian and other specifics were used with little if any advantage.—*Furmer's Encyclop.*

A SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION was performed on a woman in this city yesterday, while she was in the magnetic sleep. The subject, the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Davis, of Jarvis Gore, was thrown into the mesmeric state, when a tumor was removed from her shoulder by Dr. Rich of this place. While he was performing the operation, Mrs. Davis exhibited no other symptom of suffering, we are informed, than a slight twitching of the muscles and compression of the lips. When awakened she was unconscious that any thing unusual had taken place in regard to herself—she did not know that the tumour had been removed until informed by others. All of the parties are most respectable people, and the facts we have given appear to be indisputable. This case of mesmerism applied to surgical science is worthy of the serious consideration of the gentlemen of the medical profession.—*Bangor Dem.*

Effects of Culture.—Celery, so agreeable to most palates, is a modification of the *apium graveolens*, the taste of which is so acrid and bitter that it cannot be eaten. Our cauliflowers and cabbages, are largely developed coleworts, that grow wild on the sea-shore, and do not weigh more than half an ounce each. The rose has been produced by cultivation, from the common wild briar; the insidious plum from the acid sloe, and the golden pippin from the harsh, bitter crab.—*Far. Cub.*

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE—GLIMPSES BY THE WAY.

Norwich, Conn., June 10, 1843.

The railroad from Worcester to this place passes through a country of little agricultural interest to the flying traveller. The face of the country is rough, and the natural growth upon it indicates no great fertility. Here and there a garden or field shows good care and promises a good return. But generally, corn, grain, grass, &c., look small, and nothing indicates that even the most favorable season will give very ample harvests. But the southern portion of Worcester county is watered by a rapid stream or streams, which furnish many water privileges. Factories of various kinds, are seen all along the route, often causing the growth of quite respectable looking villages. These manufacturing establishments, that spring up wherever the waters have a fall, are the hope of New England agriculture. The great and fertile West will furnish all agricultural products that are not quite perishable, or that are not so bulky as to make their transportation very expensive, cheaper than we can here. It is mainly by the increase of consumers here in our midst—mainly by the growth of manufacturers and trade here at home, that we can hope for a remunerating price for the productions of our farms. Every manufacturing village makes a market for summer vegetables, summer butter, milk, hay, &c., which cannot be transported any great distance. It is by furnishing these that the farmers in the immediate vicinity, may hope to flourish. The more these villages multiply and increase in size and wealth, the better will it be for New England agriculture. We do not feel competent to any what amount of duties, what tariff would be best; but we are convinced that the New England farmers are most deeply interested in having such regulations concerning the importation of foreign goods and foreign raw materials, as shall cause our manufacturers to take American raw material to work upon. American silk and American wool should be so protected as to make it for the interest of New England farmers to grow wool and produce cocoons. Also, foreign manufactured woollen and silk goods should come in under such duties that the material which the farmer produces, may be here profitably wrought. What changes are needed in the laws, taken in connection with the reduced rate of wages, consequent upon the reduction of the currency in the country, is a question which none but the wisest and ablest of our statesmen can satisfactorily answer. All that we, individually, wish is something fixed and permanent agreed upon, giving just protection enough to induce our farmers and manufacturers to go to work in earnest. The lower the duties can be, and yet enable us to go on with our business, the more likely is the whole country to be satisfied with the duty regulations—the more likely are we to have the rates of duties permanent—the more likely are we to have a long period of prosperous business without ruinous fluctuations.

The farmers of New England are interested most deeply in this matter; for all products that are durable, and that admit of easy and cheap transportation, will come to us from the West so cheap that we cannot afford to grow them upon our soils, which require high manuring and much labor in the tillage. We want a large consuming population to consume our butter, milk, vegetables, &c., in summer.

New London.—On the steamboat deck down the Thames from Norwich to New London, we had a view of pleasant banks, often bold and generally verdant. But the agricultural operations were too far off and too much hidden, for us to take note of them. One incident related by the captain of the boat, may be worth recording. Yesterday, while making his trip, a lady drot overboard a letter enclosing eleven dollars. Though the boat was a quarter of a mile or more from the letter before the captain heard of the misfortune, he put back and found letter and money.

Crossing by stage from New London to Lyme, near the mouth of the Connecticut, we saw a more rough and a less cultivated country than we supposed existed any where along the shores of the Sound. The people there had much rather keep geese and drag shad seines, than to use the plow and hoe. No great wonder: for the soil is forbidding until you get near the river: there (in Lyme,) its appearance is good.

June 12.—Crossing the river, we passed through Saybrook to Clinton, formerly a part of Killingworth. Here the soil is better than along the road we travelled on Saturday. Here, and all along the Sound, the fruit trees are free from devouring worms of all kinds. The foliage is rich and fair, excepting upon the peach and the buttonwood. The peach here looks sickly and its leaves are badly curled. The buttonwood is a very common tree in the forests, and both there and where it has been set for shade and ornament, it is nearly leafless, and looks as though destruction had nearly come to it. This is a great loss here, because this tree has been more frequently planted by the road-side and by buildings, than any other ornamental tree. Since we left Worcester county we have hardly seen a caterpillar's nest—or, in Connecticut dialect, a "big worm's" bag. The quince here is much more common than in Massachusetts, and it looks much more thrifty and vigorous. We should judge that the shore of the Sound might supply New York, Providence and Boston markets with an abundance of quinces in a few years, were a little pains taken to plant out orchards of them.

Clinton, June 13.—Here we have been hospitably entertained by Gen. Ely A. Eliot, great grandson of Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth, who nearly a century ago published several valuable essays upon husbandry. Our readers may remember that we have frequently quoted from these writings of Eliot, and noticed his labors, both in the reclaiming of wet meadows and in the tillage of light plain lands. His principles of tillage and his views as to the worth of peat and bog lands, are as good as we have found in any writings of any age. We learn that Mr Eliot, who was a grandson of "the Apostle Eliot," of Roxbury, was an extensive medical practitioner, a smelter of iron from black sand, and an extensive farmer. He was minister, doctor, manufacturer, and farmer—and in each of these pursuits his labors were extensive. We were curious to see the lands which he reclaimed a century ago. They have been neglected for a long time; the ditches are filled up in part, and large portions are covered with trees or with wet meadow grasses. But the marks of his doings are still there, and the lot which had long been a "pond for keeping cattle from miring," is now so firm that the cattle have been upon parts of it this season, and fed it down. Those meadow lands are not now in the possession of his descendants, or

not all of them—not the largest lots. Our host, however, is the owner of a large farm, most of which belonged to his ancestor. Having relinquished mercantile pursuits, he now makes himself almost exclusively a farmer, and seems to conduct his operations with much intelligence, energy and skill. He has been clearing many acres of strong, rich, loamy lands of rocks, enclosing them with substantial stone walls, and bringing them into grass, which they bear abundantly. At this place sea manures are easily obtained, and the white fish is laid in thousands and hundreds of thousands upon the tilled lands, and they are found highly serviceable, especially on the strong and heavy soils. These fish are usually sold at about one dollar per thousand on the beach. As this is the season when they begin to frequent the shore in schools, they must be applied to the crops after they are up. We noticed that it is the custom to put about two fish to a bill, and leave them unburied for a few days until they become putrid, and then while hoeing, to cover them. What a stench! The good people there, like the old woman's eels, are used to it, and do not mind it.

New Haven, June 14.

Locusts.—The veritable locusts—the devourers of vegetation—have actually come. We saw a box of them this morning, which had been brought into this beautiful "City of Elms," from a neighboring town. It is feared that their ravages in this vicinity will be extensive. Here, too, we first see peas and strawberries of New England growth of 1843. A few of Hovey's seedling were brought in for exhibition, one of which measured three and an half inches in circumference. The strawberries we had to our sugar and cream at the Tontine, came from New York, but were fine, as were all things else at that house.

On the way from Clinton to this lovely place, through Guilford and East Haven, we found better lands and those under higher cultivation than any others we have seen since we left Worcester. All along the coast of the Sound winter rye is the most common grain, and it looks tall and thick, and its heads are long. There is every promise of an abundant harvest. The fish, we were told is an excellent manure for this crop.

When within a few miles of New Haven, we came to the red soil lying upon the red sandstone formation. This soil must be warm and fertile, so far as the springing crops and the grass and trees at this season of the year give evidence. We have no where else seen the corn so large—(here, in some fields, it appeared to be 8 or 9 inches high, as it stands)—no where else on our route have we seen grass so forward. It is not often one meets with a better looking farming district than that which stretches ten or twelve miles east from New Haven. Here we noticed that the cattle are nearly all of a deep red color and well formed. The stock looked better than often meets the traveller's eye. We think that New Haven county would be able to make as good a cattle show as any county through which we have ever passed.

Hartford, June 15.—In the rushing cars, we could only see that all the soil was red—sometimes clayey, sometimes loamy, sometimes sandy. Generally it was good, and well cultivated for the vicinity of a railroad. The frost in this vicinity on the 2d of June, was quite severe—killing beans, vines, &c., and cutting down corn and potatoes. Many of the forest trees looked badly frost-bitten.

to the Editor of the New England Farmer :

DEAR SIR—I ask leave to correct a material error in the statement of the results of the analysis of Indian corn which I sent you, and which you published in your paper of March 8, 1843.

1.26 should be 12.6. Deducting this number, the product of multiplying the nitrogen of corn by 20, from the water of vegetation and the salts, we have 77.09.

The corrections thus made, the results are—

<i>Flesh-forming principles</i> —gluten, albumen, &c.	12.60
<i>Water-forming principles</i> —aë gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, oil, &c.,	77.09
Water,	9.
Salts,	1.31
	100.

With regard, your obt' serv't,

SAM. L. DANA.

Lowell, June 10, 1843.

From the American Agriculturist.

CITY MANURES.

Glass is a silicate of potash or soda, which enters into the composition of all grasses, straw, rain and corn, forming a fraction of the solid portion of probably all vegetation. Silicate of potash and of soda, is silicious, and chemically combined with those alkalies; that is, such sand as is commonly found on our sea-beaches. Wheat contains a larger portion of silicate than any other grain; and if sown on land totally exhausted of it, material, no wheat will be produced, however rich the soil may be in other fertilizers. When sown on land mostly exhausted of silicate, the crop will be small and the grain light in weight.

To apply glass to land, it should be ground as fine as flour. I have sold about 25 barrels of it to farmers within the last six months, and the coming crops will test its value. The price charged has been \$1 75 per barrel, the barrel included; and when our farmers know that each barrel contains more than three hundred pounds, and that in its quantity there are from one hundred and five to one hundred and twenty pounds of potash or soda, they will know it to be one of the cheapest fertilizers they can purchase, independent of any benefit from the silica dissolved in it. It is surpassing pure potash or soda, at less than one cent and three-quarters per pound. I should consider one barrel per acre to be an ample supply for two years' crops.

Many hundreds of tons of broken glass are worn away in New York and Brooklyn annually; and as every hundred tons contains from 35 to 40 tons of alkali, our Long Island and New Jersey farmers may judge how much they lose by not employing it on their land.

I shall now call your attention to the plaster of Paris thrown away in New York. Such an assertion will no doubt surprise many a farmer who sees plaster; yet it is true that scores of tons of the purest of plaster have been annually thrown away in our city. I last summer had carted away 1 barrels of it to put into a compost heap at Gravesend. In making soda water, they use carbonate of lime, from which they separate the carbonic gas to saturate the water contained in their bottles. To do this, they have to use sulphuric acid; this combines with the lime, separating it from, and liberating its carbonic gas, and the re-

sidual thrown away, is the purest of plaster. Such plaster will be moist, yet sufficiently solid to cart away in flour barrels. Let those farmers who find plaster beneficial to their land, attend to this source of supply.

I shall now call your attention to the dock mud taken out of our docks by dredging machines. I was quite astonished the other day, to learn that this material was landed in scows, then warped to the tide current, and *there thrown into the river!* This is probably one of the most valuable fertilizers we have in the country, and the quantity is immense. It contains the whole wash of the city; and after a rain storm, the most valuable portion of our street dirt settles in the docks. The very smell from the docks when foul, or the tide is low, is a pungent proof of its fertilizing power.

This material should be collected in some convenient spot where it can be landed, put into heaps under open sheds, mixed with lime, plaster, or charcoal, and let lie until a thorough decomposition takes place, and then applied to the land. There can be no doubt that one cartload from such a compost heap, would be more valuable to the farmer than three loads of the best street dirt.

WM. PARTRIDGE.

New York.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF FARMING.

It is a prevalent opinion amongst young men—those who are engaged in agriculture, as well as many who are connected with commerce, that farming is less advantageous, and subject to greater hardships than most other professions; but this arises, in a great measure, from partial views of the subject, and from an unacquaintance with the vexations and hardships incident to the employments of others: they therefore form opinions merely from external appearances, without investigating the disadvantages attendant upon other occupations; and thus enterprises are commenced and precipitate resolutions formed, which lay the foundation of many disasters, which daily take place in families and amongst individuals. But the farmer possesses many advantages which these persons are apt to underrate. And first, his moral honesty is not so hardly tried as it would be in many other kinds of business; and consequently, "defalcation" is not often charged upon him. Again, he has no knowledge of that competition which exists between those of other trades and professions; so that when he retires from his labor, he is free from those inward ranklings which often harrow up the minds of persons engaged in trade. Nor is he in that danger of losing his property by casualties—fire, the winds and waves, and the depredations of dishonest men; and as he raises those articles upon his farm that are most necessary for his comfort, and which have always been considered cash articles in the market, he is not so liable to be put to his wits' end to procure money to purchase the necessities of life.

It has been objected that farming is a laborious and dirty employment; but is there not hard and dirty work in the shop of the blacksmith? and do not the carpenter and mason encounter both in the repairs of old buildings, &c.? and are the grocer, the warehouseman, the harness-maker, and the shoe-maker exempt?

Another objection to farming is, it is a slow way

to get money. True, there are shorter ways to make money, but it very often happens that those who accumulate property the quickest, cannot produce such a title to their wealth as will procure satisfaction and a quiet conscience. Multitudes, deluded by the deceptive allurements of trade, have entered into ruinous speculations, to the destruction of their own prospects and the peace and happiness of their families; stamping lasting blight upon their characters and future welfare, and all to gratify an insatiable appetite to make money quickly—overlooking the fact, that generally, the fortunes that have been made the most suddenly, are the most suddenly dissipated, and that those who enjoy the privilege of making money fast, have often to pay dearly for it, both in their persons and characters, and are made to exclaim, "all is not gold that glitters." Few know or consider, the *personal assiduity*, the economy, the self-denial and perseverance which are necessary to secure success in trade: there is no occupation exempt from its peculiar evils and trials: the physician, the lawyer, and the clergyman have their full share, of which the farmer is little aware; and if he could comprehend all the difficulties and unpleasant occurrences which even these are continually liable to encounter, he would rejoice at his lot, rather than envy that of others, be thankful that his "lines have fallen to him in such pleasant places," and grateful for his "goodly heritage."

S. BROWN.

Wilmington, Mass

From the same.

THE UNIVERSAL CORN CROP.

Universal indeed! and yet there are still features in its character that have not been sufficiently, if at all noticed by us. One of these is, the great difference in the cost of seed for planting, when compared with that of wheat, amounting to about a rent of the land at the first start; for while the two bushels and a half per acre of seed wheat, cannot be valued at less than three dollars, or perhaps four, the seed-corn necessary for an acre of land is so insignificant in cost, that no one, scarcely, ever counts upon it. And then at the time of harvest, the difference is still greater; for while the corn will stand to ripen without the loss of a single grain by shaking out, the britting of the wheat crop and loss by scattering, at the time of cutting, cannot be counted less than about the seed sown, and oftentimes double that quantity. Here then, are six or seven bushels of wheat to be put to the account of seed grain and loss at harvest—an ample profit per acre, on the corn crop to begin with, to say nothing of the greater increase of crop, as might in all cases be calculated upon, if justice be done in the working. It is admitted that this after working is laborious and expensive; but one-half the cost should be transferred to the succeeding crops, which are benefited by this admirable system of following, fully to that amount. In short, any how you can fix it, there is nothing like corn. How far it would be expedient to substitute its culture for that of roots, is another and interesting question for future discussion.

M.

It is highly gratifying to observe in our market a general upward tendency in agricultural productions. Let each one get out of debt and keep a go, and the period of activity and thrift will soon open to us.—*Philadelphia Far. Cab.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The *Twenty-first* volume of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER closes with this number; and the Publishers take the occasion to express their thanks to patrons and correspondents for their past favors. They have no promises to make for the future, other than to say that it is their intention to make the paper as useful as their means will permit. It has been their endeavor during the seven years of their proprietorship of the paper, to maintain for it the high character it won under its founder and late lamented Editor, Mr Fessenden. How far in this they have been successful, is not for them to say; but they *may* say, they think, that the FARMER during that period, has not been without its influence in promoting the cause of agricultural improvement in New England.

The Publishers in expressing their own satisfaction of the manner in which Mr PUTNAM has discharged his duties as Editor during the last two and a half years, have reason to believe also, that his labors have been equally satisfactory to the patrons of the paper. He has attained during his editorship, a high standing among the prominent agriculturists of the country, by his writings and experiments, and if circumstances should induce him to withdraw from his editorial vocation, we hope for a continuance of his valuable aid as a frequent contributor to the pages of the FARMER.

The Publishers, having been most disastrously affected in their pecuniary interests by the delinquencies of non-paying subscribers, and determined to avoid in future, if possible, a like misfortune, announce their intention of adhering strictly hereafter to the terms of payment, (\$2 in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within sixty days,) and also of sending the paper in future to such only as have shown a disposition to pay for it.

And the publishers earnestly appeal to those indebted for one or more year's subscription to the paper, to make immediate payment.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 23, 1843.

CORN MEAL.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—In the course of the past winter, I became accidentally aware of the fact, that corn meal lost its fine flavor by being finely ground; this was most especially observable in baked Indian puddings. I was unwilling to subscribe to the reason given by the "gude woman," until repeated trials of coarse and fine meal, from the same parcel of corn, had given a similar result. Puddings from the coarse meal were light, sweet and palatable; while those from the fine meal, even with the addition of eggs, were comparatively heavy and insipid. Indeed, the luscious, juicy, rich, sweet and jelly-like qualities sought for, were in all cases found peculiar to puddings from the coarse meal; and I doubt not that it is to these, that poets who have sung the praises of "baked Indian pudding," had reference; for most certainly those from very fine meal are not entitled to take rank among the luxuries of bibles.

The change was evidently a chemical change, produced by the more thorough grinding; and very naturally gave rise to an inquiry as to the effect the severe grinding might have upon the nutritive, as well as savory qualities of meal, either for cooking or for feeding domestic animals. The question thus presented, be-

came to me, one of much interest, especially when taken in connection with the common practice of grinding meal and provender; the farmers in this vicinity, I believe, generally preferring their provender to be finely ground, and the miller is thought to do best who grinds it the finest.

For the purpose of gaining some further light upon the subject, I left with Dr. Dana, of Lowell, two samples from the same sack of corn, one of coarse and one of fine meal, with a request that if convenient he would analyze them, and give the result, with his views relative to the facts and question above stated, in aid of the common interest.

A few days since I received from Dr. Dana the letter herewith enclosed, which, although perhaps not written for the press, I doubt not his free accord that you should publish all or any part of the same that you may think useful or interesting to the readers of the Farmer.

The mill had been standing still, at least for a while, and probably the stones were cold, or nearly so, when the samples were ground, and therefore they may not have given a fair test of the full effect of ordinary severe grinding.

Doubtless there is yet something further to be learned in this matter. Perhaps the breaking of the envelope of the starchy globules, and presenting the oil of corn in the manner incident to the fine grinding, as mentioned by Dr. Dana, gives us the reason or cause of the painful effects from eating Indian bread or puddings, experienced at times by dyspeptics and some others; if so, it would seem that this pernicious effect can easily be obviated by rejecting for pudding and bread making, both fine ground meal and the fine part always found in coarse meal.

Most respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Northampton, June 20th, 1843.

Lowell, June 2d, '43.

DEAR SIR—A few days after you were here, I fell in company with a very intelligent dealer in grain, going with his wife to Boston. I set myself down by her, and our conversation turning upon the education of daughters, naturally led to that essential part of such education, domestic economy—and so, naturally, to pudding making. I mentioned the result you had brought to my notice; whereupon, the husband expressed great surprise that the fact that finely ground meal will not make good pudding, was new to me. He had long known it, and always had his corn ground coarse to make Indian puddings of. His wife says she will use none other. Going, a few days after, to a mill, to ascertain the temperature of the meal as it comes from the stones, I met the miller, who told me unless I could spend a day at the mill, one observation would do me little good. In the morning, all being cool, the meal heats of coarse but little; in the course of a day's work, the stones getting hotter, he said, he could hardly bear his hand on the meal. The miller, learning my object, said, that from the same sack of wheat, or rye, or corn, he could make meal which would afford excellent dough, and bread, or no dough, nor good bread, nor puddings. All depended on the grinding. All grain ground very fine and heating much, lost its bread-making properties. The flour all *runs*, as the phrase is; it will not form good dough nor good bread. This is, he stated to me, a long known fact. You see, therefore, your notion of the effects of fine or coarse grinding, is quite well confirmed. I am quite at loss to define the cause, but I attribute it, first, to the change produced by heat, upon the arrangement of the elements of starch. You are aware that there are great varieties of this substance, all

exhibiting the same proportions of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They are chemically the same, and slight causes change one to the other. From starch, the transition is easy to gum and sugar. Some varieties of starch are converted by boiling into gum. The heat of the mill stones may cause this change, or at least such an approach to it that the additional heat of boiling or baking may complete it.

I attribute the effect of fine grinding, secondly, to the probable abrasion of the envelope of the starchy globule, by which the starch at once absorbs even cold water, like a sponge, and becomes jelly like. Such flour *runs* when made, or attempted to be made, into dough. Then when made into pudding, of course a very little boiling or baking will change such starch to gum, and you may as well expect gum as this starch to form puddings.

The question you raised, whether the nutritive properties are not affected by the mode of grinding is one of great weight, if we admit, that the change of form from one variety of starch into another, of from starch to gum or sugar, affects its fat-forming power. I cannot, from any facts known to me, or from general principles, admit that these changes have any such effect. From the effect upon ourselves, I should say that the nearer the food is brought to the state of cooked food, that is, to gum and sugar, the easier its digestion, and consequently its conversion into fat. But we are not left here to "a priori" reasoning. Practice among the hog-raisers in our neighborhood, as the miller told me, has led to the use of meal (Indian) for fattening hogs; but horses, it is found, thrive best on such coarsely ground corn as is used for puddings. Perhaps the explanation of this rests in part upon the facts mentioned to me, a day or two since, by my esteemed chemical friend, Mr A. A. Hayes, who has made a vast number of experiments on corn. The oil of corn, he says, is highly irritating to the stomach of man and of the horse, but innocuous to the hog. Hence being finely ground, the hog extracts and uses for his own fat the oil of corn, which the more coarsely ground grain retains, and hence acts more kindly upon the horse. Wishing, however, to test my opinion respecting the conversion of the starch to gum, by grinding, and desirous of gratifying your request, I analyzed the samples of corn you left with me. The results are as follows:

Coarse ground.	Fine do.	
83.	82.	Starch and husky matter.
17.	18.	Gluten, oil, gum, &c. &c.
100.	100.	Soluble in water and alkali.

The difference between the quantity of starch is so little, that I am inclined to think the change effected by grinding depends upon converting one form of starch into another, rather than into gum, and upon the grinding off or abrading the starch envelope.

I assure you, the question which you stated to me, from its great practical bearings, has excited my attention more than that relating to the sugar from corn. The state of food best for fattening animals, is one of deep interest, but I believe this will resolve itself wholly into a question of the ease of digestion. On no point is the farmer under greater obligations to Liebig, than for his most admirable researches respecting the origin of fat. His views here are not only of the highest practical utility, but are among the most philosophical developments of modern chemistry. But here, new experiments, such as those of Mr Hayes, to which I have referred, are wanting, to show why food in one state is more digestible than in another. Let us go on: light always beams upon those who will seek it.

With great regard, most truly yours,

SAM. L. DANA.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store
Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.
May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DRESS IS NOT THE MAN.

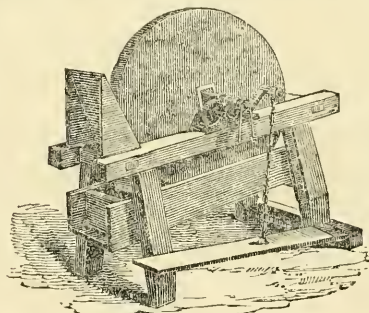
When we behold the repulsive spectacle of a being overladen with gaudy decorations and gewgaws, the question naturally arises in our minds if the external gems are an idea of the internal and as readily answered, we see no gems glistening through its opening vistas, but too clearly behold vanity leering through the gaudy tinsel of fashion. But mankind are so prone to admiration and to judge from external appearance, that few escape its decision.

Should we contemplate for a moment, how many there are that by a splendid apparel, cloak a vicious heart, we should be more reluctant of applauding those of whose character we know nothing; and also how many "flowers blush unseen and unknown" we should be less hasty in forming our estimate at first sight. If we would consider that a handsome hat which has excited our admiration, may cover an empty head, or a handsome cloak a person devoid of every good quality, on whom no one could look but with feelings of disgust, while plainer materials may clothe one endowed with the accomplishments of a well educated mind, one that is adorned without ornaments, and whose jewels are imperishable, we would exclaim, "So! the dress is not the man." What, I would inquire, causes the name of Washington to be extolled? Was it dress or deeds of valor? We well knew, had it been the former, it would have followed him no farther than the grave; but on turning over the pages of history, we find his dress scarcely spoken of; good and valliant deeds, a great and noble mind, cultivated with peculiar care, exerting such a mysterious influence, as to prevent many complicated evils—these are the characteristics which live alone through the lapse of years, and while a son of liberty lives, will ever speak the praises of the illustrious dead. Thus we see that dress is a poor criterion whereby to judge of the character. The eagle that soars on the majestic wings to the birth of morning has not the most glittering plumage; the bee that gathers its treasures from every flower has not the finest coating; it is the butterfly, that idly flutters on the passing breeze, that displays the love of vanity; and those persons whose minds are occupied by dress alone, who would imitate the painted butterfly, will be claimed by folly as her children, intelligence blushes at their blindness and laments their want of discernment. It is a remark of Dr. Franklin that our own eyes only cost us a pair of glasses, but other people's eyes cost us all our gay dresses and splendid carriages. How true is this, with a majority of the world. Then, my young friends let us pay to science constant vows while her light around us glows, remembering that although fortune may deal hardly with us, we have a jewel that will shine brighter than the diamonds of Golconda—that, although external appearances strike at first, internal is the most durable.

AN OLD GUN.—Zadock Thompson, Esq. of Halifax, Plymouth County, Ms., has now in his possession an old Gun, which has descended to him from his ancestors, who came from Plymouth, in the third embarkation from England, in the month of May 1622. The Gun was brought to this country at that time. It is of the following description. The whole length of the stock and barrel,

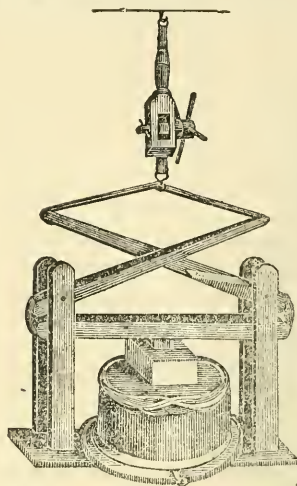
seven feet four and a half inches—the length of the barrel, six feet, one inch and a half—the size of the calibre will carry twelve balls to the pound; the length of the face of the lock ten inches, the whole weight of the Gun twenty pounds and twelve ounces.

At the commencement of Philip's war, i the Indians became so morose, the people in the month of June fled for safety to the fort which was built near what was called the four corners, in Middleboro'. The Indians would daily appear on the south easterly side of the river and ascend what is called the hand rock, because there was the impression of a man's hand indented on it. There they would be in fair sight of the Fort. Here, in the words of an antiquarian author, the Indians would present the "seat of honor" to the people in the fort and in an insulting manner would slap their hand on it. The people became tired of such daily insults. Lieut. Thompson, the commandant in chief, ordered Isaac Howland, a distinguished marksman to take his gun and shoot the Indian, in the attitude of insulting them. This he did and gave the Indian a mortal wound in that part, so insultingly presented as a target. Filled with revenge for their wounded companion the Indians took to the woods—running down the hill to the mill just below the fort, where the miller was at work—he discovered them, seized his coat and fled. Placing his hat on the end of a stick, as he ran through the brush to the fort and holding his coat over his head, the coat was perforated by several balls. The Indians dragged their wounded companion two miles and three quarters, to the deserted house of Wm. Nelson the farm now occupied by Major Thomas Bennet. The Indian died that night and was buried with their accustomed ceremonies, and the house was burnt. In the year 1821, nearly one hundred and fifty years after the Indian had been buried, Major Bennett, in ploughing the land, disinterred some of his bones, a pipe, a stone jug, and a knife, all much decayed, by the slow, but all devouring hand of time. Major B., a few years since measured the distance from the fort to the rock where the Indian was, and made the astonishing distance of 155 rods—nearly half a mile.—Barre Gaz.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.



CHEESE PRESSES.

SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO. June 7, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches in the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOS. BRECK & CO.

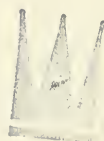
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